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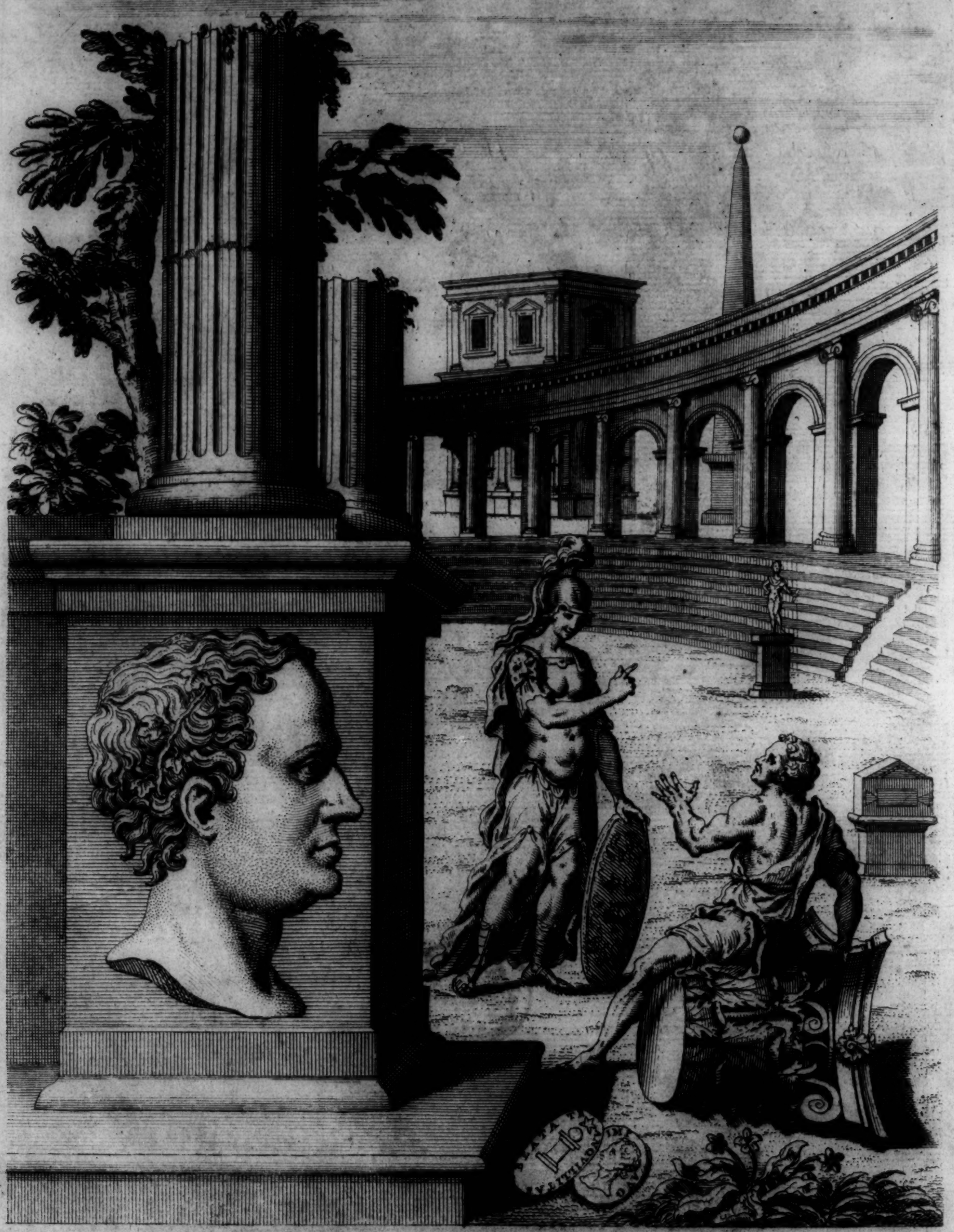

ITINERARIVM . CVRIOSVM

CENTVRIA . I .

Stukeley delin.

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ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM.

Or, an ACCOUNT of the

ANTIQUITYS

AND REMARKABLE

CURIOSITYS

In NATURE *or* ART,

Obſerv'd in TRAVELS thro'

GREAT BRITTAN.

Illuſtrated with Copper Prints.

CENTURIA I.

By *WILLIAM STUKELEY*, M. D. CML. & SRS.

O Patria, O Divûm domus, Albion, inclyta bello!
O quam te memorem, quantum juvat uſque morari
Mirarique tuæ ſpectacula plurima terræ!

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, MDCCXXIV.

ANTIQUITY

AND REMARKABLE

CURIOSITIES

OF ART, NATURE, AND COMMERCE.

PREFACE.

THE intent of this treatiſe is to oblige the curious in the Antiquitys of *Brittan.* 'tis an account of places and things from inſpection, not compil'd from others labors, or travels in ones ſtudy. I own it is a work crude and haſty, like the notes of a traveller that ſtays not long in a place, and ſuch it was in reality. Many matters I threw in only as hints for further ſcrutiny and memorandums for my ſelf or others. above all I avoided prejudice, never carrying any author along with me, but taking things in the natural order and manner they preſented themſelves. and if my ſentiments of *roman* ſtations, and other matters, happen not to coincide with what has been wrote before me; 'twas not that I differ from them, but things did not ſo appear to me. The prints, beſide their uſe in illuſtrating the diſcourſes, are rang'd in ſuch a manner as to become an index of enquirys for thoſe that travel, or for a *Britiſh* antiquary. I ſhall probably continue this method at reaſonable intervals. The whole is to invite gentlemen and others in the country, to make reſearches of this nature, and to acquaint the world with them. they may be aſſur'd that whatever accounts of this ſort, they pleaſe to communicate to me, they ſhall be apply'd to proper uſe, and all due honor paid to the names of thoſe that favor me with a correſpondence ſo much to the glory and benefit of our country, which is my ſole aim therein.

'Tis evident how proper engravings are to preſerve the memory of things, and how much better an *idea* they convey to the mind than written deſcriptions, which often not at all, oftner not ſufficiently explain them. beſide, they preſent us with the pleaſure of obſerving the various changes in the face of nature, of countrys and the like, thro' the current of time and viciſſitude of things. theſe embelliſhments are the chief *deſiderata* of the excellent Mr. *Camden's Britannia*, and other writers of this ſort, whoſe pens were not ſo ready to deliver their ſentiments in lines as letters. and how hard it is for common artificers to draw from mere deſcription, or to expreſs well, what they underſtand not, is obvious from our engravings in all ſciences. I am ſenſible enough that large allowances muſt be made for my own performances in this kind, and ſome for the artificers parts therein, who for want of more prac-

tice in ſuch works, cannot equal others abroad. I know not whether it will be an excuſe or a fault, if I ſhould plead the expedition I us'd in the drawing part. but I may urge that a private perſon and a moderate fortune, may want many uſeful aſſiſtants and conveniences for that purpoſe. 'tis enough for me to point them out; to ſhow things that are fine in themſelves, and want little art to render 'em more agreeable, or that deſerve to be better done; or any way to contribute toward retrieving the noble monuments of our anceſtors, in which caſe only, we are behind other the learned nations in *Europe*. It is not that we have a leſs fund of curioſitys than they, were the deſcription of them attempted by an abler hand, and more adequate expence.

Two or three of the plates are inſerted only as heads, being not refer'd to in the diſcourſe, as tab. 8. the groundplot of the ruins of *Whitehall*. I my ſelf never ſaw the palace, but was pleas'd that I chanc'd to take this draught of its ruinous ichnography, but the very week before totally deſtroy'd. thus much I thought owing to the venerabl memory of that name, which is ever the word at Sea with *Britiſh* ſhips, and which makes the whole world tremble. Tab. 10. is an antient ſeal of the biſhops of *Norwich*. this plate the learned and curious Mr. *le Neve*, *Norroy* king at arms, lent me out of his good will to promote the work. the ſeal is remarkabl for having letters upon the edg, repreſented in the empty ringlet, the manner of it is like our mill'd money: but how it was perform'd in wax is not ſo eaſy to ſay. Tab. 15. was likewiſe lent me by Mr. *Norroy* aboveſaid. I deſign always in theſe collections of mine to inſert one plate in a hundred, of ſome perſon's effigies that has deſerved well of the antiquitys of *Brittan*. 'tis but a juſt piece of gratitude to their memory. Tab. 40. (the *Greek* view at *Athens*) I took from an original drawing in Mr. *Talman*'s collection. I have ſome more of that ſort. tho' they relate not to *Brittan*, I don't fear the reader will be diſpleas'd with me on that account. how much rather ought we to lament the ſcarcity of ſuch? what noble monuments of *Greece* are ſunk into eternal oblivion, thro' want of drawing in travellers that have been there in great numbers, or for want of encouragement to thoſe that are able? with what regret do I mention that moſt beautiful temple of *Minerva* in the citadel of *Athens*, without diſpute the fineſt building upon the globe *Anno* 1694? that year it was caſually blown up with gunpowder, and not a drawing of it preſerv'd.

The laſt plate of the great conjunction of the five planets, I added as an *Æra* of my book. this memorabl appearance, becauſe it affected not the vulgar like a ſolar eclips, was almoſt neglected by the learned. I had a mind to do it juſtice by printing the type of

it

it from the diagram ſent me by the great Dr. *Halley*. for my part I congratulate my ſelf for living in an age fruitful of theſe grand phœnomena of the celeſtial bodys, and am pleas'd that beſide the total ſolar eclipſe 1715, we have in the ſpace of two years this great conjunction, a tranſit of *Mercury* acroſs the ſun, a comet, the laſt eclipſe of the ſun, and in *March* next another great conjunction.

The numerous plates I have given the reader of groundplots and proſpects of *roman* citys, I thought contributed much towards fixing their Scite, and preſerving their memory. they may be uſeful to curious inhabitants, in marking the places where antiquitys are found from time to time, and in other reſpects. There are ſome few errors of the preſs eſcap'd me, notwithſtanding all my care; but none, I think, of any conſequence. I have taken care to make the Index as inſtructive as I could. the title of *roman* roads belongs to ſuch as are anonymous or not commonly taken notice of. that of *roman* coyns, points to ſuch places as are not *roman* towns or particularly deſcrib'd. Etymology includes only ſuch words as are ſcatter'd caſually in the work, or matters that are not comprehended under any other head, and ſo of the reſt.

One general obſervation I have made within the ſhort ſpace of time my travels are limited to, that husbandry, grazing, cultivation of waſt lands, all ſorts of trades and manufactures, towns and citys are hugely improv'd, and eſpecially the multitude of inhabitants is encreas'd to a high proportion: the reaſon of it is not difficult to be gueſs'd at. This part of my lord *Pembroke*'s marbles, which was the remainder of cardinal *Mazarine*'s collection, and not arrived when I took the catalogue, the reader may be pleas'd to inſert with his pen.

Statues, 36. add, the dwarf of *Auguſtus*.

Buſto's, 133. add, *Jopate*, wife of *Antiochus Comagenes*, king of *Syria*. *Veſpaſianus novus*, the adopted ſon of *Domitian*. *Iſocrates*. *dele*, *Tithonus*.

To the *baſſo relievo's*. add, a child ſtealing fruit from the altar thro' a bearded mask.

Miſcellanys, 10. *Probus* and *Claudia*, put as a *baſſo relievo*, ought to be in the claſs of miſcellanys. and add 85 *Termini*, of antique marbles, *buſto's* on 72 of them.

What I ſhall next trouble the reader withal, will be my intended work, of the hiſtory of the antient *Celts*, particularly the firſt inhabitants of *Great Brittan*, which for the moſt part is now finiſh'd. by what I can judg at preſent it will conſiſt of four books in folio. I. The hiſtory of the origin and paſſage of the *Celts* from *Aſia* into the weſt of *Europe*: particularly into *Brittan*. of their man-

ners, language, &c. II. Of the religion, deitys, prieſts, temples, and ſacred rites of the *Celts*. III. Of the great *Celtic* temple at *Abury* in *Wiltſhire*, and others of that ſort. IV. Of the celebrated *Stonehenge*. There will be above 300 copper plates of a folio ſize, many of which are already engraven; and many will be of much larger dimenſions. Upon account therefore of the vaſt expence attending this work, I ſhall print no more than are ſubſcribed for, the money to be paid to me only. thus much I thought fit to adverтiſe the friendly reader.

Ormondſtreet, 26 Dec. 1724.

Plate IV. Notes of reference. A. The hall of juſtice. B. The record room. C. A dyal. D. A fountain. E. The well. F. The chappel. G. The great hall.

Plate XIV. A. The chappel of the hermitage. B. The altar. C. The common room. D. The pantry. E. A chamber over it. F. The ſtudy. G. A ſhelf for books. H. An inner room. I. I. Lofts for beds. K. The belfry or chimney. L. The Chimney.

Plate XXV. A. The palace gate. B. *Muro torto.* C. *Ethelbert's* tower. D. The gate of the monaſtery. E. The cathedral. F. G. Ruins of the abby. H. The mark of quadrangles and buildings.

GULIEL-

GULIELMO STUKELEY, *M. D.*

Amicus Amico. &c.

LVbrica Romani dum Tu monumenta pererras
Nominis, & tacito ſaecula lapſa pede:
Docte opifex, variis ſeu vim ſermonibus addas,
Seu placet artifici pagina picta manu;
Quanta vetuſtatis ſummae miracula promis,
Obrutaque indigno moenia celſa ſitu!
Vindice Te, foſſas video procedere longas.
Per loca conſtratum devia ducit iter.
Nunc via ſublimi conſcendit vertice montes,
Flumina declivis nunc per aperta ruit.
Caſtra quot immenſo retegis conſtructa labore?
Et tua non ſinit ars oppida poſſe mori.
Hic mira antiquae pendent compagine portae,
Hic tremulo fulget lumine grata pharos.
Celſior exſurgit chartis Romana poteſtas
Clara tuis; ultro eſt faſſa ruina decus.
Ecce iterum ingenti pandunt curvamine ſedes,
Et plauſu reſonant amphitheatra novo.
Roma triumphato jamdudum languida mundo
Nequicquam invictam ſe ſupereſſe dolet.
Nec te dira cohors morborum ſola tremiſcit,
Aſt tempus medicas ſentit inerme manus.
Quantum Roma tibi, quantum Brittannia debet.
O ingens patriae, Romulidumque decus!
Accipe Phoebea merito digniſſime lauro,
Sint, quae das aliis, ſaecula ſera tibi.

I. S.

GULIELMO STUKELEY, *M. D.* &c.

NEC ſola eſt medicina Tui, ſed Apolline dignam
Artem omnem recolis, mente, manuque potens.
Non modo reſtituis ſenio morbiſque gravatos,
Ad vitam reddis ſæcla ſepulta diu.
Te Lindenſis ager geſtit celebrare nepotem,
Quæque dedit, patriæ lumina grate refers.

GEOR. LYNN interior. Templ. Soc.

In Itinerarium Curioſum amici ſui chariſſimi viri doctiſſimi & Cl. Domini Gulielmi Stukeleii M. D. CML. SRS. & Antiquar. Secretar.

O Jane bifrons! Temporis inclyte
Vindex remoti, de ſuperis videns
Poſt terga ſolus, nunc adeſto et
Egregium tueare amicum
Opuſque. templi janua ſit tui
Serata, dum ex his noſtra quietior
Diſcat juventus, quid avorum
Indomitæ potuere dextræ.
Quicquid Britannus ferre recuſans
Servile collo Romulidum jugum,
Terra ſua contentus egit,
Artibus ingenitis beatus.
Quicquid Quirites gentibus aſperis
Cultu renidens tradere providi:
Victoriam, Muſaſque & artes,
Arma ſimul rapiente dextra.
Nec veſtra omittit pagina Saxonem
Sicâ timendum, relligionibus
Valde revinctum: bellicoſis
Horribilemve Dacum carinis.
Nec tu recondis facta ſilentio
Præclara Normanni immemor inclyti;
Quorum omnium eſt imbutus Anglus
Sanguine, moribus, & vigore.
Quæ mira doctus condidit artifex
Excelſa priſci mœnia ſeculi,
Quæ ſtrata, pontes, templa, caſtra,
Amphitheatra, aſarota, turres!
Plaudit ſibi jam magna Britannia
Antiqua ſplendet gloria denuo.
Chartis reſurgit Stivecleji
Celſa canens iterum triumphos.

MAUR. JOHNSON J. C. interioris templi Soc. MDCC XXIV.

In

In STUKELEJANAS Antiquitates.

DEperditorum reſtitutor Temporum
Et veritatis in tenebris abditæ
Scrutator eruditus, arte quâ mirâ valet!
Retegit vetuſtum quicquid obſcuro ſinu
Abſcondit Ævum. Tempus, hic aciem tuæ
Falcis retundit invidam: fruſtra omnia
Comples ruinis. jam tuæ pereunt minæ.
Ipſæ perire nam ruinæ neſciunt.

M. M.

Ad ITINERARII CURIOSI auctorem.

QVantum Roma tibi, et Romana Britannia debet,
Ingenui Vates, Vir celebrande, canant.
Me nec Roma modos ſuaves, nec Celtica tellus
Argutæ docuit ſtringere fila lyræ.
Muneris hoc igitur vani cur hybrida tentem
Normannus, Cimber, Saxo, Britannus ego?
Muſa negat, Natura negat, ſed ſuggerit unus
Qualiacunque poteſt carmina noſter Amor.

Gratulor inceptum tibi nobile, gratulor illis,
Inter quos nomen glorior eſſe meum:
Qui patriæ priſcas arteis, loca, nomina, & ipſas
Relliquias ſancta relligione colunt;
Quo brevis oſtendis concluſus limite campi,
Limite quam nullo clauditur ingenium.
Quóque tuos ſenſus permulcet amore VETUSTAS,
Qui nullos caſus, ardua nulla fugis.
Per ſalebras aſp'ras, per tortas ambitiones,
Et cæcos calles, improbe, carpis ITER.
Stagna lacúſque inter, limoſáque paſcua Lindi,
Romanæ explorans avia ſtrata viæ.
Hic ubi ſorte dolens, pelagi tot jugera rector
Æquoris herboſi non ſua, rapta tenet.
Plura quidem tenuit, ſed juſſit Jupiter acres
Martigenas patrui vim cohibere ſui.
Haud ſecus ac juſſi faciunt, partémque receptam
Terreni, ut par eſt, æquoris eſſe jubent.
Cætera raptori quæ nunc manet Ennoſigæo,
Si quibus eſt armis, eſt repetenda tuis.

Qui terræ pelagíque adeo declivia monſtras,
Et quò præcipites Nereus urget equos:
Tanta mathematicis ſe tollit gloria veſtra
Artibus; at numeris grandior illa meis.
Me rapit addictum veterum admiratio rerum,
Plenáque deliciis pagina quæque ſuis.
Tu monumenta pius, monumentis adſtruis ipſis,
Perdita quæ fuerant, poſſe perire vetans.
Quid referam quantum tibi debet Claſſicus auctor,
Qui priſcas urbes, caſtráque priſca doces?
Mercator ſiccis quærens adamantas in oris,
Non tam conductam verſat avarus humum,
Quam tu cum nummos, urnas, & cætera ſigna
Antiquæ effodias indubitata notæ.
Nomina, quæ fuerant olim, Romana reducis,
Perdita reſtituens, obſolefacta novans.
Nec te, antiquarum tam mira peritia vocum eſt,
Fallunt Teutonici, barbaricique ſoni.
Hiſtoriam quantum decoras, ſi dicere vellem,
Hiſtoriam videar ſcribere, non literas.
Tu das præteritis veluti præſentibus uti,
Et redeunt ſcriptis ſecula lapſa tuis.
Detrahis ancipiti Jano mirabile monſtrum,
Et recta facie cernere cuncta jubes.
Sed dum commendo tua, carmine digna Maronis
Ingenii culpâ detero, ſcripta, mei.
Macte tua virtute eſto, patriamque quotannis
Quo pede cæpiſti demereare. Vale.

R. AINSWORTH.

To Dr STUKELEY, upon his *Itinerarium Curioſum.*

HAIL, *Baxter* lives! in each deſcriptive page
Are ſeen the labors of the *Roman* Age:
What ere the ſons of *Rome* or *Albion* knew,
We here diſcern at one compendious view.
Thus taught we paſs the *Caledonian* flood,
Or fertile plains that ſmile from *Cimbric* blood.
Where *Vaga*'s ſtreams glide murmuring near the tomb,
(Darkſome receſs) where mighty Chiefs of *Rome*
Have ſlumber'd Ages in its ſilent gloom.
Where airy lamps the diſtant ſailor guide.
Or where the labour'd arch deceives the tide.
Where *Geta* kept the *Belgic* youth in awe,
Or where *Papinian* gave the *Roman* law,

Pleas'd

Pleas'd I behold *Sabrina*'s ſilver ſtream,
Or hear the murmurs of the doubtful *Teme*.
With you, methinks, from *Cred'nil* I ſurvey
Th' important conflict of the furious day;
See, ſee! *Frontinus* fierce in armor ſhine,
Where the war burns upon the vale of *Eigne*.
Here on the plains of *Aricon* we learn
Life's various period from the peaceful urn.
Yon! hoary *Druids* pray celeſtial aid,
Where ſacred oaks diffuſe a ſolemn ſhade;
Each branch aſpiring to the bleſt abode
Lifts up the vows of *Brittan* to the God.
Goe on, my friend! the curious theme purſue
The myſtic ſcenes of early time review,
And tell *Britannia*, *Baxter* lives in you.

JAMES HILL, J. C.

Middle-temple, London, Dec. 1. 1724.

I T I-

ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM, &c.

ITER DOMESTICUM. I.

I, fuge, ſed poteras tutior eſſe domi. *Mart.*

To MAURICE JOHNSON, jun. *Eſq*;
bariſter at law of the inner-Temple.

THE amity that long ſubſiſted between our familys giving birth to an early acquaintance, a certain ſameneſs of diſpoſition, particularly a love to antient learning, advanced our friendſhip into that confidence, which induces me to prefix your name, to this little ſummary, of what has occurr'd to me worth mentioning in our nativ country, HOLLAND, in *Lincolnſhire*. But chiefly intended to provoke you to purſue a full hiſtory thereof, who have ſo large a fund of valuabl papers and collections relating thereto, and every qualification neceſſary for the work. That theſe memoirs of mine are ſo ſhort, is becauſe ſcarce more time than that of childhood I there ſpent, and when I but began to have an inclination for ſuch enquirys: that the reſt which follow are grown to ſuch a bulk as to becom the preſent volum, is owing to my reſidence at *London*. Great as are the advantages of this capital, for opportunitys of ſtudy, or for the beſt converſation in the world, yet I ſhould think a confinement to it inſupportabl, and cry out with the poet,

Invideo vobis agros, formoſaque prata. Virg.
I envy you your fields and paſtures fair.

which engages me to make an excurſion now and then into the country; and this is properly taking a review of pure nature. for life here may be call'd only artificial, eſpecially when fix'd down to it: like the gaudy entrys upon a theater, where a pompous character is ſupported for a little while, and then makes an *exit* ſoon forgotten. My anceſtors both paternal and maternal having lived from times immemorial in, or upon the edges of our marſhy level; perhaps gave me that melancholic diſpoſition, which renders the buſtlings of an activ and ſhowy life diſagreeabl. The fair allurements of the buſineſs of a profeſſion, which have

been in my road, cannot induce me wholly to forſake the ſweet receſſes of contemplation, that real life, that tranquility of mind, only to be met with in proper ſolitude. Where I might make the moſt of the pittance of time allotted by Fate, and if poſſibl doubly o'er enjoy its fleeting ſpace. I own a man is born for his country and his friends, and that he ought to ſerve them in his beſt capacity, yet he confeſſedly claims a ſhare in himſelf; and that in my opinion is enjoying ones ſelf. not as the vulgar think, in heaping up immoderate riches, titles of honour, or in empty, irrational pleaſures, but in ſtoreing the mind with the valuabl treaſures of the knowledg of divine and human things. And this may in a very proper ſenſe be called the ſtudy of Antiquitys.

Of the ſtudy of ANTIQUITYS.

I need not make an apology to you, for that which ſome peopl of terreſtrial minds think to be a meagr and uſeleſs matter; for truly what is this ſtudy but ſerching into the fountain head of all learning and truth? Some antient philoſophers have thought that knowledg is only reminiſcence; if we extend this notion no further than as to what has been ſaid and done before us, we ſhall not be miſtaken in aſſerting that the paſt ages bore men of as good parts as we: enquiry into their thoughts and actions is learning, and happy for us if we can improve upon them, and find out things they did not know, by help of their own clue. All things upon this volubl globe are but a ſucceſſion, like the ſtream of a river, the higher you go, the purer the fluid, leſs tainted with corruptions of prejudice or craft, with the mud and ſoil of ignorance. Here are the things themſelves to ſtudy upon, not words only, wherein too much of learning has conſiſted. If we examin into the antiquities of nations that had no writing among them, here are their monuments, theſe we are to explore, to ſtrike out their latent meaning, and the more we reaſon upon them, the more reaſon ſhall we find to admire the vaſt ſize of the gigantic minds of our predeceſſors: the great and ſimple majeſty of their works, and wherein mainly lyes the beauty and the excellence of matters of antiquity. But more eſpecially 'tis not without a happy omen, that the moderns have exerted themſelves in earneſt, to rake up every duſt of paſt times, mov'd by the evident advantages therefrom accruing, in the underſtanding their invaluabl writings, which have eſcap'd the common ſhipwreck of time. 'Tis from this method we muſt obtain an accurate intelligence of thoſe principles of learning and foundations of all ſcience. 'Tis from them we advance our minds immediately to the ſtate of manhood, and without them the world 5000 years old would but begin to think like a child. Nothing more illuſtrates this than looking into the comments that were wrote upon them 200 years ago, voluminous enough, but barbarous, poor and impertinent, when compar'd to the ſolid performances of learned men ſince, whoſe heads were enrich'd with an exact ſearch into the cuſtoms, manners and monuments of the writers. Hence it is, that hiſtory, geography, mathematics, philoſophy, the learned profeſſions, law, divinity, our own faculty and the muſes in general, flouriſh like a freſh garden richly water'd and cultivated, weeded from rubbiſh of logomachy and barren muſhrooms, gay with thriving and beautiful plants of true erudition, inoculated upon the ſtocks of the ancients.

Of BRITTAN.

If ruminating upon antiquities at home be commendable, travelling at home for that purpos can want no defence; 'tis ſtill coming nearer the lucid ſprings of truth. The ſatisfaction of viewing realities has led infinite num-

numbers of its admirers, thro' the labors and dangers of ſtrange countrys, thro' oceans, immoderate heats and colds, o'er rugged mountains, barren ſands and deſarts, ſavage inhabitants, and a million of perils: and the world is fill'd with accounts of them. We export yearly our own treaſures into foreign parts, by the genteel and faſhionabl *tours* of *France* and *Italy*, and import ſhip-loads of books relating to their antiquities and hiſtory ('tis well if we bring back nothing worſe) whilſt our own country lies like a neglected province. Like untoward children we look back with contempt upon our own mother. The antient *Albion*, the valiant *Brittan*, the renowned *England*, big with all the bleſſings of indulgent nature, fruitful in ſtrengths of *genius*, in the great, the wiſe, the magnanimous, the learned and the fair, is poſtpon'd to all nations. Her immens wealth, traffic, induſtry; her flowing ſtreams, her fertil plains, her delightful elevations, pleaſant proſpects, curious antiquitys, flouriſhing citys, commodious inns, courteous inhabitants, her temperate air, her glorious ſhow of liberty, every gift of providence that can make her the envy and the deſirabl miſtreſs of the whole earth, is ſlighted and diſregarded.

You, Sir, to whom I pretend not to talk in this manner, well know that I had a deſire by this preſent work, however mean, to rouſe up the ſpirit of the Curious among us, to look about them and admire their nativ furniture: to ſhow them we have rarities of domeſtic growth. What I offer them is an account of my journeyings hitherto, but little indeed and with expedition enough, with accuracy no more than may be expected from a traveller; for truth in every particular, I can vouch only for my own ſhare, ſtrangers muſt owe ſomewhat to informations. I can aſſure you I endeavor'd as much as poſſibl not to be deceiv'd, nor to deceive the reader. It was ever my opinion that a more intimate knowledg of *Brittan* more becomes us, is more uſeful and as worthy a part of education for our young nobility and gentry as the view of any tranſmarin parts. And if I have learnt by ſeeing ſome places, men and manners, or have any judgment in things, 'tis not impoſſibl to make a claſſic journey on this ſide the ſtraits of *Dover*.

Thus much at leaſt I thought fit to premiſe in favor of the ſtudy of antiquitys. And with particular deference to the ſociety of *Britiſh* antiquarys in *London*, to whom I remember with pleaſure you firſt introduc'd me. Since for ſome time I have had the honor of being their ſecretary: to them I beg leave to conſecrate the following work. To the right honorabl the earl of *Hartford* the illuſtrious and worthy preſident, the right honorabl the earl of *Winchilſea*, *Peter le Neve*, eſq; *Roger Gale*, eſq; the illuſtrious and worthy vice-preſidents, and to the learned members thereof. Then leſt I ſhould fall under my own cenſure paſs'd upon others, that know leaſt of things neareſt them, I ſhall deliver my thoughts about the hiſtory of *Holland* before-mention'd, which may ſerve as a ſhort comment upon the map of this country which I publiſh'd laſt year, with a purpos of aſſiſting the gentlemen that are commiſſioners of ſewers there, tho' it is of ſuch a bulk as cannot conveniently be inſerted into this volum.

If we caſt our eyes upon the geography of *England* we muſt obſerv that much of the eaſtern ſhore is flat, low ground, whilſt the weſtern is ſteep and rocky. This holds generally true thro' out the globe as to its great parts, countrys or iſlands, and likewiſe particularly as to its little ones, mountains

and

and plains. I mean, that mountains are ſteep and abrupt to the weſt eſpecially the north-weſt, and have a gentle declivity eaſtward or to the ſouth-eaſt, and that plains ever deſcend eaſtward. I wonder very much that this remark has never been made. I took notice of it in our own country, almoſt before I had ever been out of it, in the univerſal declivity of that level eaſtward, in thoſe parts where it did not by that means regard the ocean; particularly in ſouth *Holland* or the wapontak of *Elho*, the natural deſcent of water therein is not to the ſea as the rivers run, but directly eaſtward and that very conſiderabl. Beſide, the current of every river is lower as more eaſtward, thus the *Welland* is higher in level than the *Nen*, the *Nen* than the *Ouſe*, and probably at firſt both empty'd themſelves by the *Ouſe* or *Lyn* river as moſt eaſtward. I ſee no difficulty to attribute the reaſon of it to the rotation of the globe. Thoſe that have gone about to demonſtrate to us that famous problem of the earth's motion, have found out many mathematical and abſtracted proofs for that purpos, but neglected this which is moſt ſenſibl and before our eyes every minute. 'Tis a property of matter that when whirl'd round upon an *axis*, it endeavors to fly from the *axis*, as we ſee in the motion of a wheel, the dirt and looſe parts are thrown the contrary way in a tangent line. This is owing to the natural inactivity of matter which is not eaſily ſuſceptibl of motion. Now at the time that the body of the earth was in a mixt ſtate between ſolid and fluid, before its preſent form of land and ſea was perfectly determin'd, the almighty Artiſt gave it its great diurnal motion. By this means the elevated parts or mountainous tracts, as they conſolidated whilſt yet ſoft and yielding, flew ſomewhat weſtward and ſpread forth a long declivity to the eaſt; the ſame is to be ſaid of the plains, their natural deſcent trending that way, and as I doubt not, of the ſuperfice of the earth below the ocean. This critical minute is ſublimely deſcrib'd by the admirabl poet and obſerver of nature,

Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque, animæque, mariſque fuiſſent,
Et liquidi ſimul ignis. ut his exordia primis
Omnia, & ipſe tener mundi concreverit orbis.
Tum durare ſolum & diſcludere nerea ponto
Cæperit, & rerum paulatim ſumere formas. Virg. Ecl. VI.

which may thus be engliſhed.

He ſang, how from the mighty void, in one
Large ſpace, collected were the fluid ſeeds
Of earth, air, ſea and fire; from theſe came all.
The callow world became one maſſiv globe;
The ocean by the hardning ground disjoyn'd,
New forms ſurpriz'd the beauteous face of things.

The truth of this obſervation I have ſeen univerſally confirm'd in all my travels, and innumerabl inſtances of it will occur to the reader thro' out theſe diſcourſes. I deſign another time profeſſedly to treat of it in a philoſophical way. But conſequent to this doctrin it is that we have ſo large a quantity of this marſhland in the middl of the eaſtern ſhore of *England*, ſeeming as if made by the waſhings and *eluvies* of the many rivers that fall that way, ſuch as the *Welland*, the *Witham*, the *Nen*, the *Ouſe* great

and little, together with many other ſtreams of inferior note. Theſe all empty themſelves into the great bay form'd between the *Lincolnſhire* wolds and cliffs of *Norfolk* call'd by *Ptolomy Mentaris æſtuarium*, as rightly corrected by Mr. *Baxter*, ſeeing 'tis compos'd of the mouths of ſo many rivers. *Ment* or *Mant* ſignifying *oſtium* in the *Britiſh* language. Beſide the great quantity of high and inland country that diſcharges its waters this way even as far as *Fritwell* in *Oxfordſhire:* all the level country lyes before it extending its ſelf from within ſome few miles of *Cambridg* ſouth, to *Keal hills* near *Bolinbroke* in *Lincolnſhire* north, about 60 miles long, known by the names of the iſle of *Ely*, *Holland* and *Marſhland*. This country ſince the flood I believ was much in the ſame ſtate as at preſent, and for its bulk the richeſt ſpot of ground in the kingdom: once well inhabited by gentry eſpecially the religious. I apprehend the more inland part of it, the iſle of *Ely*, *Deeping fen* &c. was not in diſtant ages in ſo bad a condition as now, becauſe the natural drainage of it was better, before the ſea had by degrees added ſo much ſolid ground upon the coaſts.

HOLLAND *its name.*

In this country I have obſerv'd abundance of old *Welſh* words left among us, and I am perſuaded that the name of *Holland* is deriv'd from that language, tho' now terminated by a later word, as is frequent enough. It ſignifys no more than ſalt or marſh-land, ſuch as is gain'd from the ſea, and to this day we call the marſhes adjoyning to, and ſometime oreflow'd by the ſea, *ſalt marſhes*. Likewiſe upon the ſea ſhore they formerly made ſalt in great abundance. The hills all along upon the ſea bank the remains of ſuch works, are ſtill call'd *ſalt hills*. ſuch are at *Fleet*, *Holbech*, *Gosberton*, *Wainflet* &c. many names of rivers and roads thence deriv'd remain ſtill, ſuch as *Salters lode*, *Salteney gate* &c. *Hallt* in the *brittiſh* is *ſalſus*, ſalt, as ἅλς in the *greek* is *mare* the ſea; and moſt evidently borrow'd from the *britiſh*, becauſe of its moſt notorious quality. The adjoyning part of this country in *Norfolk* is call'd marſh land in the very ſame ſenſe. ſo is *Zeland* and *Holland* at the mouth of the *Rhine*, where our *Cimbric* anceſtors once lived. In the *Cimbrick cherſoneſs* now *Denmark* is *halland*, a diviſion of the country by the *Saxons* calld *halgo land*. vid. *Spelman's* gloſſary *voce Sciringes heal*. *Holſatia*, *Holſtein* &c. and our *Holderneſs* in *Yorkſhire* muſt thus be underſtood. Hence the iſle of *Ely* too is denominated, the very word *heli* being *ſalſugo* in the *britiſh*. This in the moſt antient *britiſh* times was as much marſh land as our wapontak of *Elho* is now, which acknowledges the ſame original: *hoe* ſignifying a parcel of high ground.

Firſt inhabitants the BRITTONS.

We may be aſſur'd that this whole country was well inhabited by the antient *Brittons*, and that as far as the ſea coaſts, eſpecially the iſlets and higher parts more free from ordinary inundations of the rivers, or tho' not imbank'd above the reach of the ſpring tides. For the nature of this place perfectly anſwer'd their guſto, both as affording abundant paſturage for their cattle wherein their chief ſuſtenance and employment conſiſted, and in being ſo very ſecure from incurſion and depredations of war and troubleſom neighbors, by the difficult fens upon the edg of the high country. Here I have not been able to meet with any remains of them, except it be the great quantity of *tumuli* or barrows in all theſe parts, ſcarce a pariſh without one or more of them. They are generaly of a very conſiderabl bulk, much too large for *roman*, nor has any thing *roman* been diſco-

ver'd in cutting them thro'. Tho' a few years ago two or three were dug quite away near *Boſton* and another at *Frampton* to make brick of, or to mend the highways. I gueſs thes were the high places of worſhip among our *Cimbrian* predeceſſors purpoſely caſt up, becaus there are no natural hills in thes parts, and we know antiquity affected places of elevation for religious rites. No doubt ſome are places of ſepultur, eſpecially ſuch as are very frequent upon the edges of the high countrys all around, looking down upon the fens. Hither ſeem to have been carryd the remains of great men whoſe habitations were in the marſhy grounds, who choſe to be bury'd upon higher ground than where they liv'd, as is the caſe all over *England*, for the *tumuli* are commonly plac'd upon the brink of hills hanging over a valley, where doubtleſs their dwellings were.

ROMANS. But when the *Romans* had made conſiderabl progreſs in reducing this iſland into the regular form of a province, and began the mighty work of laying down the great military ways: then I ſuppoſe it was, that they caſt their eyes upon this fertil and wide-extended plain, and projected the draining it. In the reign of *Nero* in all probability they made the *hermen ſtreet*, as now call'd by a *Saxon* word equivalent to the *latin via militaris*. That this was the firſt, ſeems intimated by the name, in that it has retain'd κατ εξοχω, what is but a common appellativ of ſuch roads. This nobl work, taking in the whole of it, was intended to be a meridian line running from the ſouthern ocean thro' *London*, to the utmoſt bounds of *Scotland*. This may be infer'd from the main of it, which runs directly north and ſouth. And another argument of its early date drawn from three remarkeabl particularitys I have obſerv'd in travelling upon it, and which ſhow it was begun before that notabl people had a thoro knowledg of the geography of the iſland. One is, its deviation weſtward as it advances toward thes fens from *London*. another is the new branch drawn a little beyond *Lincoln* weſtward into *Yorkſhire*, out of the principal ſtem going to the *Humber*. a third is, that it is doubl in *Lincolnſhire*. of theſe I ſhall ſpeak again when we come to the following *Iter romanum*. Now we will only conſider ſuch part of it as has relation to the country we are upon, and that is the road going from *Caſter* by *Peterburgh* to *Sleford* in this county, which is undoubtely *roman*, and which firſt occaſion'd the draining this fenny tract, and ſurely more antient than that which goes above *Stanford*, and along the heathy part of the county to *Lincoln*. My reaſoning depends upon the manner of the road its ſelf, and upon that other great work which accompanys it, call'd the *Cardike*, equally to be aſcrib'd to the ſame authors. This road is nearer the firſt intention of a meridian line than the other, but when they found, it carry'd 'em thro' a low country wher it perpetually needed reparation, and that they muſt neceſſarily declin weſtward to reach *Lincoln*: they quitted it and ſtruck out a new one more weſterly, that ſhould run altogether upon better ground. This if we have leav to gueſs, was done after the time of *Lollius Urbicus*, lieutenant under *Antoninus Pius*, who with great induſtry and courage had extended and ſecur'd the whol province as far as *Edenburgh*. Then it was they had time and opportunity to compleat the work in the beſt manner, being perfect maſters of the country and of its geography. and this road was for the ready march of their armys and proviſions to ſuccor thoſe northern frontiers. But it ſeems as if they had long before that time brought the *Hermen ſtreet* as far as

The HERMEN STREET.

Lincolnſhire, eſpecially that eaſtern branch, or original ſtem, of which we are treating, and that as early as the reign of *Nero*, and at the ſame time made the *Cardike*. I ſhall give you my further reaſons for this conjecture, and nothing more than conjecture can be expected in ſuch matters.

Old HERMEN-STREET.

The road which we ſuppoſe the original ſtem of the *Hermen ſtreet* goes in a direct line and full north and ſouth from *Durobrivæ* or *Caſter* to *Sleford*, and there for ought I know it terminates. 'tis manifeſt that if it had been carryed further in that direction, it would have paſs'd below *Lincoln* heath, and arrive at the river where it is not fordabl. It parts from the preſent and real *Hermen ſtreet* at *Upton*, a mile north of *Caſter*, but this is continued in a ſtrait line, which demonſtrates that 'tis the original one, the other goes from it with an angular branching. This traverſes the river *Welland* at *Weſtdeeping*, and is carry'd in a high bank acroſs the watry medows of *Lolham* bridges. Thes are numerous and large arches made upon the road, to let the waters paſs thro', taken notice of by the great *Camden* as of antiquity, and no doubt originally *Roman*. Then it croſſes the *Glen* at *Catebridg* to *Bourn*, (where *Roman* coyns are often found, many in poſſeſſion of *Joſ. Banks*, jun. eſq;) ſo to *Fokingham* and *Sleaford*. 'tis now call'd *Longdike*. All along parallel to this road runs a famous old drain call'd *Cardike*. Mr. *Morton* has been very curious in traceing it out thro' his county *Northamptonſhire*. I am ſorry I have not yet had opportunity to purſu his laudable exampl, in finiſhing the courſe of it thro' *Lincolnſhire*. but as far as I have obſerv'd it, it is mark'd in the map. This is a vaſt artificial canal drawn north and ſouth upon the edg of the fens, from *Peterburgh* river to *Lincoln* river, about 50 mile long, and by the *Romans* without all peradventure. 'Tis taken notice of by ſerjeant *Callis*, our countryman, in his readings on the ſewers. That wiſe people with a greatneſs of thought peculiar to themſelves obſerv'd the great uſe of ſuch a channel, that by water carriag ſhould open an inland traffic between their two great colonys of *Durobrivæ* and *Lindum* or *Lincoln*, without going round the hazardous voyage of the *Eſtuary*. juſt ſuch was the policy of *Corbulo* in *Tacitus* Annal. XI. *Ne tamen miles otium indueret inter Moſam Rhenumque trium & viginti millium ſpatio foſſam produxit, qua incerta oceani evitarentur.* And leſt the ſoldiery ſhould be idle, he drew a dike for the ſpace of three and twenty miles between the *Maeſe* and the *Rhine*, whereby the dangers of the ocean are avoided. which is exactly a parallel caſe with ours. Beſides, 'tis plain that by intercepting all the little ſtreams coming down from the high country, and naturally overflowing our levels, it would much facilitat the draining thereof, which at this time they muſt have had in view. This canal enters *Lincolnſhire* at *Eaſtdeeping*, proceeding upon an exact level which it takes induſtriouſly, between the high and low grounds all the way, by *Langtoft* and *Baſton*. paſſing the river *Glen* at *Highbridg*, it runs in an uninterrupted cours as far as *Kyme*. beyond that I have not yet follow'd it, but I ſuppoſe it meets *Lincoln* river near *Waſhenburgh*, and where probably they had a fort to ſecure the navigation, as upon other proper intermediat places, ſuch as *Walcot*, *Garick*, *Billingborough*, *Waldramhall*, *Narborough*, *Eye* antiently *Ege*, *agger*. and I imagine St. *Peters de Burgo* hence ows its original. and a place call'd *Low* there, a camp ditch'd about, juſt where the *Cardike* begins on one ſide the river: another ſuch fortification at *Horſey* bridge on the other ſide the river. all thes names

The CARDIKE.

point

point out ſom antient works. 'Tis all the way threeſcore foot broad, having a large flat bank on both ſides, for the horſes that drew their boats. *Roman* coyns are frequently found thro' its whole length, as you well know who are poſſeſs'd of many of them of different emperors. Now it ſeems to me highly probabl that *Catus Decianus*, the procurator in *Nero*'s time, was the projector both of this road and this canal, two notabl examples in different kinds of *Roman* induſtry and judgment. and the memorial of the author of ſo great a benefit to the country is handed down to us in ſeveral particulars. as that of *Catesbridg* before mention'd upon the road, and of *Catwater* a ſtream deriv'd from this artificial channel, at the very place where it begins, to the *Nen* at *Doveſdale* bar. likewiſe at *Doveſdale* bar comes in another ſtream from the north, from a place by *Shephey* bank, call'd *Catscove* corner; and this was firſt hinted to me by our deceaſed friend the learned and reverend Mr. *John Britain*, late ſchoolmaſter of *Holbech*. to which we may add *Catley*, a town near *Walcot* upon the *Cardike* beyond *Kyme*, and *Catthorp*, a village near *Stanfield*, upon the road. We may likewiſe upon the ſame grounds conjectur that *Lollius Urbicus* repair'd this Work, whence it ſeems that his name, tho' corrupted, is preſerved in *Lolham* bridges, for there is no town of that kind near it. *vid.* Gale's *itinerar. pag.* 28. Lowlsworth *upon the* Hermenſtreet *without* Biſhops-gate *in* Spittle-fields. Certainly this is a good hint for our imitation, had we a like public ſpirit. Now this road thus accompanying the canal, was of great ſervice to the traders, who might have an eye upon their veſſels all the while. And even after the projection of the other branch which goes to *Lincoln* upon the higher ground, the navigation here was undoubtedly continued in full perfection, till the *Romans* left the iſland. for ſuch is its advantage of ſcituation, that it could never want water, nor ever overflow. that ſtream of *Catwater* ſeems to be cut on purpoſe, at leaſt ſcour'd up, to preſerve thes uſes in drawing off the floods of *Peterburgh* river into the *Nen*, if its proper channel was not ſufficient. The meaning of the word *Cardike* is no more than fendike: we uſe the word ſtill in this country to ſignify watery, boggy places. 'tis of *britiſh* original.

But it was not enough for the *Romans* thus to provide for commerce and travelling, without they ſet proper ſtations or manſions for the reception of negotiators and the like. Accordingly we find the diſtance between *Caſter* and *Lincoln*, about 40 miles, has two towns upon it at proper intervals for lodging; theſe are *Sleaford* and *Stanfield*. the original names of them are in irrecoverabl ſilence, but the eternity of the *Romans* is inherent. At *Sleaford* they have found many *Roman* coyns, eſpecially of the *Conſtantine* family and their wives, about the caſtle and the ſpringhead a little above the town. 'Tis probabl that *Alexander*, the biſhop of *Lincoln*, built his work upon the ſcite of a *Roman* citadel. Beſide at *Sleaford* comes in the other *Roman* road from the fen country by *brig* end cauſy, and at the interſection of thes two roads the old town ſtood. At *Stanfield*, which is a little village near *Burn*, they find daily the foundations of buildings, innumerabl coyns and other antiquitys, of which your ſelf and our friend Mr. *John Hardy* have a good quantity. Thes are chiefly dug up in a cloſe call'd *Blackfield*, from the extraordinary richneſs of the ground. It ſtands half a mile off the road upon elevated ground, whence you may ſee *Spalding*, *Boſton*, and the whole level. 'tis now only of ſome note for a good chalybeat ſpring.

SLEAFORD Ro. *town.*

STANFIELD Ro. *town.*

I ſhall reherſe a few things I have noted hereabouts, and then we will deſcend into *Holland*. The following antient part of the genealogy of the inheritors of *Brun* or *Bourn* contains ſeveral antiquitys hereabouts. The ſpring head at *Bourn* near the caſtle belonging to them is remarkeabl, for its largeneſs and quicknes.

Oſlac, General and butler to K. *Athelwulf*, lived *anno* 849. *Flor. Worceſt.* in the time of *Edgar*, ſays *Ingulfus* p. 67. falſly ſirnam'd *de Wake* in the life of *Hereward*.

Raif E. of *Hereford* ſirnam'd *Scalre*. — *Morcar* Lord of *Brun anno* 870.

Leofric = *Ediva* great grandaughter of *Oſlac. vita Hereward. Ingulf.* p. 67.

Hereward the famous outlaw = *Thurfrida vit Hereward.* This *Hereward* was the hero of his time, and did many notable exploits. He was nephew to *Brando* abbot of *Peterburgh. vid. Dugdale*'s imbanking.

Hugh Evermue lord of *Deping* and *Brun* = *Thurfrida* heireſs. *Ingulph.* p. 67.

Richard de Rulos = only daughter. *Ingulph. anno* 1114. and *Petr. Bleſens.*

Baldwin fitz gilbert earl of *Glomery*. founder of *Deping* priory. *ob.* 1171. *monaſt. anglican.* Vol. I. p. 469. Vol. II. p. 23. *York*'s heraldry 191. = *Adheldis* *anno* 1138.

Hugh de Wac = *Emma* daughter and heir of *Baldwin* earl of *Gloceſter*. *monaſt. angl.* Vol. I. p. 462. Vol II. 236. — *Rogerus*

Baldwin Lord *Wake* =

he founded the abby of *Brun* 1140. he gave the priory of *Deeping* to *Thorney* abby. *ob.* 1156. and was bury'd at *Thorney* abby. *Dugdale*'s baronage.

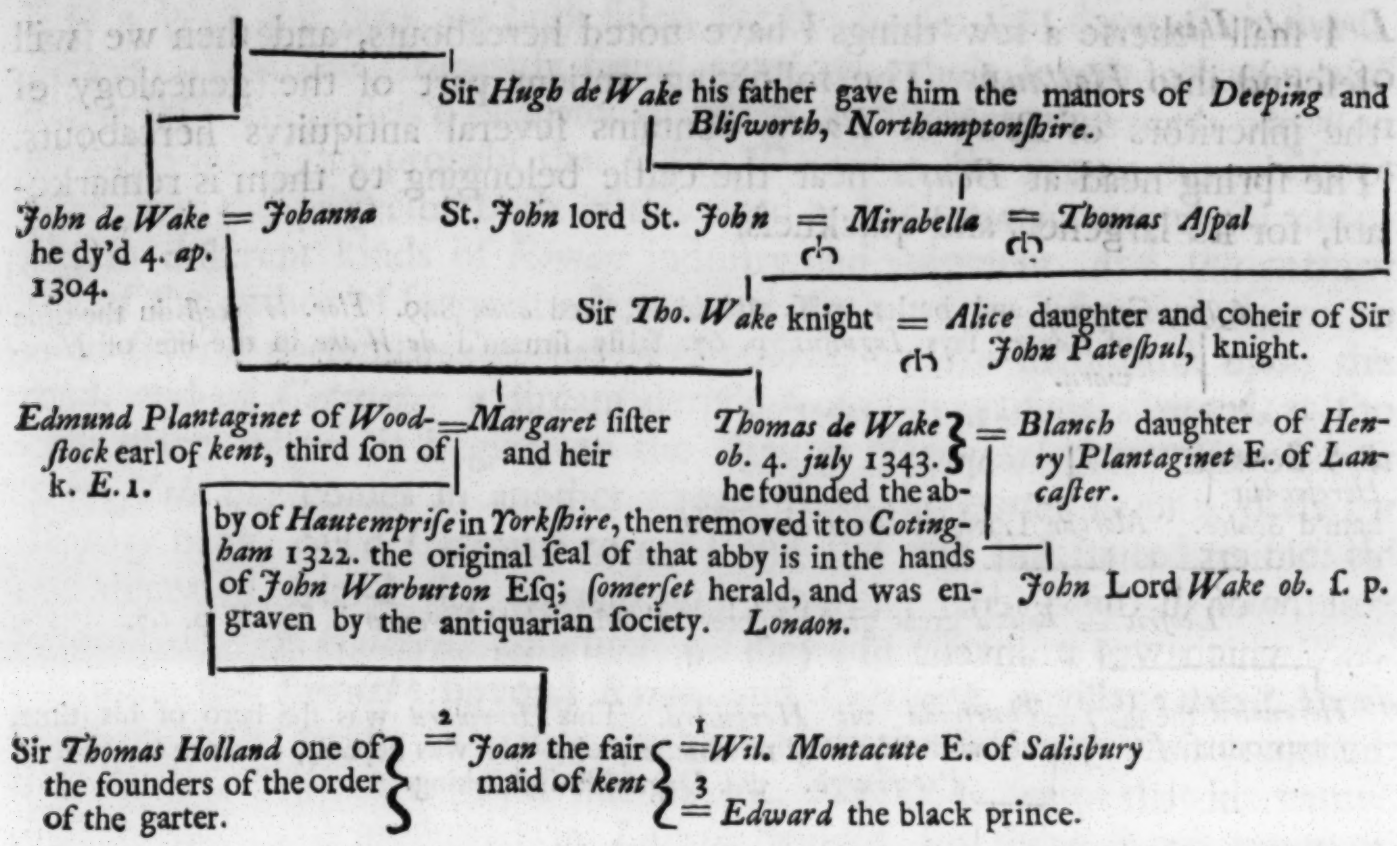
Baldwin Lord *Wake* and *Lydel* in *Cumberland* = *Alicia* = *Joſcelyn* de *Styvecle* lord of great *Styvecle com. hunt Inquiſit* 38. *H.* III. 2. *Vincent* ABC. *N.* 43. *p.* 891
he dy'd the 20 *july* 1224, bury'd at *Harombel* a caſtle in *Gaſcoign*.

Baldwyn lord *Wake* = *Iſabella* daughter and heir of *Wil. Bruer* = *Beatrix de vanne* concubin of *Reginald* earl of *cornwall*.
he dy'd 1213. *Dugdale*'s baronage. — lord of *Torbay* ſon of *Henry de Bruer*.

Hugh Wake lord of *Wake*, *Lydel* and *Brun*, he dy'd 1233. = *Johanna* heireſs of *Nicholas d'Eſtotvil* lord of *Cotingham*, who dy'd 1220. ſhe dy'd on St. *Ambroſe*'s day 1260. *mon angl.* Vol. II. p. 348. = *Hugh Bigod* lord juſtice of *England*.

Baldwin lord of *Wake*, *Brun*, *Lydel* and *Cotingham*, dy'd *prid. non. feb.* 1281. mention'd in *Rymer*'s *fœdera* I. p. 777. = *Elinor* daughter of Sir *John Montgomery*.

Hugh Wake. *Rymers fœd.* I. p. 493.



There were other collateral branches of this family about 1244. ſuch as *Thomas Wake* who held lands in *Stoke* and *Irthingbure* under the abbot of *Peterburgh*. *Wydo Wac* held half a knight's fee in *Deping*, *Bereſham* and *Stow*, of the heirs of *Hugh Wake* the ſame year. *Hugo Wac*, *Roger Wac* witneſſes to a charter 1152. *Rymer*'s *fœdera* I. *p.* 12. From Sir *Tho. Wake*, that married the daughter of Sir *John Pateſhul*, is deſcended his grace the preſent archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Not long ſince ſome *britiſh* inſtruments of braſs call'd celts, arrowheads, and bits of bridles of the ſame metal were found at *Aye* near the *Cardike*. At *Fernham* was found an old braſs ſeal, a man blowing a horn, the legend *John de Sodeburi*, now in the hands of Mr. *Richards* of *Stanford*. At *Edenham* was a ſtone croſs now demoliſh'd, the inſcription on it I have inſerted in the plate of croſſes, I ſaw the ſtump of it remaining not long ſince. hard by has been an old caſtle at *Bitham*. *Grimſthorp* the pleaſant ſeat of the Duke of *Ancaſter*. the park is very large and beautiful, in the middle of it ſtood *Vaudy* abby in a vale, founded by *Wil. de Albemarl* 1147. ſome ſmall ruins of it are left. the lawn there whereon is an annual horſe-race is extremely delightful. In *Hakunby* church upon a ſtone I read this inſcription,

TAB. XI.

Iſte fuit Rector Thomas de Brunn vocitatus.

Sempringham abby founded by St. *Gilbert* lord of the place, and author of the *Gilbertin* order, where men and women liv'd together in holy community. now an old ruinous ſeat of the earls of *Lincoln*.

Trekingham, ſo call'd as ſome will have it, from a fanciful ſtory of three *daniſh* kings there buryed. round the font in the church is this inſcription. + Ave maria gratia p. d. t. Upon a tombſtone in the churchyard this,

HIC INTVMVLATVR JOHANNES
QVONDAM DN̄S DE TRIKINGHAM.

St. *Savior*'s chappel at the end of *Brigend* cauſey is ſtill left, turn'd into a manſion houſe founded by *George of Lincoln*, endow'd with lands to maintain the cauſey: a legacy highly to be commended. At *Ranceby* near *Sleford* on a hill, many *roman* antiquitys found, of which an account in

Lelands Itinerar. Hale parva, hale magna, ſo call'd from the hall or ſeat of the lord of the manor. in the former is *Helpringham,* which I ſuppoſe no more than *hale parva ingham,* the termination being very common in towns hereabouts.

Having given an account of the preparation made by the *Romans* towards gaining this vaſt tract of fen-land, the *Lincolnſhire* levels, by ſecuring it from the freſh water of the high countrys in that noble cut call'd *Cardike*: we muſt imagin their next care was to render it ſafe from the flux of the Ocean, by making a great bank all along upon the ſea coaſts. this was done as to the wapontak of *Elho* by what we call the old ſea dike, which by the peopl at this day is ſaid to be made by *Julius Cæſar* and his ſoldiers. as if they had knowledge of its being a *Roman* work. at the mouths of all the rivers no doubt they made gotes and ſluices as at preſent, which was an invention of *Oſiris,* the great king of *Egypt,* as *Diodorus Siculus* tells us. I. 19. We may well ſuppoſe it was perform'd after the time of *Lollius Urbicus,* ſcarce fully accompliſh'd before. Poſſibly in *Severus* his time, which ſeems not obſcurly hinted at by *Herodian* III. *Sed in primis curæ habuit pontibus occupare paludes, ut ſtare in tuto milites poſſint atque in ſolido præliari. Siquidem Britanniæ pleraque loca frequentibus oceani alluvionibus paludeſcunt. Per eas igitur paludes barbari ipſi natant excurſantque ad ilia uſque demerſi.* But he had it in his particular care to make paſſes over the fens, that the ſoldiers might ſtand firm and fight upon hard ground. For many places in *Britain* are marſhy thro' the frequent oreflowings of the ocean, over which the inhabitants will ſwim and walk, tho' up to the middle in water. To which deſcription no place ſo well correſponds.

HOLLAND *imbank'd by the* Romans.

That the *Romans* thro'ly inhabited this fertile plain, the following inſtances will ſufficiently evince. About 1713 at *Elm* near *Wisbech* an urn full of *roman* braſs money was taken up, not far from a *tumulus* of which the common peopl have ſtrange notions, affirming that they frequently ſee a light upon it in dark winter nights. Dr. *Maſſey* has many of the coyns, they are of the later empire. There is another piece of high ground near it where have been buildings. At *Gedney* hill ſeveral *Roman* coyns have been found, ſome of *Antoninus* are in your collection. In the ſame hamlet about two mile north of *Southea* bank is a paſtur call'd the *high doles,* being a ſquare doubly moted, where antient foundations have been dug up and ſome *Roman* coyns. Another like ſquare ſo moted is in the pariſh of St. *Edmunds,* about the ſame diſtance from the ſaid bank, where the like matters have been diſcover'd. *Aſwic grange* in *Whaplodedrove* pariſh is a high piece of ground ſquare and moted about: in this and near it many *Roman* coyns have been dug up, and urns, which I have ſeen, ſom coyns in your collection. This is near *Catſcove* corner, and it was Mr. *Britain*'s notion that *Catus* made this work among many others as *caſtella* to ſecure the poſſeſſion of the country. theſe lye as it were in a line, on the moſt ſoutherly part of *Elho.* In the pariſh of *Fleet* near *Ravenſclow* about 1698 upon a piece of high ground where buildings have been, Mr. *Edward Lenton* dug up a large urn with letters round it, full of *Roman* coyns, about the quantity of 3 pecks, cover'd with an oak board, the urn he broke in pieces. they were of braſs pil'd edgwiſe, moſtly about the time of *Gallienus* and the 30 tyrants as call'd, *Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Victorinus, Carauſius, Alectus,* &c. I have ſeen vaſt numbers

bers of them, and have ſome by me. many are in your collection. Near this place runs a low channel, quite to *Fleet* haven, which probably then was the chief outlet of the waters into the ſea. Mr. *Lenton* found ſome ſhiptimber upon it with ruſty nails, probably of ſome *Roman* barge. None of theſe coyns were lower than the *Tetrici*, which proves the imbankation was made before their time. In the ſame latitude and in the next pariſh *Holbech*, in a paſture call'd *Anytofts* in my tenure, is a like ſquar of high ground where rubbiſh of buildings and coyns have been found, 'tis moted likewiſe. not long ſince a laborer ſcouring up a pit in the mote, took up an urn now in my poſſeſſion. At *Giggleshurn*, in caſting up a ditch, were many *Roman* coyns found. we may reaſonably conjectur *Moulton* hall was ſuch another place originally. and in a field not far from thence call'd *Woods*, near *Ravensbank*, 3 mile ſouth of *Multon* church, upon plowing ſeveral *Roman* urns and veſſels were found of fine white and red earth; ſome of them were brought to Mr. *Hardy*. At *Spalding*, *Roman* antiquitys have been found, particularly ciſterns. of which ſome accounts in the acts of the *Royal Soc.* N° 279. and there was a *Roman* caſtle there, as I conjecture on the north ſide of the town, not far from the river on the right hand of the great road to *Boſton*, the ſquar form of the ditch yet remaining. Thes places with ſome other of like natur, make another line of fortreſſes thro' the middl of the country parallel to the preſent towns. I have been told that at *Theophilus Grant*'s houſe in *Whaplode* near *Gorham*'s holt, aqueducts of clay, one let into another, have been dug up: and that in the ſeadike bank between *Fleet* and *Gedney*, a braſs ſword was lately found, which ſeem to be *roman*. Thus far in ſouth *Holland*. At *Boſton*, about 1716, they dug up an old *Roman* foundation beyond the ſchool-houſe, near it ſome hewn ſtones form'd a cavity, in which was an urn with aſhes, another little pot with an ear and an iron key of an odd figure in my poſſeſſion. Some time before then in Mr. *Brown*'s garden at the *green poles* they dug up an urn lin'd with thin lead full of red earth and bones. A like one I have ſeen now in Sir *Hans Sloan*'s *muſæum*, unqueſtionably *Roman*.

ROMAN *oads there.*

As the *Romans* had thus intirely taken in and inhabited the country, no doubt but according to their cuſtom they drew ſeveral roads acroſs it. but I fear it will be very difficult to give an exact account of them, ſuch is the nature of the ground having no ſolid materials, that they would be preſently wore away without more conſtant reparations than the inhabitants practiſe. yet I have little doubt in ſuppoſing one of their ways was drawn from the northern high country about *Bolinbrook* by *Stickford*, *Stickney*, *Sibſey* and ſo to *Boſton* river about *Redſtonegote*, where it paſs'd it by a ferry. I have fancyed to my ſelf that ſeveral parcels of it are plainly *Roman*, by the ſtraitneſs and by the gravelly bottom. from thence to *Kirkton* 'tis indubitably ſo, being laid with a very large bed of gravel, and juſt a mile from the river is a ſtone, now call'd the *mile-ſtone*, ſtanding in a *quadrivium*; 'tis a large round ſtone like the *fruſtum* of a pillar, and very properly a *lapis milliaris*. From *Kirkton* I imagin the road went to *Donington*: where it met the great and principal road of the country which is drawn from *Ely* to *Sleaford* in a line, not much different from a ſtrait one. 'Tis certain that there is ſuch a road from *Grantcheſter*, which was a *Roman* town a mile above *Cambridge*, to *Ely* by *Stretham*, thence another goes acroſs the depth of the fens by *Upwell* and *Elme* tow-

towards *Wisbech*, and 'twas near this road that the urn with coyns firſt mention'd was found. *Wisbech* probably was a *Roman* ſtation, and their caſtle founded upon an older foundation. I ſuppoſe this road paſs'd over *Wisbech* river above the town towards *Guyhurn* chappel, then went to *Trokenholt* and *Clowſcroſs*, there entring our country. from thence that it went in a ſtrait line to *Spalding*, by which means moſt of thoſe ſquare forts we have mention'd in *Elho* where *Roman* antiquitys were diſcover'd, together with moſt of the ſouthern hamlets, will be found to be ſcituate near or upon it. ſuch as St. *Edmund*'s chappel, the moted place there, *Gedneyhill* chappel, *Highdoles* there, *Holbech* chappel, *Whaplodedrove* chappel, *Aſwic grange*, St. *Katharins*, and *Moulton* chappel. whether any traces of it can now be found or no, I cannot ſay, but the villages thereabouts ſeem ſtrongly to favor the conjecture. Suppoſing it fact I ſhould not be ſurpriz'd if it now be laid perfectly level with the ſurface of this fenny ſoil, ſeeing I have obſerv'd the like appearance of a *Roman* road when carry'd acroſs a medow in the high countrys, and which was compos'd of a bed of gravel 100 foot broad, particularly at the *Roman* city of *Alauna* by *Biceſter*, of which I ſhall in a following page give an account. and this of ours I ſuppoſe only made of the earth of the country thrown into a bank, becauſe 'twas impoſſible to get more durable materials.

From *Spalding*, according to my ſentiments, this road went towards *Herring* bridg (the word retaining ſome ſemblance of antiquity) upon *Surflet* river, ſo along the diviſion between the wapontakes of *Kirton* and *Aveland*, near *Wrigbolt* and *Creſſy*-hall to the end of *Brig end* cauſey at *Donington*. Here, *Holland brig* or *brig end* cauſey has all the requiſites that can aſcertain it to be a *Roman* work, being ſtrait and laid with a ſolid bed of ſtone. the preſent indeed is repair'd every year, but we have much reaſon to think the firſt projection of it thro' this broad moraſs was no leſs than *Roman*. from thence it went to *Sleford*, then it ſeems to have gone acroſs the heath, and to have fallen in with the great *Hermenſtreet* at a remarkabl place call'd *Biards leap*. from thence poſſibly it was carry'd, or was deſign'd to be, by *Stretleythorp* and *Brentbroughton* over the *Witham* to *Crocolana* upon the foſsway, then over the *Trent* into *Nottinghamſhire*, where it anſwers in a line with the road to *Tuxford* and *Workſop*. and ſo on perhaps to the *Iriſh* ſea, whereby it would become a great parallel to the *Watlinſtreet* running acroſs the kingdom, as it does, from ſouth eaſt to north weſt. At *Sleaford* I am inclinabl to think another road came from *Banovallum*, or *Horn caſtle*, to the eaſt of the river *Bane* ſouthward by *les Yates*, and ſo croſs'd the *Witham* by *Chappelhill* and the *Cardike* ſomwhere about *Kyme*. or elſe croſs'd the *Witham* at the *Hermitage*, ſo went by *Swinſhed* north end to *Donington*. this principal road we ſpeak of on the other end ſeems to go from *Ely* by *Soham* and *Bury* to the *German* ocean. I am not aſham'd to offer my conjecture to the curious, however ſlender its foundation may be, if only as a hint for a future ſearch. But it ſeems to me very probabl that if it was not fully executed by the *Romans*, they intended it, and have in part manifeſtly done it. I conceit it croſſes the *Icening ſtreet* at *Ikeſworth* near *Bury*, then goes to *Bretenham* the *Combretonium*, but with that country of *Suffolk* I am at preſent perfectly unacquainted. Return we to *Holland*.

Beſides this great road, I think we need not ſcruple to aſſert, That now called *Ravensbank* to be another, going eaſt and weſt, thro' the heart of

the country, from *Tid St. Mary*'s to *Cowbit*. I have rode ſome miles upon it where 'tis now extremely ſtrait and broad. We have been inform'd that 'tis actually in ſome old writings called *Romans bank*. 'tis well known the *Welſh* pronounc'd *Roman Rhuffain*, and our *Engliſh* word *ruffian* is from this fountain, among the *Welch* the letters *m* and *v* are equivalent, to which *f* is perfectly alike, *maur* and *vaur* is great, and many more. ſo that *roman*, *raven*, and *ruffen* is the ſame word, and hence no doubt came *rambling*, *roving*, and *romeing*, as an ignominious appellativ of ſuch as thought every country better than their own. for ſuch to our anceſtors ſeem'd the *Romans*, that ſcarce left any corner of the known world impervious to their all-conquering eagles, carrying arts and arms along with them as an impetuous torrent, with a moſt glorious and invincibl perſeverance. Further, 'tis not unlikely that the upper road running eaſt and weſt nearer the ſea bank, now call'd *old Spalding gate*, is originally *Roman*; in ſome places as about *Fleet* it retains the name of *Haregate*, which is equivalent to *via militaris* when ſpoken by our *Saxon* progenitors. Thus the main road and theſe two leſſer ones ſeem ſufficiently to anſwer this purpoſe as to *Elho*. it ſeems to me that when the *Romans* made the many forts all along the eaſtern ſhore to guard againſt the *Saxons*, that this bay was provided for by five, two upon the edges of the high country, and three upon the rivers. *Brancaſter* in *Norfolk*, *Burgh* on *Lincolnſhire* ſide. *Wisbech*, *Spalding* and *Boſton* upon each river of the fenny tract.

Having given you then all the authentic or conjectural memoirs that have in general occur'd to my reflection upon the moſt antient ſtate of this country, I ſhall proceed to other particularitys nearer our own times, thro' every pariſh. only firſt take notice in ſhort of a wonderful appearance in nature all over this country, and which is common to all ſuch like upon the globe as far as my informations reach: that is, the infinit quantitys of ſubterraneous trees, lying three or four foot deep, of vaſt bulk and different ſpecies, chiefly fir and oak, exceeding hard, heavy and black. many times the branches reach ſo near day as to break their plows, for ſo I have heard 'em complain about *Crowland*. about *Kyme* and *Billingay* they have dug up ſome boats or canoos made of hollow'd trunks of trees. Many people will think that this is nothing but the effect of particular floods, and that this country was once a foreſt, and not long ſince diſafforeſted. This country was once taken into the foreſt of *Keſteven* by the *Norman* kings, (as you have told me) only with a political view of extending their power, and diſafforeſted ſoon after at the inſtance of the prior of *Spalding*. yet 'tis true of *Naſſaburg* hundred only, in *Northamptonſhire*. But in my apprehenſion as to the matter before us, ſuch confine their notions to very ſcanty bounds, an univerſal *phænomenon* requires a more dilated ſolution, and no leſs than that of the *Noachian* deluge. But upon this I hope for an occaſion to be more copious another time. at preſent I remember a paſſage in *Pauſanias*'s Attics toward the end, ſpeaking of an ebeny ſtatue of *Archigetes*. " I have heard, (ſays he) from a man " of *Cyprus* very skilful in medicinal herbs, that ebeny bears no leaves, no " fruit, nor has it any ſtock expos'd to the ſun, only roots in the earth, " which the *Æthiopians* dig up. Some of them are particularly skilful in " finding them out." I doubt not but our author ſpeaks of ſubterranean trees, and that our people might uſe this timber to better uſe than burning it.

Antidiluvian trees.

Moſt writers and particularly Mr. *Camden* and moſt ſtrangers have an injurious opinion of this country, and apply that to the whole which is true but of part of it, for in the main the land is admirably good, hard and dry. produces excellent corn and graſs, feeds innumerabl ſheep and oxen of a very large ſize and good fleſh and wool, bears wood extremely well, has ſeveral large woods in it ſome entirely of oak of conſiderabl ſize, is full of hedgrows and quickſets, and in ſummer time looks like the garden of *Eden*. 'tis level and moſt delightful to travellers whether on horſeback or in a coach. the air indeed is moiſt, as being near the ſea and bordering upon the fens of the iſle of *Ely*: as to the firſt 'tis the ſame upon every ſea coaſt, as to the latter they are chiefly on the ſouth ſide whence the ſun for the moſt part draws off the vapors from this country. Indeed this inconvenience accrues from ſuch vicinity, the production of gnats; to which *Angelus Politianus* has done ſo much honour in that beautiful *Greek* epigram you ſhew'd me. and is well guarded againſt by the gentry in the uſe of netted canopies hung round their beds, which was an invention of the *Ægyptians* living in a like country. *vid.* Brown's *garden of* Cyrus *p.* 30. But all things neceſſary for the comfort of life are here in great plenty, and viſitants ever go away with a better opinion of it than they bring. That great ſoul king *Charles* I. himſelf undertaking the glorious task, and others under him, had projected and made ſuch ſtately works of *ſewers*, as would have render'd this country before now, for trade and beauty the rival of its name-ſake beyond ſea. But the licentious times that ſucceeded gave the unthinking mob (incited by his avowed adverſary in all things, *Cromwell*) an opportunity to deſtroy 'em. I have often conſider'd and admir'd the length, bredth and depth of their canals, the vaſtneſs of their gotes and ſluices. Indeed I think they made many more than were uſeful, and might have laid out the whole in a better manner. I would not, like the *Trojan* propheteſs, prognoſticat ill to my own country, but 'tis not difficult to foreſee that unleſs ſome project be taken in hand like that which my friend Mr. *Kinderley* publiſh'd ſome time ago, this vaſt and rich tract muſt be abandon'd to eels and wild ducks. A thing of this nature is not to be done but by the ſenate of the kingdom taking the matter intirely into their own hands. and if I have any judgment, whatever new works are made, ought always to be carry'd eaſtward only, for reaſons I inculcated before. therfore inſted of deriving the *Welland* into the *Witham* as was his notion, I would have it brought to the *Nen*, and both into the *Ouſe* at *Lyn*, as it was in its original and natural ſtate.

Since the time of the *Romans*, beyond their firſt bank have been many intakes by ſucceſſiv banks, of the beſt ground in the world left by the ſea, which contracts its own limits by throwing up banks of ſand out of the eſtuary. So that from time to time the land-owners upon theſe frontiers gain ſeveral thouſands of acres. It's obſerv'd the land ſo imbank'd is ever higher in level than that left behind it, and I doubt not but ſome time the whole bay between *Lincolnſhire* and *Norfolk* (being one of our great ſovereign's nobleſt chambers in his *Britiſh* dominions over the ſea, *vid. Seld. Mar. clauſ.*) will becom dry land. By this means the pariſhes hereabouts encreas to a huge bulk. *Holbech* from *Doveſdale* bar where it joins to *Cambridgſhire* to the limits of the ſalt marſhes is near twenty mile long. The cattle bred on this ground are very large, the ſheep never

ver have horns. *Smithfield* market as now much ſupported, was chiefly ſet up by the inhabitants here, as I have been told, particularly by Mr. *William Hobſon* brother to the famous *Cambridge* carrier, and Mr. *Cuſt.* the *London* butchers before then, commonly going into the country to buy cattle.

In every pariſh formerly were many chappels, it being impracticabl for peopl to come ſo far to one church, tho' now moſt of them are demoliſh'd, at what time I can't imagin. No part of *England* boaſts of ſo many beautiful churches having generally lofty ſpires.of fine ſquared ſtone, fetch'd from *Barneck* pits which are a courſe ragg full of petrify'd ſhells of all kinds of ſmall fiſh, and not as ſome think from *Norway*, And in no very diſtant times not a pariſh without great numbers of gentry, lords, knights and great familys who made a figure in the world. now ſcarce any remains of them, but the ſcite of their houſes moted round, their tombs in the churches, their arms in the painted windows, where they have by chance eſcap'd the fury of fanatic zeal. Many religious houſes formerly there, and nearly the whole country was got into their hands, as appears by the old terriers or town-books. The only houſes of note are at preſent *Dunton* hall in *Tyd St. Mary*'s pariſh lately rebuilt magnificently by *Sigiſmund Trafford* eſq; who has likewiſe enclos'd a conſiderabl park with a brick wall: and *Creſſy* hall in *Surflet* pariſh, the ſeat of *Henry Heron* eſq; in which the lady ~~*Katherin*~~ *Margaret* mother to *H.* VII. was once entertain'd. The houſe was handſomly rebuilt by the preſent poſſeſſor's father Sir *Henry Heron* knight of the *Bath*, but the chappel is old, built or licens'd at leaſt *Anno* 1309, as an inſcription over the door tells us. In it is an old braſs eagle with an inſcription round it,

Formerly there is reaſon to ſuppoſe the gentry had many parks near their ſeats. Records in your poſſeſſion ſhew that the prior of *Spalding* about 1265 compelled *Thomas* Lord *Moulton* to compound with him for the veniſon in his park at *Moulton*, and in *Holbech* about a mile ſouth of the church are lands in my tenure, call'd *the park*. That fiſh and fowl is here plentiful, no one will wonder, but particularly the pidgeons are noted for large and fine.

Decoys. In the out-skirts of it are great numbers of decoys, places ſo call'd
TAB. II. where they take an incredible quantity of wild ducks, moſtly ſent up to *London*. They are large pits dug in the fens, with five canals ſhooting from them, each ending in a point after one angle made, well planted with willows, ſallows, oſiers, and ſuch underwood. I have given a drawing of one. The method of catching fowl in ſhort is this. The decoyman coming down to the angle of the pipe or canal, which is cover'd with nets and ore-ſhadow'd with trees, peeps through the holes in the reedy ſheds diſpos'd like the ſcenes at the play-houſe, and join'd by the others with holes at the bottom, about as high as a man's breaſt: when he ſees a ſufficient quantity of wild ducks in the mouth of the great pond, by whiſtling ſoftly, the tame ducks wing-ſtock'd and brought up for that purpoſe ſwim into the pipe cover'd with the nets to feed upon the corn he throws over the ſheds into the water. this tempts the wild ducks in to partake of the bait; in the mean time a dog they teach runs round the half ſheds, in and out at the holes in the bottom, which amuſes the fowl ſo that they apprehend no danger; when he has brought them far enough into the pipe, ſtooping he goes along the ſcenes, till he is got beyond the ducks, and riſing up ſhows himſelf at the half ſcenes,

which

which frightens the wild ducks only, the oppoſite way into the narrow end of the pipe, which terminates in a fatal net. and all this is done without any noiſe or knowledg of the reſt of the wild ducks in the great pond. ſo that the decoy-man having diſpatch'd one pipe, goes round to execute the ſame game at all the reſt, whereby infinit quantitys are catch'd in a year's time at one of theſe places only.

In running over what few remarkables I have obſerv'd in this country I ſhall exclude *Marſh-land*, becauſe in *Norfolk*, obſerving only that their churches are very beautiful, numerous, large and ſtately: that here are too, many ſuch of the *Tumuli*. You will indulge me the liberty of giving the etymology of places all along, *Cicero* likes that method, *Acad. quæſt.* 1. 8. *verborum explicatio probatur* i. e. *qua de cauſa quæque eſſent ita nominata quam etymologiam appellabant*: and tho' there be often more of pleaſant ſubtlety than reality in ſuch matters, yet it ſerves to find out and preſerve ſome old words in a language that otherwiſe are in danger of oblivion. I ſhall begin with the *Waſhes* ſo much talk'd of, and ſo terribl to ſtrangers tho' without much reaſon, if they take a guide which is highly adviſeabl. The meaning is this, they are the mouths of the river *Welland* call'd *Foſsdike Waſh*, and the river *Ouſe* call'd *Croſs-keys Waſh*, running into the Sea, and encloſing this country almoſt round. *waſ ſax. lutum, ooſe.* Twice in a day, ſix hours each time during the receſs of the tide, they are fordabl and eaſy to be paſs'd over. The intermediat ſix hours they are cover'd with the flux of the ocean. Mr. *Merret* of *Boſton* ſon to Dr. *Merret*, has given a table in the *Philoſ. tranſ.* which I improv'd for the benefit of travellers, and is graven on a handſom copper plate by my friend Mr. *John Redman*. but I would have paſſengers not to truſt too far to the minutes in the table, becauſe at ſome times of the year the tides will anticipate a few minutes, at others will be retarded, and at all times (not to ſay any thing of the difference of clocks and watches) ſouth eaſt winds make the tides flow earlier than ordinary, north weſt protract them. So that a wiſe traveller in this and all other caſes, will take time and tide by the forelock. Formerly people travell'd what they call the *long Waſh*, between *Lyn* and *Boſton*, intirely upon the ſands or skirts of the ocean, but now quite diſus'd and impracticabl. There it was, that King *John* loſt all his carriages among the creeks and quickſands. The memory of it is retained to this day, by the corner of a bank between *Croſs-key's Waſh* and *Lyn*, call'd now *Kings corner*.

The WASHES.

In *Lutton* was born the famous Doctor *Busby* Maſter of *Weſtminſter* ſchool, who has beautify'd the church, and founded a ſchool there. he owes his education to the *Welbys*, an ancient family in this country. I ſuppoſe the town has its name from the general drainage of the country which was here in one channel united. they call ſuch *Lades* or *Lodes* to this day. this probably is as ancient as any town in *Holland*. South from it (and therefore) *Sutton* church is of an antient make, eſpecially the ſtone work of the ſteepl. the upper part of the church has been built of brick in the memory of man. *John* of *Gaunt* own'd *Sutton*, and other vaſt manors and townſhips in this country. At *Tyd St. Giles*, *Nicholas Breakſpear* was curate, who afterwards became pope *Adrian* IV. *St. James*'s chappel is built of a large ſort of brick ſuch as I have ſeen no where elſe: not *Roman*. Near it is *Ivy-croſs* of ſtone in a *quadrivium*, a curious piece, upon *Ravensbank*.

LUTTON.

SUTTON

TAB XI.

GEDNEY. *Gedney* church is very beautiful, built (I believe) chiefly by the abbots of *Croyland*, who had a houſe no doubt very ſtately, on the north ſide of the church, and large poſſeſſions in the pariſh. the upper part of the tower is of the ſame date with the church: built upon older work. probably both the work of the abbots, together with contributions of the rich familys that formerly liv'd here. in the chancel window a religious in his habit. There is an old monument of the *Welby's*; and upon the ſouth door is this inſcription

PAX XPI SIT HUIC DOMUI
ET OMNIBUS HABITANTIBUS
IN EA HIC REQUIES NOSTRA.

The town ſeems to be deriv'd from *Gaden-ea, aqua ad viam. Ea* is a watring place properly for cattle, and roads we ſtill call gates in this country.

FLEET. The next pariſh *Fleet* from the *Anglo-ſaxonic Fleot, æſtuarium, fluxus*, ſtill call'd *Fleet-haven*, is remarkabl for the ſteeple ſtanding at a diſtance from the church. from this place the family of the *Fletes* come, who have made a conſiderabl figure in the country ever ſince we have any written memorials.

HOLBECH. *Holbech* (the *Salt-beech*) church is very large, and well built, a ſtrong tower and lofty ſteeple, dedicate to all ſaints. formerly there were organs and fine painted glaſs with many coats of arms, but none left except the

TAB. XXI. *Holbeches* vert. 6 eſcallops argent 3. 2. 1. there is a fine monument of the *Littlebury*'s an ancient and floriſhing family in theſe parts, upon his ſhield is his coat, argent two lyons paſſant, gardant, gules. there is a braſs inſcription of a lady of the *Welby* family wife to Sir *Richard Leake* knight. Orate pro anima Johanne Welby quondam filiae Richardi Leake militis nuper uxoris Littlebury que obiit xviii die menſis decembris anno domini mcccclxxxviii. cujus anime propicietur deus Amen. Here was born *Henry Rands* alias *de Holbech*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, who was one of the compilers of the liturgy. here formerly floriſh'd the antient familys of *Fleet, Dacres, Harrington, Barrington, Welby, Multon.*

In the year 1696, in digging at Mr. *Adlard Stukeley*'s gardens they found an old braſs ſeal which I gave to Sir *Hans Sloan*; a man in long robes with two eſchocheons, on one three cocks, on the other a portcullis; the legend, + SOVRABLA DEUS OLER. In the year 1698, an iron ſpur with a very long ſhank was found: in my poſſeſſion. A remarkabl rarity in nature I met withal; an admirabl oſſification in the *omentum* of a ſheep, white and ſolid as ivory. Mr. *Cheſelden* has printed a cut of it in the ſecond edition of his anatomy. I gave it to Dr. *Mead.*

From the ancient churchwardens accounts before the time of the reformation from *Anno* 1453 many curious remarks may be made, in relation to prices of things, wages, ſuperſtitious cuſtoms, old familys and the like: a ſpecimen whereof I have here annex'd.

ſſ. A Boake of the Stuffe in the Cheyrche of Holbeche *ſowld by Chyrchewardyns of the ſame according to the injunctyons of the Kynges Magyſte.*

	s.	*d.*
An. dni. M. ccccc. xlvii°. Fyrſt to *Antony Heydon* the trynite with the tabernacle —— —— —	ii.	iiii.
It. to *Wm. Calow* thelder the tabernacle of *Nicholas* and *Jamys* ——— ——— ———	vi.	viii.

It.

					s.	d.
It. to *Wm. Davy* on tabernacle of our lady of pytye	—				iiii.	
It. to *Wm. Calow* the younger on other tabernacle of our lady					iii.	vi.
It. to *Antony Heydon* the ymage of the *Antony*.						xx.
It. to *Humphry Horneſey* on ſygne						vi.
It. to *Antony Heydon* on other ſygne and a lytyl tabernacle						xx.
It. to *Wm. Calow* the younger the tabernacle of *Thomas Bekete*					iiii.	viii.
It. to *Wm. Davy* the ſygne whereon the plowghe did ſtond						xvi.
It. to *John Thorpe* a chyſt in St. *Jamys* chapell					ii.	
It. to *Lincone* howld woode						iiii.
It. to *Nicholas Foſter* the banke that the *George* ſtoode on						iiii.
It. to *Antony Heydon* ij alters					ii.	viii.
It. to *Wm. Stowe* ij lytyll tabernacles						viii.
It. to *Henry Elman* on lytyll tabernacle						ii.
It. to *John Thorpe* for *harod*'s coate						xviii.
It. to *Wm. Calow* the younger all thapoſtyls coats and other raggs					viii.	iiii.
It. to *Henry Elman* for vii baner clothes					ix.	iiii.
It. to *Antony Heydon* on blewe clothe						ix.
It. to *Smithes* on pece of howlde ſaye						iii.
It. to *Richerd Richerſon* the croſſe and other gydys					ii.	iii.
It. to Mr. *Byllysby* ij tablys					iiii.	iiii.
It. to *Antony Heydon* for the coats of the iij kyngs of *Coloyne*					v.	iiii.
It. to *Humphry Horneſey* the canypye that was born over the ſacrament						xx.
It. to *Wm. Calow* thelder and *John Thorpe* iiij owlde pantyd clothes					vi.	viii.
It. to *Antony Heydon* on wood candleſtyke						iiii.
It. to *Wm. Callow* the younger on lytyll bell						vi.
It. to *Antony Heydon* on other lytyll bell						vi.
It. to *Wm. Davy* for the tabernacles that ſtode at the end of the hy alter					viii.	

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sm.	iiii.	ii.	iiii.

A. D. m. ccccc xlvii.

It. to *Wm. Calow* the younger on rod of Iyron	—						iiii.
It. to *Robt. Gyffon* for ij barrs of Iyron					v.		
It. to *Antony Heydon* xx ſcore and x hund. of latyn at ii *s.* and xi *d.* the ſcore					lxix.	xi.	ob.
It. to *Richerd Richerſon* ij lytyll tabernacles							viii.
It. of *John Suger* for the chyrche lond					ii.		viii.
It. of the burial of Mr. *Byllysby*					iii.		iiii.
It. of *John Mays* wyffe for the Dracon							iii.
It. of *Alys Boyds* debt to xps corpys gilde					ii.		
It. for on bell					*l.* xviii.	ii.	
It. for ſeyten veſtments and traſhe in the cheſte in trinete quere ſold to *Davy*					xxxiii.		iiii.
It. of *Wm. Burnit* for pilows							xvi.
It. of *Wm. Calow* the younger for eyrne					xx.		

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Sm. totalis	xxviii.	iiii.	iiii. *ob.*

More

More ſuperſtitious ornaments of the church were ſold in queen *Elizabeth*'s time 1560.

From this book I extracted the following catalogue of the Miniſters of the pariſh.

John Clerke chaplain.	——	——	Anno 1450
John Riſceby vicar.	——	——	1460
Thomas George chaplain then.			
Robert Jelow.	——	——	1469
William Greyborn vicarius perpetuus.		—	1474
Sir *John Welby* prieſt.			
Sir *John Lyard* perpetual vicar.		—	obiit. 1496
Baxter	——	——	1508
Ds. Neel capellanus.			
Richard Wytte	——	——	— 1520
Sir *John Scapull.*	——	——	ob. 1524
Sir *Robert Manning.*	——	——	1550
Sir *Thomas Weſt.*	——	——	1561
Thomas Gybſon precher.			
Othoneel Bradbury.	——	——	1600
Matthew Clarke vicar of *Holbech*		—	1610
Henry Williamſon.	——	——	1630
John Grante.	——	——	—— 1633
John Bellenden	——	——	1640
John Pymlowe	——	——	—— 1647
John Pymlowe	——	——	— 1687
George Arnett.			1720

In 1529 a new organ coſt 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The organ in the Church was taken down 1568. *Anno* 1453 *Wm. Enot* of *Lyn* Epi. and *Henry Nele* of *Holbech* gave the ſaints bell. Another gild of St. *Thomas.* another of our lady. The veſtry on the ſouth ſide of the quire was taken down 1567. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to the virgin *Mary* at *Holbech* hurn, near the antient ſeat of the *Littleburys.* ſtanding 1515. another chappel thereabouts dedicated to St. *Nicholas.* another in *Wignals* gate near *Holbech* hall by the river ſide, dedicated to St. *Peter.* About 1719 I ſaw many corpſes dug up in the yard at making a ditch there. Another in the fen ends. An antient guild of *Corpus Chriſti* ſtood near *Barly-pit*, where is now a houſe once belonging to *Moſes Stukely* who own'd the eſtate thereof. An hoſpital founded by *John de Kirkton* in his own meſuage by licenſe of king *Ed.* III. dat. *Nov.* 16. for a warden, chaplain, and 15 poor people; he endow'd it with ſeveral lands in *Holbech*, which he held of the abbot of *Croyland*, who by licenſe permitted the ſame to be annex'd to this hoſpital of *All Saints* in *Holbech*, for which he paid 20 *l.* This ſtood as I imagin where now is the *Chequer-Inn* over againſt the Church. I remember the old ſtonework arch'd doors and windows with mullions pull'd down when rebuilt by my father, and many of the carv'd ſtones were laid in the foundation of the houſes he built by the river ſide at the bridge. See *Dugdale*'s *Monaſticon.* A free ſchool was founded here about 1669 by *George Farmer*, eſq; who endow'd it with lands, which with others ſince given are now worth about 50 *l. per Ann.* which I am

bound in gratitude not to forget. *A. D.* 1699 there were belonging to the 54 bounds of this parish paying rates, acres 6234. in the marsh, acres 6532. and since added for the last intake, acres 170. The old cross in the market-place was pull'd down 1683. 1253 *Thomas de Multon* lord *Egremont* obtain'd a market and fair to *Holbech*, 31 *Oct.* 37 *H.* III. at *Windsor*, and probably built that cross.

Quaplode, call'd antiently *Capellade*, i. e. *Capella ad Ladam s. fluvium*, has a very antient church, founded by the abbots of *Croyland*; the tower stands on the south side. In the upper and south windows are these coats of arms. *Barry* of 6 az. and argt. azure a bend gules charg'd with 3 roses argt. argt. two lyons passant gardt. gules, *Littlebury*. In the east window of the north chappel *Littlebury* and or a fess between 2 cheveronels gules. and sable a fret argent *Harrington*. az. on a bend gules 3 roses argt. as before. I have a copy of the foundation of this church. Here is a large monument of the *Irbys*. WHAPLODE

GENEALOGY of *MOULTON*.

Thomas de Multon lord *Egremont*, and lord of *Holbech*, obtain'd a market for *Fleet* 9. Jo.

Robert Romley = daughter of *Wm. Meschines* lord of *Copland*.

Wm. Duncanson = *Alice* heiress.

Hugh de Morvile lord of *Burgh* upon *Sabulones*, chief forester of *Cumberland*.

Richard de Lucy lord *Egremont* = *Ada* coheiress = *Thomas de Multon* obtain'd a market and fair for *Holbech*, 37 *H.* III.

Amabilis heiress = *Lambert de Multon* 1270.

Thomas de Multon lord of *Burgh* in *Cumberland*.

Thomas de Multon, 31 *E.* I. 1303.

Thomas de Multon lord of *Burgh*, 20 *E.* 1. = *Maud de Vaulx*, heiress of *Gillesland*, daughter of *Hubert de Vaulx*.

Thomas de Multon lord *Egremont*.

Thomas de Multon lord *Egremont* ob. 15 *E.* II. = daughter of *Rich. de Burgh* Earl of *Ulton*.

John de Multon lord *Egremont* ob. s. p. 9 *E.* III.

Thomas de Multon lord of *Burgh*, *Gillesland* and *Holbech*, 21 *E.* I. & 2 *E.* II. *Inquisit post mortem*. = *Isabel*.

Ranulf de Dacre lord of *Drumbough* castle = *Margaret* heiress.

Thomas Dacre, esq; lord of *Holbech*, 1450. = *Philippa*, ob. 1453.

Humphry Dacre, esq;

Sir *Ralf de Dacre* lord of *Holbech*, 1470.

MOULTON. *Moulton* or *Multon* probably has its name from a mill, which anciently perhaps were not ſo common as now. There is a good church and very fine ſpire, as alſo a good freeſchool of near 100 *l. per ann.* value in lands. *Moulton* hall, whoſe laſt ruins I have ſeen, was the ſeat of *Thomas de Multon* lord *Egremont*, a great man in theſe parts. His hand is among the barons at *Magna Charta*. Between theſe two pariſhes in a green lane northwards ſtands a little ſtone call'd *Elhoſtone*, whence the name of this hundred is deriv'd. It is about the middle thereof, and was formerly the main road acroſs the country now call'd *old Spalding gate*. Old men tell us here was kept in antient times an annual court, I ſuppoſe a convention *ſub dio* of the adjacent parts to treat of their general affairs; a wood hard by is call'd *Elhoſtone wood*.

WESTON. *Weſton*, becauſe weſt from the laſt town. Here is the ſtately chappel of *Wykeham*, the *villa* of the rich priors of *Spalding*. Many places near the old ſea bank are call'd *hurns*, ſignifying an angle. Here is a little leam call'd the *Wik*, Mr. *Camden* in *Bucks* ſays it ſignifies the winding of a river. as *Cowhurn* hard by.

SPALDING. *Spalding* has been famous for its ancient and rich priory founded before the conqueſt, and for the reſidence of *Ivo Tailbois* the lord of this country by gift of *William* the conqueror, the ſcite of whoſe caſtle is on the north eaſt part of the town. the town-hall was built by *William Hobſon*. But of this place we expect from you, ſir, a more particular account.

PYNCHBEK. In *Pynchbek* church-windows are the arms of *Ogle*, of *Fleet*, argent on two bars ſable, 6 eſcalops of the firſt empal'd with *De la launde*. *Pyncebeck* ſeems to come from the *cimbrian pinken*, *lucere*, from the clearneſs of its water.

Many towns on both ſides *Deeping* fen, end in *ington*, *ingham*, as lying upon the *Mead*. *Donnington* is very hilly, full of elevations or dunes. *Thomas Cowley* eſq; of *Donington*, who dy'd about 1718, left all his eſtate, which was conſiderabl, to the poor of every pariſh where it lay, whereof 400 *l. per ann.* to *Donington*, where he built a ſchool-houſe, and endow'd it.

DONINGTON.

ALGARKIRK. *Algarkirk* has a fine church, in which are ſome water-bougets carved on the oak ſeats in eſcutcheons; they ſay here liv'd the famous count *Algar*, commander of the *Holland* men in many battles againſt the *Danes*, of whom they ſhew an image in ſtone in the church-yard. I found there this inſcription,

Sis teſtis Xp̃e, quod non jacet hic lapis iſte
Quiſquis es ſi tranſeas ſta perlege plora
Corpus ut ornetur ſit lapis ut memoretur.
Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es pro me precor ora.

WIBERTON. *Wiberton* they ſay has its name from *Guibertus* a great man here formerly. there is a place call'd *Multon* hall, which belong'd to the aforemention'd *Thomas de Multon*. Here is likewiſe *Titton* hall, the chappel is now converted into a ſtable.

FRAMPTON. Hard by is *Frampton*, probably from the anglo-ſaxonic *Faran*, *trajicere*. for here they paſs'd over the river in a ferry before *Boſton* bridg was built. as at *Framton* in *Glouceſterſhire* upon the *Severn*, and *Framilode* paſſage. *Foſsdike* ſeems to be *Fordsdike*, where we paſs over the *Waſhes*.

SKIRBECK. *Skirebec* doubtleſs has its name from the *Saxon*, *Scire*, diviſion, becauſe here the river parts the hundreds. Here was an hoſpital of knights of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem* now entirely demoliſh'd, tho' the church

was

was ſtanding within memory of man. There was another religious houſe near the church, the remains of it is now the parſonage houſe. Such names of towns as *Fiſhtoft*, *Butterwick*, *Swineshead*, *Cowbyte* and the like ſeem eaſy enough.

Sibſey church has very handſom pillars and circular arches, ſomewhat after the *Roman* mode. The top of the ſteeple is added upon the old work. SIBSEY.

perhaps from its watery ſcituation, *Sipan*, to ſteep. *Leverton*, *Leofrici Oppidum*, he was a potent man thereabouts at the time of the *Normans* coming, and gave to the town much common. his deed of gift is now in poſſeſſion of the reverend and worthy vicar Mr. *William Falkner*, which I have ſeen. LEVERTON.

Frieſton a *Frith*, *Æſtuarium*, ſo *Ald Friſton* in *Suſſex* near *Cuckmere* haven. Here was an opulent monaſtery founded by *Guy de Croun*, whoſe genealogy I ſhall not think much to recite, becauſe it relates to the antiquitys of this country, and in ſome meaſure ſhows the reaſon of what my friend Mr. *Becket* ſurgeon much wonder'd at when he ſearch'd the old repoſitory of wills at the prerogativ office in *London*, where he obſerv'd more of this country than any other in *England*. FRIESTON.

The GENEALOGY

Of the CRAONS, *Credon*, *Crodon*, *Croun*; the moſt illuſtrious Family of *Anjou*, and one of the moſt illuſtrious in *France* which came into *England* with *William* the conqueror. The barony of *Craon* is the firſt and moſt conſiderabl in *Anjou*, 'tis a ſmall city in that province upon the river *Oudon* near *Bretagne*, encompaſs'd with walls.

A. D. 940.

Andrew de Craon lord of *Craon*, of *Bruſlon* and of *Loches*. = *Agnes*, daughter of *Fulk*, the good count of *Anjou* and lord of *Loches*.

lozengè o. & g.

Liſois the elder, lord of *Craon*. he liv'd in the time of *Nerra*, earl of *Anjou*.

Artus de Craon, chambrier de l'abbay de St. *Aubin* d'*Angers*.

Suhard de Craon the elder, lord of *Craon*.

Liſois de Craon the younger, author of the elder or *Engliſh* houſe of *Craon*. He was lord of *Mordelles*. V. *Hiſtoire de Sablé*, p. 109, 110.

Guerin de Craon lord of *Craon*. He doing homage for his baronage to *Conan* II. duke of *Britany*, inſtead of *Geffrey Martel* earl of *Anjou*, who claim'd that ſervice, it was confiſcated. whereupon he wag'd war, but was wounded therein and dy'd.

Suhard de Craon the younger.

Robtè de Craon, heireſs = *Robert de Vitrè* lord of *Vitrè*.

Hildeberg marry'd to *Herbert* Marquiſs of

Robert de Nevers, ſirnam'd the *Burgundian* or *Allobrog*. = *Avis de Sablè*.

Inogen de Vitrè. = *Reynold* the *Burgundian*, lord of *Craon*.

Authors of the ſecond houſe of *Craon*, of ſpecial note in *France*. He founded the abby of *Roé* in the neighbourhood of *Craon*, 1096. his Cri d'Arms was CLERIAU.

Geffr e

Geffry, firſt Prior to the Abby of St. *Evron* in *Normandy*, after abbot of *Croyland*. ob. 1124.

Robert, monk of St. *Evron*, was afterwards abbot of *Thorney*.

Guy de Croun, Baron *Croun* of *Frieſton* near *Boſton*, *Lincolnſhire*, given him by *William* the conqueror, with whom he came into *England*. He had another ſeat at *Burton Crown* (near *Sleaford*) ſo call'd from him, as now *Pedwardyn* from his deſcendants. He had much land in *Aſhby*, *Ravendale*, *Wade* and *Bliton*, com. *Linc.* 20 *W.* 1. as appears in domesday. He poſſeſs'd no leſs than 60 lordſhips. He gave to the priory of *Spalding*, refounded about this time by his country man *Ivo Talbois*, one carucat of land in that town *anno* 1081. *Hiſtoir. de Sablè*, p. 138. thus ſays the charter of donation. *Guy de Croun* in obedience to the divine inſpiration, out of his ability gave a certain parcel of his eſtate to GOD and St. *Nicholas*, for the Soul of *William* the king, and *Maud* the queen, and for the ſoul of *William* the firſt, that the lord would grant him ſucceſs in his reign, and bring him to a good end. one carucat of land in *Spaldingue* with the appurtenances; his wife, all his ſons and daughters and brothers conſenting thereto, for the goodof his ſoul———He likewiſe gave ten carucats of land in *Pynchbeck* to the abby of *Croyland*, and two carucats in *Spalding* to the ſame.

Godfrey de Croun, firſt prior of *Frieſton*.

Emme

Roger de Croun.

William de Crown.

Alan de Croun = *Muriel*.

Baron *Croun*,

He was in higheſt favour with king *H.* I. to whom he was great ſteward of the houſhold. *Petrus Bleſenſis* ſays he was dear to the king above all other barons of the court, and whoſe councel he valued moſt. He ſo far excell'd in induſtry, honeſty, wiſdom, and ſanctity, that he was call'd the king's God, by the ſoldiery. In his country at *Frieſton* he was call'd *Alan open-doors*, becauſe he kept ſo great a houſe, ſays *Leland* in his *Itinerary*, vol. VII. p. 126. He owned *Southwarnburn*, com. *Southampt*. He founded the priory of *Frieſton* for benedictin monks, ſubject to the abbot of *Croyland*, anno 1142. he was buryed at *Croyland* abby on the ſouth ſide of the high altar. See the *Monaſticon* and hiſtory of *Ingulfus* and continuation, and *Dugdale*'s baronage.

1150.

Maurice de Craon baron *Croun*. He was made keeper of the caſtle of *Ancennis* by *H.* II. and governor of the provinces of *Anjou* and *Main*. He was one of the plenipotentiarys on the part of the king in the treatys between him and *Philip* the Auguſt king of *France*.

=

Clarice, ſiſter to *Henry* III. vid. liberat. 35 *H.* III. m. 3. and *Clauſ.* 45 *H.* III. m. 13. ſhe was after marryed again to the duke of *Burgundy*. 33 *H.* III. 39 *H.* III. *p.* 2. m. 2.

Matilde.

Maurice de Croun, nepos regis & nepos *Almerici de Croun* cui manerium de *Burn* reſtituitur poſt mortem *Almerici de Croun*. Pat. 55. *H.* III. *p.* 1. *m.* 28.

Guy de la Val, qui habuit in libero maritagio quaſdam terras in *Walttun* com. *Surr.* ſed forisfecit illas adherendo baronibus contra *R.* I. v. lib. feod. milit. f. 16 b.

Ralf de Croun.

Peter de Croun habet *Hamma*, *Waletun* & *Ewell*, com. *Surr*. Pat. 17. *H.* I. m. 24.

1180.

Guy de Crown = *Iſabel*.
baron *Crown*.

He accompany'd *Richard* I. in his voyage to the *Holy land* 1192. was preſent at the treaty between him and *Tancred* king of *Sicily*, recited by *Hoveden*, annal. He confirm'd to the nuns of *Haverholm*, paſture for nineſcore ſheep in *Bloxam* fields, even to the bounds between them and the abbot of *Grelle*. V. lib. *R. Dodſworth* vocat. petigrees, tom. 1. f. 94. b.

Walter de Langtot = *Matildis*.

Ranulf de Langtot =

There

There were lands in *Sutton* held of the honor of *Croun. Inquiſ. Wap. Elhou.* 1. E. III. *feod. milit.* 42. *offic. armor.* p. 32.

Robert de vallibus came into *England* with *William* the conqueror. = *Agnes.*

Willam de Vaux =

Robert de Vaux =

1 *William Longchamp* =
2 *Henry de Mara.* =
g. a feſs betw. 3 water budgets ermin. = *Petronilla*

3 *Oliver de Vaux.* checké *a.* and *g.*

Sir *Henry de Longchamp.* he dy'd *March* 1274. and was buried at *Swynſhed* abby, his heart at *Burton Pedwardin* as call'd from his ſon-in-law, before the altar in the chappel of the virgin *Mary.* *o.* 3 creſcents. *g* charg'd each with a mullet *a.* = *Sibilla* daughter of Sir *Thomas Heringande Com. Suſſ. az.* 6 herrings *a.*

John de Vaux = owned the manor of *Frieſton*, and certain lands in *Boſton* by gift of his mother, *in feodo talliata. ob.* 1288.

There is a great Fe gatery'd about *Boſtone* parts by the name of *petronille de la corone* dowghter by *Lykelehode de la corone* foundar of *Frieſton* priorye, and buried at *Croyland.* This fe is now paid to the Lord *Roſſe*, but the *Richmount* fe is greater there. There is alſo anoder fee cauld *Pepardyne*, and that the lord *Linſey* had, and the owners of theſe fees be lords of the town of *Boſton. Leland's Itin.* Vol. VIII. p. 124. *Petronil* had lands in *Holbech* and *Quaplode. Inquiſ. Elho* 1. *E.* III. *feod. milit.* 42. *offic. arm.* p. 32. and in *Weſton.* p. 33. 20. 21. *&c. Juratores dicunt quod Petronilla de vallibus tenet de domino rege in capite manerium de Warnburn Com. Southampton & in Com. Lincoln* 22. *feod. mil. & dimid. per Baroniam & quod Henricus de Longo Campo eſt ejus propinquior heres & ætat.* 50. *annor. & amplius. Eſcaet.* 46. *H.* III. *N.* 5.

Roger Pedwardyn = *g.* 2 lyons regardant *a.* = *Alice.* ſhe dy'd 15 *May* 1330, was buried in the north ſide of the chappel of the Virgin *Mary* in *Burton Pedwardin*, where I ſaw her tombſtone with this inſcription 1714.

DAYEALIS. DE. PETTEWARDIN. GYT. ICY.
DEU. DE. SA. ALYE EYT. MERCI.

Petronil = Sir *William de Nereford*

William de Roos lord of *Hamlake* = *g.* 3. water-budgets *a.* = *Maud* Heireſs.

Matilda ob S. P.

William de Ros. = *Margery* one of the coheireſſes of *Giles de Badliſmere* lord of *Chillham.* Their deſcendants were barons *Ros*; and the *Manors's* earls of *Rutland*, marry'd an heireſs.

Thangharat ſiſter to *Thelwel Llewellin*, prince of *Wales.* 1 = *Wallter Pedwardin* alias *Lloyd* lived in the caſtle of *Brampton* in *Wigmorland* in the marches of *Wales* call'd *Waugher Thleud* by reaſon of his white hairs. 2 = *Maud*, daughter of Sir *John Lyngain.*

anno 1340.
Roger Pedwardin II. he built entirely new the church of *Burton Pedwardin* and St. *Mary*'s chappel there, being on the north-ſide, but the ſouth iſle together with the chappel of St. *Nicholas* was rebuilt at the ſame time by the pariſhioners. = *Alice* daughter of *Henry Longchamp.*

Sir *Roger Pedwardin*. he dy'd x. *Feb.* 1368. bury'd at *Burton*. he obtain'd a bull for 530 days pardon to all benefactors towards the church and chappels there. = *Agnes* daughter of *Philip Darcy*, ſiſter and coheireſs of *Norman D'arcy* lord *Darcy* of *Nocton*. *az. ſemè de croſs croſlets* o. 3 *cinq-foils* a.

Brian de Pedwardin eſc. 11. E. III. *N.* 4. *Lincoln.*

John de Markham J. C. az. on a chef. *a.* a demi lyon. = daughter of *Nicholas Bottom-ſell.*

Alice = *John de Warbelton.*

Robert de Mark-ham = daughter of *Caunton.*

Sir *Walter Ped-wardin ob.* 11 *June* 1405. = *Iſabel* daughter and co-heireſs of Sir *Rob. Hilton*, and *Margaret* daughter and coheir of *Marmaduke Tweng* knight.

Walter de Pedwardin.

Catherin = *David* ſon of Sir *Daniel Fletwick.*

2 *Milicent* daughter of *Beckerin.* = Sir *John Markham, juſtic. de Banco.* = 1 *Eliz.* daughter and coheireſs of *Hugh de Creſſy.*

Sir *John Markham* of *Nottingham*, he was lord chief juſtice 10. *H.* IV. = *Margaret* coheireſs of *Simon Leek.*

1430.

Sir *Robert Pedwardin ob.* 26. *april* 1432. *fines prim. mich.* 8. H. IV. *Linc.* = *Elizabeth* daughter to Sir *Edmond Pierpoint* knight.

1 *Matthew Leak.*
2 *John de Fleet* of *Frampton* eſq; a lawyer. *a.* two barrs ſa. each charg'd with 3 ſcallops of the firſt. = *Katherin.* =

2 = *Walter Pedwardin* eſq; *ob.* 14. *Aug.* 1429. 9 *H.* VI. *Ecc. N.* 7. = 1 *Katherin* daughter of *Ingilby* of *Riply* near *Knaresburgh.*

Beatrice Leak. = *Roger Pedwardin.*

Thomas Pedwardin.

Chriſtopher Pedwardin of *Brompton*, *Salop.* ſon and heir releas'd all his right to the manor of *Burton Pedwardin clauſ.* 7. *E.* IV. *m.* 8. *Linc.*

Katherin.

Joanna.

Alexander Leak = *Margaret.*

John Quickerell of *Boſton* = *Ann.*

The ſite of *Roushall* where the barons *Ros* lived is in the pariſh of *Fiſhtoft*.

VAINONA. In *Wainfleet* church the biſhop of *Wincheſter*, whoſe name was *Patten*, founder of *Magdalen* college *Oxford*, erected a marble monument for his father, where are his coats of arms in the windows. In the town he

he built a handſom chappel of brick, and endow'd it with a pretty good revenue, to pray for his and his anceſtors ſouls. Now 'tis made a free-ſchool houſe. This place ſtill retains its antient name, for I am certain 'tis the *Vainona* mention'd by the famous author of *Ravenna*, who has happily preſerv'd ſo many of our old *britiſh* citys. The learned Mr. *Baxter* in his learned gloſſary of *Britiſh* antiquitys, with a ſagacity peculiar to himſelf has corrected this from *Navione*. The ſea has added much ground to this place ſince the *Roman* times, and then their city ſtood higher up by the churches, which is a mile off the preſent town. The haven was near St. *Thomas* church, now call'd *North-holm*: 'tis ſtill very deep thereabouts, and appears to have been broad, being a pretty good river, whilſt the waters of the eaſt fen ran thro' it and kept it open. it was thirty foot wide a mile above the churches, as appears by the old clows there; for they had wiſely contriv'd by that means to keep out the ſalt water and heighten the freſh, which no doubt would have preſerved the haven to this day, had they not fooliſhly ſuffer'd the eaſt fen water to be carry'd to *Boſton*. 'Tis apparent the natural courſe of water here (as we before obſerv'd of other parts of the level) is eaſtward, the eaſt fen is lower than the weſt fen. At *Nordike* bridge anciently were four arches, the edge of the peers which cut the water was weſtward, which ſhows that the water originally run eaſtward, and the whole level was drain'd that way, tho' now moſt currents run to *Boſton*. The inhabitants have a conſtant tradition that this was a great town, but when the haven was filled up *Boſton* became the ſeaport. likewiſe they ſay there is a road acroſs the eaſt fen call'd *Salters* road, which probably was the *Roman* road, and there are people now alive who knew ſuch as had remember'd it. Doubtleſs this was a place where the *Romans* made their ſalt of the ſea water, to ſupply all this province, and 'tis not improbabl that this road led to *Banovallum*, *Lindum*, &c. many ſalt hills are viſibl from *Wainflet* to *Friskney*. the king is ſtill lord of the ſoil of this old *Roman* city.

Three miles north, and as much from *Skegneſs* and the ſea, is *Burgh*, a market town, whoſe name drew my attention. I found it to be a *Roman Caſtrum* to guard the ſea coaſts, probably againſt the *Saxon* rovers. 'tis a piece of very high ground, partly natural, partly rais'd by *Roman* labor, overlooking the wide extended marſhes, perhaps in thoſe times cover'd with ſalt water, at leaſt in ſpring tides. there are two artificial *tumuli*, one very high call'd *Cockhill*. in St. *Mary*'s church-yard, now demoliſh'd *Roman* coyns have been found. I ſaw a very fair and large *Antoninus Pius* in braſs, cos. IIII. in poſſeſſion of *Tho. Linny*. In the yards and gardens about the town they frequently dig up bodys. St. *Peter*'s church is large and good, there appears no *Roman* ways, *vallum* or ditch to encloſe the town, which is a ſort of knoll or riſing ground. BURGH *a* RO. *fort.*

I was told of a *Roman* aqueduct of earth, found at *Spilsby*. In *Halton* church hard by is this inſcription on a flat ſtone. + SIRE WATER BEK GIST ICY DE SA ALYE DEUS EIT MERCI. another a croſs-legged knight, on his ſhield a lyon rampant. At *Hagnaby*, a religious houſe founded by *Agnes de Orreby*. *Well* by *Ralf de Hauvile*. near *Well* on a chalky heath are three curious *celtick* barrows contiguous and join'd one into another, compoſed of chalk. the chalk in *Lincolnſh.* by *Alford* anſwers to that in *Norff.* *Tateſhall* collegiate church founded by *Ralf Cromwell*. many *tumuli* hereabouts as

at *Hagnaby* and other places, but none ſo remarkabl a curioſity as thoſe by the broad road upon the deſcent of the high contry, overlooking the vaſt level towards *Boſton*, at *Revesby*, by the ſeat of *Joſeph Banks* eſq; there is an oval enclos'd with a broad ditch; the longeſt diameter, which is ſomewhat above 300 foot, is preciſely eaſt and weſt, the other a little above 100, the entrance to it is on the middle of the ſouth ſide. within at each end of the length is a large *tumulus* 100 foot in diameter. they are equal in ſhape and ſimilar poſiture, a large vacuum of 100 foot lying between. 'tis very regularly form'd. the length of the oval ditch that encloſes the two *tumuli* is equal to thrice the bredth. the *tumuli* are large and high. that riſing on the north ſide without the ditch, is of an odd figure but ſimilar. it ſeems to have been a place of ſepulture; perhaps two *Britiſh* kings were there buryed; and the height on the north ſide was the place whereon they ſacrified horſes or the like to the *manes* of the deceaſed. Or is it a place of religious worſhip among the old *Britons*, and the two hills may poſſibly be the temples of the ſun and moon? I am enclin'd to think it antient becauſe of the meaſure, the bredth is equal to 100 *celtic* feet as I call them, the length to 300.

BANOVALLUM. TAB. 89.

Horncaſtle was undoubtedly the *Banovallum* in *Ravennas*, the latter part of the word is *latin*, ſo that it ſignifys the fortification upon the river *Bane*. 'tis of a low ſcituation, plac'd in the angle of the two brooks meeting here, the *Bane* and *Waring*, whence the modern name *Horncaſtle*, whlch ſignifys an angle, all this country over, as you know in your neighboring *Cowhurn*, *Holbech-hurn*, *Guyhurn*, &c. I will not venture to conceit it came from the antient way of painting rivers horned, from their windings and turnings, of which we may find a hint in *Burton*'s comment. on *Antoninus*'s itinerary pag. 56. and they that pleaſe may conſult *Bochart*'s phaleg II. 22. where are many proofs of the antients expreſſing an angle by the term *horn*. *Skinner* in his *Etymologicon* rightly affirms it comes from the *Saxon* word *hyrn*, and *Ælfricus* expounds it by the word *Cornu*. It's probabl the *Romans* were induc'd to make a ſtation here at firſt from its convenient ſcituation, eaſily render'd defencibl by a *Vallum* drawn acroſs the aperture from one river to the other, and thence came the *Roman* name. afterwards they built the indiſſolubl ſtone wall, whoſe *veſtigia* are manifeſt the whole compaſs round, and in ſome places pretty high, as three or four yards, and four yards thick. It ſerves for ſides of gardens, cellars, outhouſes &c. as chance offers, encloſing the market-place, church and good part of the town. It's a perfect parallelogram compoſed of two ſquares. at the angles have been ſquare towers, as they report. the gates were in the middle of three ſides, and I ſuppoſe a poſtern into the meadows call'd the *Holmes* at the union of the two rivulets. I ſuſpect originally the river *Bane* ran nearer to the wall in that part and behind the manor houſe. the garden there has been heightned and the river puſh'd farther off, and turn'd with a larger bow to favour the people who live in *Far-ſtreet*, and eſpecially the tanners who are very numerous there. both rivers probably were wider and deeper than now, as the celtic name of *Bane altus* intimates, which at preſent is conformabl to reality lower down. ſome don't ſcruple to affirm it was a ſeaport, that is, navigabl. the *Waring* ariſes but a mile or two off. the field acroſs it ſouth of the town is call'd the *Thwong* and *Cagthorp*, and probably was its *pomæria*, from the *Saxon* word *pang*, *campus*, *ager*. here they find a great num-

number of *Roman* coyns. near the walls upon digging cellars they ſometime find bodys buried. a rivlet call'd *Temsford* runs into the *Bane*. The ſchool lands were given by private perſons, and it was incorporated by queen *Elizabeth*, their ſeal is a caſtle and hunting-horn, and a horn is the brand for the town cattle upon the common. 'Tis dubious whether *Bowbridg* has its name from the arch of the bridg, or from its being the entrance into the town from *Lindum* thro' the gate call'd formerly a *Bow*. this way is the maypole-hill where probably ſtood an *Hermes* in *Roman* times. the boys annually keep up the feſtival of the *Floralia* on *May* day, making a proceſſion to this hill with *may gads* (as they call them) in their hands. this is a white willow wand the bark peel'd off, ty'd round with cowſlips, a *thyrſus* of the bacchinals. at night they have a bonefire and other merriment, which is really a ſacrifice or religious feſtival. The king formerly had this whole town in his poſſeſſion, 'till it was beſtow'd on the biſhop of *Carliſle*. Near the conflux of the two brooks was lately a pleaſant garden and a place call'd *Julian's bower* much talk'd of.

Leak ſignifys a watry marſhy place. *Wrangle* an *ab* A. S. *Wear lacus*, and *hangel arundo*, *lacus arundinibus obſita?* return we to *Boſton*, *Fanum Sti. Botulphi*, the ſaint of ſeafaring men. This ſeems to have been the laſt bounds northward of the *Iceni* in moſt antient times, therefore its old name was *Icanhoe* or *Icenorum munimentum*, as Mr. *Baxter* interprets it in his gloſſary. I gueſs the firſt monaſtery founded here was on the ſouth of the preſent church, for I ſaw vaſt ſtone walls dug up there, and a plain leaden croſs taken up, in my poſſeſſion. Many were the religious houſes here in ſuperſtitious times, whoſe lands were given to the corporation by *H.* VIII. as likewiſe the eſtate of the lord *Huſſey* beheaded then at *Lincoln* for rebellion. he lived in one of the houſes where is a great ſquare tower of brick call'd now *Huſſey* tower. there are many ſuch in this country, as that now call'd *Rochford* and ſometimes *Richmond* tower, which is very high. Queen *Mary* was a great benefactreſs to this corporation, and gave 'em lands call'd erection lands, to pay a vicar, a lecturer, and two ſchoolmaſters. they have now a revenue of a thouſand pounds *per Annum*. in the parſonage-houſe is a ſcutchon with a paſtoral ſtaff behind it thus, a feſs charg'd with a fiſh and two annulets between three plates, each charg'd with a croſs fitchè. The church I think is the largeſt pariſh church (without croſs iſles) in the world, 'tis a hundred foot wide and three hundred foot long within the walls. the roof is handſomely cieled with *Iriſh* oak ſupported by four and twenty tall and ſlender pillars. many remains of fine braſſes in the church, none ſo perfect as this in the ſouth iſle. under the figures of the man and woman this inſcription,

BOSTON.

TAB. XIX.

Ecce ſub hoc lapide henricus mete ſiſtit humatus
vi mortis rapida generoſus ſemper vocitatus
hic quiſquis veneris ipſum precibus memoraris.
ſponſam defunctam ſimul aliciam ſibi junctam
anno mil C quater quadragenoque deno
marcia quarta dies, extat ei Requies.

The tower is the higheſt (100 yards) and nobleſt in *Europe*, flattering a weary traveller with its aſtoniſhing aſpect even at ten miles diſtance. 'tis eaſily ſeen 40 mile round this level country, and farther by ſea. the lantorn at top is very beautiful and the thinneſs of the ſtonework is admirabl. There was a prodigious clock bell which could be heard ſix or ſeven

miles round, with many old verſes round it. about the year 1710 they knock'd it in pieces, without taking the inſcription. Twenty yards from the foundation of this tower runs the rapid *Witham*, thro' a bridg of wood. On the ſouth ſide of the churchyard was ſome few years ago a curious monument (as they ſay) of one of the builders of the church, in ſtone of arched work, but now entirely demoliſh'd. and in the market place in my memory was an old and large croſs with a vault underneath, ſteps all around it, and at top a ſtone pyramid of thirty foot high, but at this time quite deſtroy'd. I found here an old braſs ſeal of *William Chetwynd*, with his coat of arms, a feſs lozengé between 3 mullets, which I gave to the honourable gentleman of that name. Several fryerys here, black, white and grey, of which little remains. *Oliver Cromwell*, then a colonel, lay in *Boſton* the night before he fought the battle of *Winceby* near *Horncaſtle*, *Oct.* 5. 1643. In north *Holland* they have a cuſtom of pulling geeſe twice a year, which has not eſcap'd *Pliny*'s notice X. 22. There is nothing left of the adjacent *Swineſhed* abby, founded by *Rob. Greiſly*, but an ewe tree and a knightly tomb fix'd in the wall of the new houſe. Here king *John* ſickned in his journey to *Sleeford* caſtle and *Newark* caſtle, where he dyed.

Eaſt of *Boſton* was a chapel call'd *Hiptoft*, and in the town a church dedicated to St. *John*, but demoliſh'd. Here was a ſtaple for wool and ſeveral other commoditys and a vaſt foreign trade. the hall was pull'd down in my time. The great hall of St. *Mary*'s *Guild* is now the place of meeting for the corporation and ſeſſions *&c.* Here was born the learned *John Fox* the martyrologiſt. Queen *Elizabeth* gave the corporation a court of admiralty all over the ſea-coaſt hereabouts.

Abundance of rare ſea-plants grow near this coaſt. many ſpecies of ſea-*wormwoods*, *ſcurvy-graſs*, *crithmum marinum*, *atriplex marinum*, *&c.* of which we may expect a good account from Dr. *Blair* of *Boſton*, as alſo of many rare fiſhes caught hereabouts, *Raja*, *needle-fiſh*, *ſtar-fiſh*, &c. and of the *ſtickle-back* oyl is made in very large quantitys, the invention of the *Ichtyophagi*, *Pliny* XV. 7. *Carum vulgare*, *Caraway* grows plentifully in the paſtures all about *Boſton*. *Sambucus foliis variegatis baccis albis*, *Elder-tree* with gilded leaves and white berries in *Boſton Fenends*. a gilded *Ivy* in Mr. *Pacey*'s garden. *Apium paluſtre Italicum*, *Selery vulgo dictum*, in all the ditches of *Holland*. *Paronychia folio rutaceo*, *Rue-leav'd whitlow-graſs* on the north-ſide of walls and houſes. A *barberry-tree* without ſtones in *Alderchurch* pariſh. *Aſparagus ſylveſtris*, wild *aſparagus* in *Gorham* wood *Whaplode*. Many rare plants in the eaſt fen, ſuch as *ſtratiotes azoides* freſh-water *ſengreen*. In the boggy grounds about *Taterſall*, *Trifolium paluſtre*, *ros ſolis*, *virga aurea*, *myrtus brabantica*, *pinguicula*, *aſphodelus*, *adianthum aureum*. In the park *androſæmum*, *tutſan*. in the ditches hard by *valeriana ſylveſtris*. in the heaths many ſorts of *erica*. *ſolanum lethale* about *Cowhurn*.

Paſs we from *Boſton* by *Kirkton* famous for apples, denominated from its fair church built by *Alexander* that magnificent biſhop of *Lincoln*, after the manner of a cathedral with a tranſept. It has a handſom tower ſtanding upon four pillars in the middle of the croſs, with a noble ring of five large bells. I obſerve this building is ſet upon the ruins of a former church, part whereof is viſible at the weſt end; and in moſt of the churches

churches in this country the ſame may be diſcover'd, from the different manner of the architecture: the moſt antient having ſmall windows arch'd ſemicircularly; what is additional, to be known by the pointed *Gotic* arches. This church is very neat both within and without. upon the font is this inſcription

+ Orate pro anima alani burton qui fontem iſtum fieri fec. a. d. mcccclii.

Againſt the north-wall is the monument of a perſon in armor, and round it this inſcription

+ Orate pro anima Johannis de Meres.

The family of the *Meres* has flouriſh'd much hereabouts.

Upon the edge of *Lincolnſhire* in the middl of a vaſt fenny level *Crowland* is ſcituate, memorabl for its early religion and the ruins of an opulent monaſtery, which ſtill makes a conſiderabl proſpect. The abby preſents a majeſtic view of ruins. founded a thouſand years ago by *Athelbald* king of the *Mercians* in a horrid ſilence of bogs and thorns. made eminent for the holy retirement of his chaplain *Guthlac*, who chang'd the gayetys of the court for the ſeveritys of an anchorite. The king endow'd it with a profuſe hand, and all the land for ſeveral miles round the church belong'd to it. The foundation is laid on piles of wood drove into the ground with gravel and ſand, and they have found ſeveral of them in tearing up the ruins of the eaſtern part of the church, for what remains now is only part of the weſt-end; and of that only one corner in tolerabl repair, which is their pariſh church at preſent. 'Tis not difficult at this time to diſtinguiſh part of the very firſt building of this church, from that which was built by *Ingulphus*. In the middle of the croſs ſtood once a lofty tower and a remarkably fine ring of bells, of which there is a proverb in this country ſtill remaining. One prodigiouſly great bell was ſacred to *Guthlac*. they are ſaid to have been the firſt peal of bells in the county, perhaps *England*. From the foundation of this tower to the weſt end, is ſomewhat left, but only the walls, pillars with paſſages, or galleries at top and ſtair-caſes at the corners. The roof, which was of *Iriſh* oak finely carv'd and gilt, fell down about twenty years ago; you ſee pieces of it in every houſe. the pavement is cover'd with ſhrubs for braſs inſcriptions, and people now at pleaſure dig up the monumental ſtones and divide the holy ſhipwrack for their private uſes, ſo that inſtead of one, moſt of the houſes in the town are become religious. The painted glaſs was broke by the ſoldiers in the rebellion, for they made a garriſon of the place. All the eaſtern part of the body of the church is entirely raz'd to the foundation, and the aſhes as well as tombs of an infinite number of illuſtrious perſonages, kings, abbots, lords, knights, *&c.* there hoping for repoſe, are diſpers'd, to the irreparabl damage of *Engliſh* hiſtory. The great *Waltheof* earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntingdon* was one of the ſaints here, he was beheaded by the *Norman* conqueror. The monaſtick buildings, cloyſters, hall, abbots lodgings and the like, which no doubt were very fine, are abſolutely demoliſh'd, no trace thereof left whereby their extent might be gueſs'd at. In the north-weſt corner of the church ſtands a ſtrong tower with a very obtuſe ſpire, and a pleaſant ring of ſmall bells. over the weſt gate are the images of divers kings, abbots, *&c.* among the reſt St. *Guthlac* with a whip and knife, as always painted; they were cut in a ſoft kind of ſtone, and drawn over in oyl color with gilding.

Not far eaſt off the abby upon a hillock is the remnant of a little ſtone cottage call'd *Anchor-church-houſe*. here was a chappel over the place where St. *Guthlac* lived a hermit and where he was buried. Over-againſt
TAB. VII. the weſt end of the abby is the famous triangular bridg, 'tis too ſteep to be commonly rode over. horſes and carriages goe under it. 'tis form'd upon three ſegments of a circle meeting in one point. they ſay each baſe ſtands in a different county. The rivers *Nyne* and *Welland* here meet. On one ſide ſits an image of K. *Athelbald* with a globe in his hand. St. *Guthlake*'s croſs between *Spalding* and *Crowland* near *Brother-houſe* and *Cloot-bar* ſtands upon the ſide of the bank, almoſt buryed under earth,
TAB. XI. 'tis a boundary of the church lands. of great antiquity.

ITER OXONIENSE. II.

Sed prior hæc hominis cura eſt cognoſcere terram. Virg.

To Mr. JOHN HARDY *of* Nottingham.

'TIS commonly remark'd that impreſſions of any ſort made upon youthful minds, laſt long; and like a cut in the bark of tender ſprigs grow deeper and more apparent with advancing years.

Creſcent illæ creſcetis amores. Virg.

The many hours I have ſpent with you when I firſt began to caſt my eyes upon the ſcenes of the world and conſider things about me, recur to my mind with pleaſure. I ſhould be ungrateful then, to which my temper is moſt abhorrent, and I ſhould deny my ſelf a particular ſatisfaction, did I not acknowledg the remembrance of a friendſhip now mature. therefore to you I offer the earlyeſt fruits of it, this ſmall account of the firſt pleaſurabl journey I can reckon to my ſelf, where I had opportunity for ſatisfying my growing curioſity. 'tis no wonder that your learning, your taſte of antiquitys, and all endearing qualitys, made me fond of cultivating your acquaintance, and perhaps to you in great meaſure do I owe what may not be diſcommendabl in amuſements of the following kind: ſince our converſe and our journeying ſometimes together, to viſit the remains of venerabl antiquity in my firſt years, gave me the love and incitement to ſuch purſuits. I am not concerned to make an excuſe for the meanneſs of this preſent: were it not juvenil it would not be genuin. As when firſt with you ſo ſince it has been my method, to put into writing what little remarks I made in travailing: at length I had collected ſo much, that with ſome drawings of places and things taken at the ſame time, it was judg'd not unworthy of publication. my conſent was grounded upon hopes that by this means I might give ſome account of every part of my time, and that my own pleaſures might not be altogether unuſeful; eſpecially thinking 'twas no hard task to equal ſomewhat of this ſort lately done and well receiv'd of the publick. 'tis to be wiſh'd this branch of learning ſhould revive among us, which has lain dormant ſince the

the great *Camden*: ſo that either in diſcourſing on it or journeying, we might find ſome entertainment worthy of men of letters.

Paſſing the fenny counterſcarps of *Holland* we begin our journey at *Stanford*, which ſtands in a mild air and pleaſant country abounding with noblemens ſeats. Many religious houſes have been at *Stanford*, and once a college founded there of which they boaſt much; but of all theſe things we expect ſhortly an exact and full account from the reverend Mr. *Peck*. About 1708 a braſs ſeal was dug up in the caſtle at *Stanford* of *Thomas* biſhop of *Elphin* in *Ireland*, in poſſeſſion of *Ralf Madyſon* eſq; *Burghley* the earl of *Exeter*'s is worth a traveller's view. the rooms are finely painted by Seignior *Varrio*. abundance of curious pictures from *Italy*, collected by my lord's grandfather. At St. *Martin*'s church are the monuments of that noble family. STANFORD.

Thro' a pleaſant and woody country, we went to *Foderinghay* caſtle, ſituate on a branch of the river *Nyne*, overlooking the adjacent country and wide-extended meadows. the caſtle ſeems to have been very ſtrong. there was a high mount or keep, environed with a deep ditch; the ſpace around it is guarded by a wall, double ditch and the river. 'tis moſtly demoliſh'd and all the materials carry'd off. They pretend to ſhow the ruins of the hall where *Mary* queen of *Scots* was beheaded. Some ſay king *James* I. order'd this fortreſs to be deſtroy'd out of indignation. it was the ſeat of *Edmund* of *Langley* duke of *York*, buryed in the collegiate church here, a very neat building, founded by *Edward* duke of *York*, and here likewiſe interr'd. their monuments in the chancel (which was entirely demoliſh'd at the ſuppreſſion) were reſtor'd by queen *Elizabeth*. the windows of the church are fill'd with very handſom painted glaſs, repreſenting the images of cardinals, arch-biſhops, abbots *&c.* ſuch as St. *Denis* with his head in his hand, St. *Guthlac* of *Croyland*, *Richard Scrope* arch-biſhop of *Canterbury* &c. theſe were ſav'd in the late civil war, by the then miniſter of the pariſh, with a little money given to the ſoldiers that came to execute the harmleſs ſaints. We met with theſe uncouth verſes upon the Wall, ſhowing the poetry of thoſe times, FODERINGHAY.

In feſto Martyrii proceſſus Martiniani,
Eccleſiæ prima fuit hujus petra locata,
Anno Chriſti primum centum ac mille
Cum deca quinta H. V. *tunc imminente* 2*da*.

On the north-ſide of the church are the remains of the college, and the meadow under it retains its name. the ſteeple has an octagonal tower at the top, ſomewhat like that of *Boſton*; at the baſes of which are the images of bears and ragged ſtaffs, cogniſances I ſuppoſe of the founders; as the falcon and fetterlock often painted in the glaſs. They have a very antient MS book here of the affairs of the pariſh. There is a ſchool in the town erected by *H.* VII. worth about 30 *l. per ann.* over the door is wrot *diſce aut diſcede*. A ſtone bridg over the river was built by queen *Elizabeth* anno 1555. ſhown by an inſcription on the wall, a monument of the ſpite of the ſoldiers, who cut out with their ſwords as they paſs'd by, one line of it, *God ſave the queen*.

Oundle or *Avondale* is remarkabl for a drumming well, much talk'd of by the ſuperſtitious vulgar, no doubt 'tis owing to the paſſage of the water, and air upon certain conditions thro' the ſubterraneous chinks. for as *Virgil* ſays in his fine poem call'd *Ætna*, OUNDALE.

Secta eſt omnis humus penituſque cavata latebris &c.
and that 'tis done by intervals or pulſes as it were, is but conſentaneous to many of nature's operations. here are two long bridges of ſtone. *Louick* church on the ſide of a hill is very fine, founded by *John de Drayton*, anno 1125. the windows are full of coats of arms. There is a picture of the founder in armor on his knees preſenting his church to God. here is his monument, of the *Veres* too, and *Staffords* earls of *Wiltſhire*, and others who intermarry'd with his Family. there is a modern one of the late Dutcheſs of *Norfolk*, who was marry'd after her divorcement, to the preſent owner of the family ſeat call'd *Drayton* houſe, Sir *John Germayn*, who has for the moſt part new built it.

BOUGHTON. From hence we went to *Boughton* the ſeat of the duke of *Mountagu*, magnificent for building, painting and gardens. the ſtables are large and ſtately, well calculated for the deſign'd grandeur of the houſe, for 'tis not yet finiſh'd. the hall is a very noble room. on the cieling is a convocation of the gods admirably painted, as are many ſuites of rooms and apartments, ſtaircaſes, gallerys *&c.* beſide the great numbers of portraits and other curious pictures part of the furniture. the gardens contain fourſcore and ten acres of ground, adorn'd with ſtatues, flower-pots, urns of marble and metal, many very large baſons, with variety of fountains playing, aviarys, reſervoirs, fiſhponds, canals, admirabl greens, wilderneſſes, terraces, *&c.* the caſcade is very fine, a whole river running thro' the length of the gardens, is diverſify'd very agreeably to compleat its beauty.

GEDDINGTON. A mile off is *Geddington*, where in a *trivium* ſtands one of the ſtone croſſes built by king *Edward* I. in memory of his queen *Eleanor*, who dy'd at *Hareby* near *Bullinbroke* in *Lincolnſhire* 1291. 'tis form'd upon a triangular model, of pretty *Gothic* architecture to ſuit its ſtation. Her bowels were buryed by the high altar in the lady's chapel of *Lincoln* minſter, and in her journey thence to *Weſtminſter*, where ever her herſe reſted, the king erected one of theſe magnificent croſſes, as a monument of his great love. upon them are the arms of *England*, *Caſtile*, *Leon* and *Poictou*. Theſe are the places, as far as I am at preſent inform'd, *Lincoln*, *Newark*, *Leiceſter*, *Geddington*, *Northampton*, *Stony Stratford*, *Dunſtable*, St. *Albans*, *Waltham*, *Cheapſide* over againſt *Woodſtreet*, *Charing-croſs*. Near this place is *Boughton* having a petrifying ſpring, which forms it ſelf a canal of ſtone as it runs, conſolidating the twigs, moſs and all adventitious bodys. We ſaw near the road a ſpring-head with a ſtatue of *Moſes* in the middle of the water, belonging to *Boughton* houſe.

ELTABONA. Thro' *Kettering* we went to *Northampton*, the moſt elegant town in *England*. which being wholly burnt down, is rebuilt with great regularity and beauty. There is a ſpacious ſquare market-place, a fine aſſize houſe of *Corinthian* architectur. *Allhallow*'s church is built after a pretty model, with a cupola and a noble portico before it of eight lofty *Ionic* colums. upon the baluſtrade a ſtatue of king *Charles* II. there is an inſcription of *John Bailes* aged above 126. his ſight, heareing and memory intire. buryed 1706. One of the old churches St. *Sepulchres* ſeems to have belong'd to the knights hoſpitalers of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, of a circular form. there has been another tackt to it of later date, with a quire and ſteeple, as to that at *Cambridg* of the ſame name and figure. another ſuch I am told is at *Guildford*, which are all of this ſort that I know of in *England*. I ſuſpect theſe are the moſt antient churches in *England*, and and probably built in the later times of the *Romans* for chriſtian ſer-

vice, at leaſt in the early *Saxon* reigns. Weſtward are the ruins of the caſtle by the river ſide built by *Simon Silvanect* I. earl of *Northampton*, who founded here likewiſe St. *Andrew*'s abby. his ſon *Simon Silvanect* II. earl of *Northampton* and *Huntington* founded St. *Mary de Près* abby here about 1150. this probably is a *Roman* town ariſing from one of the forts built upon this river, as that great people proceeded northward in the conqueſt of the iſland, and being mention'd by *Ravennas* between *Leiceſter* and *Stonyſtratford*, 'tis very likely the *Eltabona* there, meaning *ael ſupercilium* and *Avon* the river. *Roman* coyns have been found on the other ſide the river. there are likewiſe the footſteps of the fortifications round the town, thrown up with baſtions in the time of the civil wars. Under thoſe on the ſouth-ſide, deſcending into a ſtone quarry which has abundance of intricate turnings, I ſaw a piece of oak wood as big as both ones hands lye between the *Strata* of ſolid ſtone: tho' petrify'd, the ligneous fibres when ſplit would burn in a candle. I ſuppoſe it to have been lodg'd there in the deluge. A little way from the town about *Sprotton* are the pits where they dig up tobacco-pipe clay. Near *Billing* about three miles from *Northampton*, not far from the earl of *Twomond*'s ſeat, was lately found a mine of copper, and coal, and marble, as they told me.

From *Northampton* over the river by a large ſtone bridg where is an old religious houſe, half a mile off in the *London* road, is another of Q. *Eleanor*'s ſtone croſſes called *Queens-croſs*, with her images and arms. It ſtands on a hill in the open country upon eight ſteps in form much like that of *Waltham*, of which I have given a print. on the other ſide of the town about three mile diſtance is *Holdenby* houſe, which lys in noble ruins. here K. *Charles* I. was kept priſoner. A little way off is *Naſeby*, where the bloody and fatal battle happen'd between his forces and thoſe of the parliament, upon a fine plain where at preſent ſtands a windmill. the marks of ſeveral great holes appear, where the ſlain were buryed. This town as near as may be, is the navel of *England*. Near is *Guildsborough* ſo nam'd from a *roman* camp of a ſquare form, and deep ditch, call'd the *Burrows*. I was told of ſeveral more thereabouts, which I ſuppoſe thoſe made in the time of *Oſtorius* about the heads of the rivers here, which all together made a ſort of fortification between the north and ſouth parts of the kingdom, eſpecially between the *Avon* and *Severn*. A long barrow at *Pesford* call'd *Longmans-hill*. We ſaw *Althorp*, a curious ſeat of the earl of *Sunderland*'s elegantly furniſh'd. there's a fine gallery adorn'd with good pictures, and a noble library.

TAB. XII.

GUILDSBOROUGH. Roman *Camp*.

My lord *Lemſter*'s ſeat, now earl of *Pomfret*, near *Towceſter* is a ſtately building, and ſtands pleaſantly, encompaſs'd with good plantations of wood, viſto's and agreeabl proſpects. In the grand view to the back front beyond the garden, is a large and long canal. in the houſe are ſeveral curious pictures. an original of Sir *Paul Ricot*. of a pillar of *Perſepolis*, one of thoſe 60 foot high. *Perſeus* looſeing *Andromeda* by *Gioſeppi Cari*, a copy of *Galatea* from *Raphael*. but what highly enhances the glory of this ſeat, is the vaſt number of *Roman* and *Greek* marbles, ſtatues, buſto's, bas reliefs, &c. part of the moſt nobl collection of the great earl of *Arundel*. My lord has it in his thoughts to build a large room or gallery to receiv this invaluabl treaſur; at preſent they are for the moſt part expos'd to the weather in the garden. I ſhall curſorily name them all with

ESTON.

with the haſt of a traveller, tho' each ſingl piece merits a ſerious view, and a long deſcription.

At the end of the ſide terras in the garden and near the houſe ſtands an entire column of marbl in two pieces, fluted, taken from among the ruins of the templ of *Apollo* at the iſle of *Delos*, where many now lye. this is ſet upon a proper baſe and pedeſtal made purpoſely for it. the capital is unuſual, but very beautiful, and ſeems perfectly to anſwer that deſcription which *Vitruvius* gives us IV. 1. of the origin of the *Corinthian* capital from the conceit of *Callimachus* who was pleas'd with the appearance of a basket cover'd with a tile, and luckily ſet upon the middle of a root of *acanthus*, or *brank urſin*, which ſhot up its curled leaves around it in a delicate and tender manner. upon it ſtands a ſtatue, the upper part naked. In the niches of that wall along the walk are ſeveral broken ſtatues of goddeſſes, naked or in fine drapery, where the mind is divided between the pleſure of ſeeing what remains and the grief for what is loſt. upon the ſtairs that deſcend into the garden are a great many whole and broken ſtatues, pieces of baſſo relievo, altars, urns, tombs, *&c.* ſuch as the deſtruction of *Troy*, repreſented in the *Trojan* horſe, the merriment of the *Trojans*, the ſlaughter of *Priamus*, *Achilles* driving his chariot with *Hector* ty'd to it. there's another bas-relief of a battle. a figure recumbent at dinner. two figures in proceſſion, but cover'd ore with moſs. four figures, two with *Phrygian* bonnets. good pieces of corniſh work, with moldings of *ovolo*'s, bead-molds, *&c.* a tomb, the husband and wife with the ſon between. a piece of *Bacchanalians*. the end of a tomb or vaſe. a mask and revelling figures. an horſman and footman engaging. moſt of theſe antiquitys ſeem of the higheſt *Greek* times. before the ſteps upon pedeſtals are two *Ægyptian* ſphynges mitred, and two muſes ſitting. other things thereabouts are a ſea-horſe in baſſo. a man carrying another. a capital of a pillar made of a horſe's head with branches coming out of his mouth like them at *Perſepolis*, a dog's head on one angle, and lyons on the other. upon it are buſts and heads. over that is a portal of a monumental ſtone, with a woman and two children. the tomb of ſome player, with fine baſſos of masks, the buſto of the deceas'd. four *Genii*. two lyons devouring horſes finely cut. over it a prieſteſs by the ſide of a temple. eight round altars or pedeſtals adorn'd with bulls heads, feſtoons, *&c.* which ſtand upon the peers of the ſtairs. upon and about them are other antiquitys, ſuch as the bottom part of *Scylla*. three monſters like dogs devouring three men. a receiver for an urn. *Cupid* aſleep lies upon this.

On the north ſide the front of the houſe. a tomb. another capital of a horſe's head, *&c.* over it a baſſo of *Venus* riding on a ſea-horſe, a *Cupid* driving. a lyon over it. two *Cupids alto relievo*. ſome buſts over the windows, a young *Nero*, *Faunus*, &c.

At the ſouth-end of the houſe. on the ground, an old headleſs ſtatue. upon the baſement, a tomb of a boy wrought in channel work, his buſto in *baſſo* upon it. over the windows a ſmall ſtatue. a woman with a child in her arms. a tomb. another capital from the temple of *Apollo* at *Delos*. a *Greek* mask.

Next let us deſcend into the garden along the middle walk. in the parterres about the fountain ſtand four *Greek* ſtatues very entire, bigger than the life, of moſt admirabl art. they are dreſt in matron-like robes or outer garments, in moſt comely folds. yet cut ſo exquiſitely, that the folds

folds of the inner drapery appear, and the whole ſhape of the body, as if tranſparent: they cannot be ſufficiently commended. Between them and the houſe on the ſouth ſide is that celebrated ſtatue of *Cicero* entire, with his *ſudarium* in his right, and a ſcroll in his left hand: the ſight of the eyes is cut hollow. I could not poſſibly excuſe my ſelf half a quarter of an hour's ſerious view of this maſter-piece, frequently going round it: where ſo much ſeeming ſimplicity of the carver, has call'd forth all the fire of that divine *genius* that could make ſtatues hear, as this artiſt has made 'em ſpeak; and left an eternal monument of contention between him and the great orator. it griev'd me to think it ſhould ſtand a day longer in the open air. anſwering to this on the left, is another ſtatue of more robuſt ſhape and workmanſhip; his left hand holds a ſcroll, his right is laid in a paſſionate manner upon his breaſt. if ſinewy muſcles denote one that work'd on the anvil, it may poſſibly be *Demoſthenes*. the two next that correſpond beyond the fountain, are *Scipio Africanus* and *Aſiaticus*, in an heroic dreſs. beyond, on each ſide the ſteps going down to the lower garden, are two *coloſſi*, *Fabius maximus* the cunctator, and *Archimedes* with a ſquare in his hand. at each end of this croſs-walk or terrace which terminates the middl or principal one, is built a handſom ſtonework with niches and pediment ſupported with pilaſters, contriv'd on purpoſe to receiv other pieces. in that on the left hand or north-ſide is the tomb of the famous *Germanicus* adorn'd with carving of bas-relief. upon it two admirabl buſts of him and *Agrippina* his wife. between theſe upon the tomb ſtands an altar-like pedeſtal with a ſmall and antient ſtatue of *Jupiter* ſitting. in the pediment over the arch is a curious piece of marbl, whereon is rais'd the upper part of a man with his arms and hands extended, and the impreſſion likewiſe of a foot. this I ſuppoſe the original ſtandard of the *greek* meaſure. upon the *apex* of the pediment is a fine ſtatue of *Apollo* with the right arm naked, the other cover'd with a mantle, below the hips it ends in a *terminus*, ſo that it is an *Hermapollon*. in two niches here, are two large and curious trunks, as fine as the loquacious *Paſquin* or *Marforio* at *Rome*. upon the two outermoſt pilaſters are two other beautiful trunks. at the corner of this terrace is an altar. at the other end of this croſs-walk under the ſtone-work is a marbl chair with an inſcription on the back of it, denoting that it belong'd to the high-prieſt of *Iſis*, as ſaid, for 'tis obliterated. 'tis remarkably eaſy to ſit on, the ſides are emboſs'd with winged ſphynges. on each ſide of it are two ſitting fragments. upon the top of this ſtone-work is a very large and curious *greek* ſtatue of *Pallas*, *coloſs* proportion, naked arms, a plumed helmet on her head, the *gorgonian Ægis* on her breaſt, the very marbl is not without its terror.

We ſhall now paſs thro' the houſe. the hall is a fine lofty room. in the niches are ſeveral ſtatues. a *greek* lady with her arms folded under the drapery, which with that of the under garment are perfectly ſeen thro' the robe. *Caius Marius* in a ſenatorial habit. *Cupid* aſleep leaning on his torch. *M. Antony*, a naked figure. all theſe as big as the life. over the chimney-piece, a little *Hercules* tearing the lyon. ſeven buſtos, an excellent one of *Pindar*. one ſaid to be of *Olympias*, I fancyed it *Lucretia*. By the great ſtairs painted in *freſco* by Sir *James Thornhill*, two buſtos, one of the *grecian Venus*. in niches upon the ſtairs ſix ſtatues as big as the life. *Diana* in a hunting habit, a tuckt-up coat, buskins of

skins. a lady in *greek* drapery. the *Venus de Medicis*. *Paris* with a mantle, the *Phrygian* bonnet and odd ſtockins of the *Dacian* mode; this is a ſtatue of great antiquity. a nymph with a long flowing garment ty'd under the breaſt, a fine turn of the body. a man, the right ſholder naked. in the little dining room over the chimney, an antiqu marbl vaſe. in the green-houſe I ſaw theſe following, a *Flora* the upper part loſt, moſt inimitabl drapery to ſhow the naked, like the celebrated one at *Rome*. a *coloſs* head of *Apollo*, from the collar bone to the crown of the head three foot. the body is ſaid to lye among many more under *Arundel* houſe in *London*. the trunk of *Camilla*, both arms. a young *Bacchus*.

TOWCESTER roman. *Towceſter* is a pretty town, of *Roman* antiquity, thro' it in a ſtrait line runs the *Watling-ſtreet*. *Edward* the elder built the mount call'd *Berry-hill* when he fortify'd the town againſt the *Danes*. *Roman* coyns have been oft found at this place. The inhabitants here both old and young are very buſy in a ſilken manufacture, and making of lace. this town has been ditch'd about on the weſt ſide, every where elſe guarded by the rivers.

BUCKINGHAM. From hence we went thro' ſpacious woods to *Buckingham*. there was a caſtle before the conqueſt, but now ſcarce to be known. the church is well built, particularly the chancel. they ſhow'd us a place call'd St. *Rumbald*'s ſhrine, where his coffin was taken up. St. *John Baptiſt*'s chappel, built as ſaid by arch-biſhop *Becket*, is now a free-ſchool. from this place we travell'd upon a *Roman* road.

ALAUNA. Entring *Oxfordſhire* we ſaw on our right the park call'd *Caversfield*, which antiquarys ſay was the place where *Allectus* ſlew *Carauſius*. this is near *Biceſter*, which I viſited big with expectation of finding ſomewhat conſiderabl from a conflux of towns names that promiſed much. I obſerv'd *Lawnton* hard by, which ſeem'd to confirm Mr. *Baxter*'s conjecture of *Alauna* hereabouts. *Cheſterton*, *Aldcheſter* and *Wandlebury* were ſpecious marks for enquiry. but I find they all depend upon *Aldcheſter*, where was the undoubted *Alauna* of *Ravennas* mention'd thus in that valuabl author. Next to *London*, *Tameſe*, *Branavis*, *Alauna*, of all which I ſhall give an account in this journey.

AKEMAN-STREET. South of *Biceſter* about a mile, two *Roman* roads croſs one another at right angles, in the middl of a large and beautiful meadow. the *Akeman-ſtreet* running eaſt and weſt, and another directly north and ſouth. the firſt comes out of *Buckinghamſhire*, I imagin from *Fenny Stratford* thro' *Winſlow*, paſſes by here at *Longford* over *Biceſter* river under the north ſide of *Gravenhall* hill. ſo proceeds by *Aldcheſter*, *Kirklington* to *Woodſtock* park, and ſo to *Cirenceſter*: the other croſſes it at *Aldcheſter*, running directly thro' the middl of the city; then thro' the ſouthern meadow belonging to *Wandlebury* where it's viſibl enough to a nice eye. the graſs being poor and much abates of the verdure for its whole bredth. then entring a paſture 'tis very plain, being elevated into a ridg of a hundred foot bredth and two little ditches all along the ſides. it leaves *Marton* on the eaſt and *Fencot*, making fords over the brooks, pav'd with great broad ſtones its whole bredth. then proceeds the length of *Ottmore*, a ſpacious level marſh or meadow, two or three miles together, where its ridg is plain tho' broken by many ſloughs. then thro' *Beckly* by the park wall, then under *Shotover* hill, and ſo I ſuppoſe paſſes the *Thames* at *Sandford* below *Oxford*. Northward from *Alauna* it proceeds thro' the northern meadow belonging to *Cheſterton* and *Biceſter*, where the ſtones its

its compoſed of may be ſeen in the little ditches they have dug upon each ſide. then it enters the lane and goes on the weſt ſide of *Biceſter* town at ſome little diſtance, and ſtrait forwards on the eaſt of *Caverfield* park by *Stretton Audley*, where many *Roman* coyns have been found, and ſo to *Radley* by *Buckingham*, being now the great high road between the two towns, of which we may ſay in the poet's words,

Scilicet hæc ævi ſtravit longinqua vetuſtas,
Heu nimis ex vero nunc ea ſtrata jacent!

The city call'd now *Aldcheſter* is a parcel of plow'd field on the ſouth ſide of the *Akeman* way, a mile at leaſt ſouth of *Biceſter*. it ſtands in the middle of the meadow which is very level, more eſpecially ſtretching its ſelf north and ſouth of the city. I know not whether the ground which is the ſcite of the city be naturally higher, or rais'd by the ruins and rubbiſh thereof: but if any, this deſerves to be call'd *urbs pratenſis*. I can ſcarce believe that this meadow was ſo ſubject to inundations as now, at the time of ſetting the city here, and I never obſerv'd the like poſition elſewhere when there is higher ground near enough; it may be thought rather a city of pleaſure than ſtrength. a very little way off to the eaſt is *Gravenhall* hill, a copp'd hill curiouſly cover'd with wood and hedgrows. beyond it is *Berry* hill, or vulgarly the *Brill*, guarded at top with one of their camps. a little brook comes from *Cheſterton* a mile off and runs on the ſouth ſide of the city, for between that and the *Akeman* way is it plac'd. when I came upon the ſpot I ſoon found it by the prodigious blackneſs and richneſs of the earth as they were plowing, and this ſhows it to have been once in a very flouriſhing condition and populous, for the fund of nitrous particles and animal ſalts lodg'd in this earth are inexhauſtibl. the ſcite of this city is a common, belonging to the inhabitants of *Wandlebury*, and every one has a certain little portion of it to plow up. whence we may well imagine the land is racked to the laſt extremity, and no great care taken in the management of it, yet it bears very good crops of wheat. As I travers'd the ſpot at every ſtep I ſaw pieces of pots and veſſels of all ſorts of color'd earth, red, green, and ſome perfectly of blue clay that came from *Aynhoe*. I pick'd up ſeveral parcels thinking to have carry'd 'em away, till I perceiv'd 'em ſtrown very thick over the whole field, together with bits of bricks of all ſorts. the husbandmen told me they frequently break their plows againſt foundations of hewn ſtone and brick, and we ſaw upon the ſpot many paving ſtones with a ſmooth face, and laid in a very good bed of gravel, till they draw 'em all up by degrees, when the plow chances to go a little deeper than ordinary. infinite numbers of coyns have been found and diſperſed over the adjacent villages without any regard, and after a ſhower of rain now, they ſay, ſometime they find 'em. I got two or three of *Tetricus jun.* &c. a good while ago they dug up a glaſs urn full of aſhes, laid in a cavity cut out of a ſtone. I went to ſee the ſtone, us'd as a pig trough at *Wandlebury*, in which office it has ſerv'd ever ſince Dr. *Plot*'s time, for I find he mentions it *pag.* 329. 'tis ſquariſh, the cavity is roundiſh, 9 inches deep, and a foot diameter, but the urn was broke and loſt. I heard likewiſe by enquiry that they have found braſs images, *lares*, and all ſorts of antiquitys, which I encourag'd 'em to preſerve for the future. This city was fenc'd with a bank and ditch quite round. 'tis a ſquare of 1000 foot each ſide ſtanding upon the four cardinal points. the *vallum* and ditch are ſufficiently viſibl, tho' both

have

have met with equal change. the *vallum* from the plow which levels it to a certain quantity every year, and the inundation of the meadow raiſes the ditch. theſe are moſt eaſily diſcernibl at the corners, for there they are ſtill pretty perfect and ſo notoriouſly, that the country people tell you in thoſe places were four towers to defend the city. This little brook that runs on the ſouthern ditch, encompaſs'd the city quite round originally. the track of the way that paſſes the city in the middle from ſouth to north is ſtill very high rais'd, and another ſtreet croſs'd it the contrary way in the middle, and ſo went eaſtward meeting the *Akeman* in its way to *Langford*. theſe were the two principal ſtreets, and doubtleſs there were others. and great foundations are known to be all around in the meadows, eſpecially northward and eaſtward upon both ſides the *Akeman*. On the weſt ſide of the city a little diſtance from the ditch is an artificial hill in the very middle of the meadow which they call the *Caſtle hill*, and is full of *Roman* bricks, ſtone and foundations. I attentively conſider'd this place. the circuit of it is very plain and defineabl, 'twas a ſquare of 200 foot. I gueſs it originally to have been ſome conſiderabl building in the middl of an *area* or court, whether a *pretorium* or a temple, might probably be aſcertain'd upon digging. the edg of the *area* is very diſtinct upon the medow by the difference in the color of the graſs, the one gray the other green, but the main body of the building reach'd not ſo far, but lyes in a great heap of rubbiſh much elevated and of much leſs extent. before it to the ſouth has been another *area* pav'd with a bed of gravel at leaſt, above 100 foot broad. I doubt not but a curious perſon that will be at the expence of digging this plot would find it well worth his while. This is the ſum of what I obſerv'd at the place. whether the preſent name be *Alceſter* as retaining any thing of the *Latin*, or *Aldceſter* ſignifying the old city, I diſpute not. but think it has no manner of relation to *Allectus* that ſlew the brave *Carauſius*. the name of *Akeman way* I am fit to think a vulgar error, as commonly imagin'd from going to the *Bath*. more probably 'tis *ag maen*, the ſtony *agger* or ridg; this is confirm'd by the people calling the other road too that goes north and ſouth by the ſame name *Akeman ſtreet*. there has been a religious houſe at *Biceſter* near the church, a priory of St. *Eadburg*, founded by *Gilbert Baſſet*. this town is famous for excellent malt liquor, of a delicate taſte and color.

From hence we journeyed by *Aynhoe*. where is a vein of ſtiff clay exceeding blue. at *Souldern* is a curious barrow neatly turn'd like a bell, ſmall and high, I believe it *celtic*. Then climbing for a long while together we aſcended *Bury-hill*, a village upon the higheſt copped mountain in the country. 'tis vulgarly call'd the *Brill*, as Mr. *Camden* takes notice. this has a vaſt proſpect over *Bernwood*, *Ottmore* and the whole country, bounded only by the ſuperior *Chiltern* 7 mile off, which hence has a moſt notabl aſpect, and ends inſenſibly at the eaſtern and weſtern horizon, diminiſhing regularly all the way. at the top of the *Brill* by the church I ſaw parcels of the old *Roman* camp, which has been moderniz'd with additional baſtions in the civil wars. Before the conqueſt here was a palace of *Edward* the confeſſor. much *roman* coyn has been found hereabout.

BURY-HILL. RO. *camp.*

TAMESE. Below here two or three mile off ſtands *Tameſe*, now *Tame*, upon the ſide of a medow. a pleaſant town conſiſting of one long and broad ſtreet, running north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. behind lye the ſmiling arable fields. 'tis almoſt encompaſs'd with rivulets. This was call'd a *burg* in the

time of *Edward* the elder *anno* 921, who beſieg'd the *Danes* here, and took the *burg* or caſtle. I ſaw infinite quantitys of the *cornu ammonis* a foot and half or two foot diameter laid in the roads among rubble ſtone to mend them. all the quarrys hereabouts abound with 'em of all dimenſions. here is a fine large church in form of a croſs. in it many braſſes and old monuments. ſome I tranſcrib'd,

Thome de Grey filii Roberti dni. de Grey Retherfeld militis obiit anno dni. milleſimo ccc. Another thus,

O certyn deth that now haſt overthrowe
Richard Quatremayns ſquier and *Sibil* his wyf that ly her now full lowe
That with rial prinſes of councel was true and wiſe famed
To *Richard* duke of *Yorke* and after with his ſone king *Edward* IIII named
That founded in the chyrche of *Tame* a chantrye ſix pore men and a fraternity
In the worſhip of St. *Chriſtofere* to be relieved in perpetuitye
They that of their almys for their ſowles a *pater noſter* and *ave* devoutly wul ſeye
Of holy fadurs is granted them pardun of days xl alway
Which *Richard* and *Sibil* out of this world paſſed in the yer of our lord M. cccclx. upon their ſowles jhu have mercy amen. Another thus.

Orate pro animabus Galfredi Dormer mercatoris Stapile ville Calis & Margere & Alicie uxoris ejus qui quidem Galfridus ob. 9 *Mar.* 1502. *quorum animabus propicietur deus amen.* There are the images of 25 children upon this ſtone.

John lord *Williams* of *Tame* baronet, baron of *Tame*. ob. 14 *Oct.* 1559.

Here lyeth Sir *John Clerk* of *Northweſton* knight, which tuke *Lovys of Orleance* duk of *Longuevill* and marquiſs of *Rotelin* pryſoner at the journy of *Bomy* by *Tyrvain* the xvi day of *Auguſt* in the v yer of the reign of the noble and victorious king *Henry* viii. which *John* deceſed the v day of *April* 1539.

There is an abbot (I ſuppoſe) in ſtone in the church wall of the ſouth tranſept within ſide. near the church are the ruins of a priory built by *Alexander* biſhop of *Lincoln*. At *Notely* not far off is another. a pot of *Roman* money was found at *Sherburn* in this neighbourhood laſt year.

ISLIP.

Iſlip is memorabl for the birth of *Edward* the confeſſor. the font which ſtood in the king's chappel as ſtill call'd, where he was baptis'd, is remov'd. but that font in Dr. *Plot* ſeems not of ſuch antiquity. there are ſome remains of an antient palace.

OXFORD.

Oxford requires a more elaborat deſcription than a ſtranger can poſſibly give, and indeed ſo numerous are the colleges and halls that one can ſcarce get a tolerabl idea of them in the three days I ſtaid here. the proſpect of this place from *Shotover* hill is very inviting, nor is our expectation fruſtrated when in the place. the bridg over the *Cherwel* is a ſtately work, twice as broad as *London* bridg. *Magdalen* college, the legacy of our countryman *William* of *Wainflet*, which he endow'd with a princely hand, deſervedly is thought one of the nobleſt foundations in *Europe*: the old oak is ſtill left, nigh which he order'd it to be built. a vaſt tract of ground is encloſed with a caſtellated wall for gardens. on the other ſide the river is a park too, with long ſhady walks but too near the water, wherin likewiſe more reſembling thoſe of *Academus* by *Athens*. the chappel is large

and magnificent. the tower is a lofty ſtrong work, in it a fine ring of bells. the whimſical figures in the quadrangl over the buttreſſes amuſe the vulgar, they are the licentious inventions of the maſon. over-againſt this is the phyſic garden, whoſe curioſitys Mr. *Bobart* ſhew'd us, and his own. ſince his death its purpoſe is not ſo well executed. here are remarkably fine greens in all the gardens at *Oxford*, eſpecially in yew. the two peers here with flowerpots on them are thought to exceed, but the two yew men (as one waggiſhly call'd them) that guard the door are ridiculous. the architecture of theſe gates is I ſuppoſe of *Inigo Jones*. two *Sphynges* at the entrance are properly plac'd. theſe are without the city walls. *Univerſity* college has a new quadrangle built by legacy of Dr. *Radcliff*. but I think uniformity in this and other ſtructures in the univerſity, no ſufficient reaſon for uſing the old manner of building. *Queen*'s college over-againſt it is of a good taſte, improv'd to its preſent ſplendor under the auſpices and in great degree at the charge of the late Dr. *Lancaſter*. the library, the hall and chappel are beautiful. the old gatehouſe has a pretty cieling over it of ſtone, they ſay it was the chamber of *Harry* the fifth's uncle and tutor. Behind it is *New* college. a large chappel, a good viſto to the garden in which is a pleaſant mount; this was the foundation of *William* of *Wickam* biſhop of *Wincheſter*. it ſtands in an angle of the old city walls. At *Allſouls* a new court is building, but in the anachroniſm of the *Gothic* degenerat taſte. the new library is a ſpacious room, the legacy of colonel *Coddrington*. the chappel is very elegant, the altar entirely of marbl was made at the charge of *George Clark* eſq; one of the fellows. *Chriſtchurch*, the magnificent work of cardinal *Wolſey*. the ſtone cieling over the entrance to the hall is very pretty, the new quadrangl deſign'd by the learned Dr. *Aldrich* is beautiful. St. *John*'s college has two handſom quadrangles, the portico's built by arch-biſhop *Laud*. two fine ſtatues in braſs of king *Charles* I. and his queen, probably deſign'd by *Inigo Jones*. but 'tis impoſſibl for me to run thro' the whole of this ſplendid univerſity, which I leave as a fitter task for ſome of her own learned ſons. The ſchools is a large building. the *Bodleian* library, an immenſe ſtorehouſe of moſt valuabl books and manuſcripts, the donation of arch-biſhop *Laud*, the earl of *Pembroke*, *O. Cromwell*, *Selden*, *Digby*, *Bodley* and other great names. over it is a ſpatious gallery adorn'd with pictures of founders, benefactors and others, and with the antique marbles which were the learned part of the inexhauſtibl collection of the earl of *Arundel*. theſe have been illuſtrated with the accurat comments of *Selden* and *Prideaux*. here are ſome of the moſt valuabl *Greek* monuments now in the world. Over the porch upon a handſom pedeſtal of black marbl ſtands the braſs effigies of the earl of *Pembroke* their nobl and generous chancellor, given by the preſent earl. this was molded by *Rubens*. here is likewiſe a very large collection of *Greek*, *Roman*, *Britiſh*, *Saxon*, *Engliſh*, and other coyns, preſented by ſeveral hands. the divinity ſchools finiſh'd by *Humphry* the good duke of *Glouceſter*, has a very curious ſtone roof. The *Aſhmolean* repoſitory, beſide ſome good books, papers and MSS of the founder, has a large collection of raritys in antiquity, nature and art, *&c.* ſuch as original pictures of famous men, marbles of old *Egyptian* carving in figures and hieroglyphics, a fine marbl inſcription in *Arabic*, which was over the door of a ſchool of *Tangier*. an *Egyptian* mummy, being a man dreſs'd like *orus Apollo*. the cradl of *Henry* VI. the hat of *Bradſhaw* plaited with ſteel

ſteel within, under which he ſat in judgment upon K. *C.* I. a vaſt fund of precious and other ſtones, *&c.* which 'tis impoſſibl to enumerat. here is beſide a choice *apparatus* of inſtruments for chymiſtry and experimental philoſophy under the direction of Mr. *Whiteſide*. the printing-houſe is a good building with a bold portico, but next the ſchools diſgrac'd with a wretched ſtatue of my lord *Clarendon*. between theſe two laſt and the ſchools ſtands the *Sheldonian* theatre, the firſt piece of architecture of Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, a ſpacious and well-proportion'd room. 'tis worth while to go upon the top of it, to ſee the carpentry of the roof, and the fine proſpect of the city and country thence. Before *Baliol* college they ſhow'd us the ſtone in the ſtreet which marks the place of th ebarbarous martyrdom of the venerabl archbiſhop *Cranmer* and biſhop *Ridley*, then upon the banks of the ditch without the walls of the city, which went along where the theater now ſtands. Beyond the river among meadows encompaſs'd with rivulets ſtood *Oſeney* abby founded by *Robert D'oyley* 1129. upon the bridg is a tower call'd friar *Bacon*'s ſtudy, from that famous and learned monk, who in dark ages had penetrated ſo far into the ſecrets of nature. *Oxford* no doubt means no more than the paſſag over the river *Ox*, *Ouſe* or *Iſis*, which are equivalents. Over another bridg of the *Iſis* we went to ſee *Ruleigh* abby, where ſome ruins and parcels ſtill remain turn'd to a common brew-houſe. a disjointed ſtone in a partition wall preſerves this monumental inſcription. Elae de Warwik comitiſſae viſcera ſunt hic. this *Ela* was daughter of *Wil. Longſpee* earl of *Saliſbury*, and wife of *Thomas de Newburgh* the laſt earl of *Warwick* of that name. ſhe dy'd on *Sunday* the fifth of the ides of *February*, 26 *E.* I. 1297. ſhe gave lands to this abby, and founded a chappel here, as appears by an inſcription dug up 1705. her body was bury'd before the high altar at *Oſeney*, her heart in this place. of the caſtl there is a ſquare high tower remaining by the river ſide, and a lofty mount or keep walled at top, with a ſtair-caſe going downward. this ſeems to have been a very ſtrong place, built by *Robert de Oili* in the time of *William* the conqueror. if there was a town here in *roman* times, it ſeems to have been in this quarter. the *White-fryers* was a royal palace; and near a green call'd *Beaumonds*, they ſhow'd us the bottom of a tower upon the ground where the valiant *Rich.* I. *Cœur de lion* was born. without the town on all ſides may be ſeen the remains of the fortifications rais'd in the time of the civil wars. 'tis in vain to pretend in this paper to enumerat the particular remarkables of every college which are 18 in number, and ſeven halls, theſe for beauty, grandeur, and endowment no doubt exceed any thing. their chappels, halls, librarys, quadrangles, piazzas, their gardens, walks, groves, and every thing contribute to make the firſt univerſity in the world. As to the city, tho' the colleges make up two thirds of it, and are continually eating it away, in buying whole ſtreets for enlargement; yet 'tis large, regular, and crouds it ſelf out proportionably. the ſtreets are ſpacious, handſom, clean and ſtrait, the whole place pleaſant and healthful, the inhabitants genteel and courteous. the churches are many and elegant enough, eſpecially *Alhallows*, a neat fabrick of modern achitectur with a very handſom ſpire. St. *Peter*'s in the eaſt is venerabl for its antiquity. the eaſt end by its fabrick appears prior to the time of the conqueſt.

Leaving this famous repoſitory of learning, we ſaw on our left hand on the other ſide of the river, the laſt ruins of *Godſtow* nunnery plac'd among

the

the ſweet meadows. here fair *Roſamond* the belov'd miſtreſs of *H.* II. had a tomb remarkably fine; but before the diſſolution, ſcarce could her aſhes reſt, whoſe beauty was thought guilty even after death.

WOODSTOCK. At *Woodſtock* we ſaw part of the old palace, and her famous labyrinth which is ſince deſtroy'd, her bathing place or well (as call'd) is left, a quadrangular receptacl of moſt pure water, immediately flowing from a little ſpring under the hill, and ore-ſhadow'd with trees. near it ſome few ruins of walls and arches. king *Ethelred* call'd a parliament here, it has been a royal ſeat from moſt antient times. *H.* I. enclos'd the park. a-croſs this valley was a remarkably fine echo that would repeat a whole hexameter, but impair'd by the removal of theſe buildings. a ſtately bridg from hence now leads along the grand approach to the preſent caſtl. one arch is above 100 foot diameter. a caſcade of water falls from a great lake down ſome ſtone ſteps into the canal that runs under it.

The new palace is a vaſt and magnificent pile of building. a royal gift to the high merit of the invincibl duke of *Marlborough*. the lofty hall is painted by Sir *James Thornhill*, the *Salon* by *la Guerre*. the rooms are finely enrich'd with marbl chimney-pieces and furniture, but more by the incomparabl paintings. many of *Rubens*'s beſt and largeſt pieces; that celebrated one of himſelf, his wife and child, among others. *Vandyke*'s king *C.* I. upon a dun horſe, of great value. and the famous loves of the gods by *Titian*, a preſent from the king of *Sardinia*. the gallery I admir'd beyond any thing I have ſeen, lin'd with marbl pilaſters and whole pillars of one piece, ſupporting a moſt coſtly and beautiful entablature, excellent for matter and workmanſhip. the window frames of the ſame, and a baſement of black marbl quite round. before it is ſtretch'd out a moſt agreeabl proſpect of the fine woods beyond the great valley. 'tis indeed of an admirabl model. this and what is of the moſt elegant taſt in the whole houſe is of the dutcheſſes own deſigning. the chappel is not yet finiſh'd, and which I doubt not will be equal to the reſt. the garden is a large plot of ground taken out of the park, and may ſtill be ſaid to be part of it. well contriv'd by ſinking the outer-wall into a foſs, to give one a view quite round and take off the odious appearance of confinement and limitation to the eye, and which quite ſpoils the pleaſur and intention of a garden. within, it's well adorn'd with walks, greens, eſpaliers and viſto's to divers remarkabl objects that offer themſelves in the circumjacent country. over the pediment of this front of the houſe is a curious buſto in marbl of the *French* king bigger than life, taken from the gate of the citadel of *Tournay*. the orangery is a pretty room. at the entrance hither from the town, her grace has erected a noble triumphal arch to the memory of the duke, and has projected a vaſt obelisk to be ſet in the principal avenu in the park, whereon is to be inſcrib'd an account of his great actions and ability in counſel and in war. Near the gate is the houſe where our famous *Chaucer* was born. methinks there was ſomewhat poetical in the ground that firſt gave him birth, and produc'd theſe verſes, which I ask pardon for inſerting upon a ſubject, which his *genius* only could be equal to.

Fame, like the optic artiſt, wont to ſwell
The object larger to the armed eye,
Sing on, and mighty Marlborough's *actions tell:*

Secure from flattery in words abound,
And let thy trumpet diapaſons ſound;
Speak but enough of him 'tis all reality.

Thro' the park we croſs'd again the *Akemanſtreet*, which runs all along with a perfect ridg made of ſtone, dug every where near the ſurface. it bears between north-eaſt and eaſt. 'tis a foot-path ſtill thro' the park with a ſtile, and a road beyond it by which it paſſes to *Stunsfield*, where are marks of an entrench'd work, once a *Roman* ſtation. and in the place they found (the 25 *Jan.* 1712.) a moſt curious teſſelated pavement, for bulk and beauty the moſt conſiderabl one we know of. it was a parallelogram of 35 foot long and 20 foot wide, a noble room and no doubt deſign'd for feaſting and jollity. in one of the circular works was *Bacchus* repreſented in ſtones properly colour'd with a Tygre, a *Thirſus* in his hand enwrap'd with vine leaves. This admirabl curioſity deſerv'd a better owner; for the landlord and tenant quarrelling about ſharing the profits of ſhowing it, the latter maliciouſly tore it in pieces. When the earth was firſt laid open upon its diſcovery, they found it cover'd a foot thick with burnt wheat, barley and peaſe. ſo that we may gueſs upon ſome enemy's approach it was cover'd with thoſe matters to prevent its being injur'd, or was turn'd into a barn and burnt.

STUNSFIELD. 10. *town.*

We croſs'd a foſs call'd *Grimesditch*, the *vallum* eaſtward. it goes by *Ditchley* wood and houſe which takes its name from it. Dr. *Plot* does not ſufficiently diſtinguiſh this from a *Roman* road. it was doubtleſs ſome diviſion of the antient *Britons*. the country is all a rock of rag-ſtone. many good ſeats of the nobility hereabouts. *Cornbury* lord *Clarendon*'s, *Ditchley* lord *Lichfield*'s, duke of *Shrewsbury*'s at *Hathorp*, new built of ſtone very beautiful. *Juniper* grows plentifully hereabouts. at *Chadlington* is a ſquare *Roman* camp. at *Enſton* is a pretty curioſity in waterworks, caſcades falling down artificial rocks overgrown with water plants, chirping of birds imitated, many pipes of water, ſecretly to daſh the ſpectators, and fancys of that kind.

Chipping-norton muſt have been a great trading town by the number of merchants, as they are there call'd, bury'd in the church under braſſes and inſcriptions. others of alabaſter. and the name of the place ſignifys it, as our *Cheapſide* equivalent to mercat, to buying or cheapning. there are marks of a caſtle by the church, which probably was demoliſh'd in the time of king *Stephen*. Lord *Arundel*, beheaded in the barons wars, lived in it. a place call'd the *Vinyards* near it. *Roman* coyns are frequently found here. the church is a good building of a curious model, the ſouth porch hexagonal, and a little roof over it ſupported by a ſtone arch. under the quire is a charnel-houſe full of the ruin'd rafters of mortality. a priory was here near *Chappel* on the heath. the *talbot* inn was religious: ſtorys of ſubterraneous paſſages thence to the priory. a well lately found in the plow'd fields at *Woodſtock* hill a mile ſouth of this place, and more ſuch like in the fields. hereabouts they call camps, barrows, meaning boroughs.

CHIPPING-NORTON.

Hence we rode to ſee *Rowldrich* ſtones, a very noble monument, the firſt antiquity of this ſort that I had ſeen, and from which I concluded theſe works to be temples of the antient *Britons*. I crave leave to reſerve its deſcription for another work. in the clay upon theſe hills they dig out *cornua ammonis*, ſmall, but very prettily notch'd. they are nothing but clay harden'd in the ſhell. Further on in *Tadmerton* pariſh we rode thro' a large

ROWLDRICH. Br. *temple.*

round camp on the top of a hill doubly intrench'd, able to contain a great army. *Bloxham* has a very fine church, the ſteeple of an odd make, but pretty enough. At *Broughton* near *Banbury* is the ſeat of the lord *Say* and *Seal.*

BRANAVIS. *Banbury* was a *Roman* ſtation call'd *Branavis.* that maſter builder the biſhop of *Lincoln*, *Alexander*, built the caſtle *anno* 1125. I doubt not but upon the *Roman* fortification. he enlarg'd it and built it after the mode of thoſe times, taking in a huge ſpace of ground with a wall, towers and ditch. within he made another work upon one ſide where were the lodgings, chappel *&c.* a ſmall part of the wall of this is only now left of good hewn ſtone, but the ditch went along the middl of the adjacent ſtreet, and houſes are built by the ſide of it, out of its ruins, as people now alive remember. in the civil wars it received new additional works, for there are plain remains of four baſtions. a brook running without them. many *Roman* coyns and antiquitys have been found here. there is an inn call'd the *Altarſtone* inn, from an altar which ſtood in a nich under the ſign, this had a ram and fire carv'd on it, as they ſay. part of the ſtone is ſtill left. I imagin this was originally a *Roman* altar. they tell us *William* the conqueror lay at this inn. The town is a large ſtragling place and dirty, tho' on a rock with ſufficient deſcent. one would think it was wall'd about in moſt antient times. here are three gates, tho' of later make. the tower of the church, they ſay, was much higher than at preſent. the church is of great compaſs. three rows of pillars, but of too ſlender a manner, which makes 'em all lean awry, and different ways. many additions have been made to it. a touchſtone monument of the family of *Cope.* other old monuments ruin'd. the bridg is long, conſiſting of many arches. *Branau ſupercilium aquæ* ſeems well to anſwer the etymology of the *Roman* name, as Mr. *Baxter* has it. the ſtone of this country is mixt with ſand. black gloves is a great manufacture here. *Kenric* the weſt *Saxon* king, *anno* 540, routed the *Britons* at this place.

We went over the vale of *Red-horſe* and *Edghill*, which preſents us with a moſt extenſive proſpect, ſteep to the north. on the top of it at *Warmleighton* is a large and ſtrong intrenchment of a circular but irregular form, ſaid to be *Daniſh* by the inhabitants, but ſeemingly more ancient and *Britiſh.* Deſcending the hill for a mile, we rode thro' *Radway* and over the field between it and *Kyneton*, where the famous battle of *Edghill* was fought. we were ſhown ſome of the graves of the ſlain. at *Tellisford* we croſs'd the *Foſsway.*

PRAESIDIUM. Warwick. *Warwick* is ſcituate on a rock, a fine new built town, having been almoſt wholly burnt down in 1694. the church and lofty tower is new built except the eaſt end, which is old and very good work. there are a many fine braſs monuments of the earls of *Warwick* and others, as the earl of *Eſſex* queen *Elizabeth*'s unhappy favorite. many chappels and confeſſionarys, with other remains of antient ſuperſtition. in the chapter-houſe on the north ſide is a tomb of the lord *Brook.* the caſtle ſtands upon the river *Avon*, over which is a ſtone bridg with a dozen arches. acroſs is a ſtone work dam where the water falls over it as a caſcade, under the caſtl wall; which is built on a rock 40 foot above the water. It orelooks the whole town and country, being delicately ſcituate for pleaſure and ſtrength, fenc'd with a deep mound and ſtrong embattail'd double walls and lofty towers. there are good apartments and lodgings next the river,

the reſidence of the lord *Brook*. on one ſide of the *area* is a very high mount. we were ſhown the ſword and other gigantic reliques of *Guy* the famous earl of *Warwick*. the priory on the north-eaſt ſide of the town ore-looks a pleaſant woody vale. there are a great many curious original pictures by *Vandyke* and other good hands, of kings, queens, famous ſtateſmen, perſons of learning both at home and abroad. a mile out of town on the ſide of a hill, is a pretty retired cell call'd *Guy-cliffe*. in an old chappel there is a ſtatue of *Guy* eight foot high. the fence of the court is entire rock, in which are cut ſtables and outhouſes. we ſaw the rough cave where they ſay *Guy* dy'd a hermit.

Coventry is a large old city, it was wall'd about. the gates are yet ſtanding. COVENTRY. it's adorn'd with a fine and very large church and beautiful ſpire a hundred yards high. there is another good church in the ſame yard. the croſs is a beautiful *Gothic* work 66 foot high. in niches are the ſtatues of the *Engliſh* kings. at the ſouth end of the town ſtands a tall ſpire by its ſelf, part of the grey fryers conventual church. the town houſe is worth ſeeing, the windows fill'd with painted glaſs of the images of the old earls, kings, &c. who have been benefactors to the town. Here the famous lady *Godiva* redeemed the privileges thereof almoſt at the expence of her modeſty, the memory whereof is preſerv'd by an annual cavalcade. Theſe verſes are wrote in the town houſe.

Auxiliis olim ſtetit alma Coventria regum
Dum fortuna fuit. magnos colit hinc Edoardos
Henricoſque ſuos, urbs non ingrata patronos.
Jamque adeo afflictis creſcit ſpes altera rebus
Elizabetha tuis princeps mitiſſima ſceptris.
Lætior illuxit nullo pax rege Britannis.
Ergo age diva tuis ſis fælix civibus uſque,
Exuperans patrias & avitas æmula laudes.

Princeps ille niger (niveis cui vertice pennis
Criſta minax, victi regis cæſique Bohæmi
Exuviis) heros Edoardus magnus in armis,
Hic ſedem poſuit. ſic dicta eſt principis aula.
Hoc authore fuit libertas civibus aucta,
Muneribuſque ornata ſuis, res publica crevit.
Hinc depicta, vides, paſſim ſua penna per urbem
Teſtatur magni monumentum & pignus amoris.

Labentes fatis (quid enim perdurat in ævum?)
Fortunas urbis tandem miſeratus agrorum
Extendit fines, Northumbrius ille Johannes.
Cumque fuit bello dux invictiſſimus, armis
In mediis coluit pacis, vir providus, artes;
Exemploque ſuum vocat ad pia facta Robertum.

Non tantum meruit Leofricus Ceſtrius olim
Nec conjux Godiva, pii dux fæmina facti.
Godiva ah turpi quæ lege coacta mariti
Fertur equo, diffuſa comas nudata per urbem.
Aſſeruitque ſuos, culpent utcunque minores!
Vicit amor patriæ libertatiſque cupido:

Quan-

Quantum hodie patrem referens Leiceſtrius heros
Retro ſublapſam qui noſtram reſtituit rem,
Suſtinet in pejus ruituram urbiſque ſalutem.
I modo quo virtus te fert, ſic itur ad aſtra.
Et quibus inſiſtis fælix, procede paternis
Auſpiciis, maneatque tuos hæc cura nepotes.

Holbech, May 1712.

ITER CIMBRICUM. III.

——— *quid virtus & quid ſapientia poſſit,*
Utile propoſuit nobis exemplar Ulyſſem.
Qui domitor trojæ, multorum providus urbes
Et mores hominum inſpexit ——— Hor.

To RICHARD MYDDLETON MASSEY *of* Wisbech, *M. D.*

TO you of right I inſcribe this journey, to which your company and my inclination to ſee ſomwhat of the world allur'd me. I had conceiv'd great notions of the old *Britons* betimes, and long'd to hear at leaſt a language ſpoke ſoon after the deluge, and I then prided my ſelf as much as *Cæſar* formerly in making this ſmall inrode into their country. I willingly take this occaſion of recognizing how I ought to eſteem it a happineſs, that you chanc'd to be ſeated in a place ſo near that of my nativity, and preſented to me a ſubject of imitation, in all the commendabl qualifications that may conduce to the felicity and ornament of life. Your deep inſight into the *materia medica*, the theory and practice of phyſic, your great knowledg of antiquitys, natural hiſtory and all polite learning, and the excellence of your hand in deſigning, were as ſo many ſpurs to me in my young years: when we are moſt apt at imitation. and that the latter exerciſe of the pen is of importance to all the others, is too notorious and univerſally allow'd by all, to need any ſolemn proof. Who ſees not that the defects and confuſion in anatomy and botany, and every part of philoſophy, is owing to the want of drawing? when the innumerabl labors of ſo many ages is either loſt to poſterity or imperfectly tranſmitted for that reaſon. how well does this range and diſtinguiſh ideas, and imprint them in one's own mind as well as make them known to others? 'tis not to be diſputed but a perſon that underſtands it, ſees much farther into things than others. the beautys of art and nature are open to him. indeed every body is pleas'd with perfection and beauty, tho' they know not why: as ſuppoſe that of a fine ſtatue, they are hugely delighted with it, tho' they underſtand not that 'tis owing to the proper diſpoſition and contraſt of the limbs, to the attitude, the grace of the poſture, the expreſſion of the action, the light and ſhade, and a thouſand other requiſites as well as the particular delicacy and out-line of the parts and members. and theſe things are only to be learnt and gather'd from nature's

ſelf, from copying and obſerving it. for ſhe is the grand exemplar of all fine ſtrokes in drawing. as *Ariſtotle* form'd his art of poetry from the great *genius* of *Homer*, and he from the force of nature.

GRANTHAM

Grantham was certainly a *Roman* town. *Burton* in his commentarys on *Antoninus*'s itinerary relates that a great ſtone trough cover'd with a ſtone was dug up there full of *Roman* coyns, *p.* 216. The ſtreet that runs on the eaſt of the church is call'd *Caſtle-ſtreet*. between it and the river have been dug up foundations of a caſtle, as they ſay. I have a piece of glaſs with enamel upon it, ground with an engine, which is curious, and I take it for *Roman*. it was found in the *Grange* garden. here is a ſpacious church and fine ſpire much noted, 'tis 100 yards high, equall'd by another in this county, *Louth*, beſides the tower of *Boſton*. under the ſouth wall of this church are two tombſtones ſaid to be of the founders. one in old *French*, the date only legible 1362. the other **hic jacent ricard de calceby & margareta ux ejus mcccxii.** on a ſtone in a wall in church-lane this inſcription (the *orate pro anima* ſeems to have been cut out by order of ſome zealot) **Johis Goldſmyth mercatoris de Grantham**, a coat of arms, quarterly, in the ſiniſter upper quarter a mullet. there were many religious houſes here, ſome reliques of them left. in one juſt by the mercat place is a very pretty little chappel or oratory adorn'd with imagery. the angel inn was once a commandery. here is a good free-ſchool erected by *Richard Fox* biſhop of *Wincheſter*, where Sir *Iſaac Newton* receiv'd the firſt principles of literature, under the famous *William Walker* then ſchool-maſter. *Belvoir*, the ſeat of the dukes of *Rutland*, ſtands on a high hill with a very fine proſpect; you may ſee *Nottingham* caſtle and *Lincoln* minſter, and all around you below, many towns and lordſhips the demeſnes of this noble family. here is a perfect pattern of the true old *Engliſh* hoſpitality. in the fine gallery are many antient and modern family pictures and others; the original one of K. *C.* I. as he ſat at his tryal. this place was the poſſeſſion of *Robert de Totney* a great man who oppos'd *William* the conqueror, he built a priory near it. I imagin originally here was a *roman* camp, for coyns have been found about it. Upon the edg of *Lincolnſhire* we viſited the tombs of the duke of *Rutland*'s family at *Botteſworth* which are worth ſeeing.

NOTTINGHAM.

Nottingham we arriv'd at after croſſing the *roman* road call'd *Foſs*. 'tis a pleaſant and beautiful town. they have a great manufacture here for ſtockins which they weave in looms from the invention of a neighboring clergyman. Their ale is highly valu'd for ſoftneſs and pleaſant taſte. the cellars in the town are hewn out of the rock two or three ſtory deep to fourſcore ſteps ſometime. The caſtle is a goodly building on a high perpendicular rock; ſeems to have been model'd after ſome of *Inigo Jones*'s draughts. many good pictures there. it commands a vaſt proſpect. The ſouth-ſide of the rock is altogether inacceſſibl. a winding ſtair-caſe along it to the bottom which they call *Mortimer*'s hole. there are vaſt ſubterraneous grottos cut underneath. St. *Mary*'s church is a fine old lightſome building with a good ring of eight bells. We ſaw Mr. *Hurſt*'s gardens late *Pierpoint*'s, which are very pretty; in the middl a copy of the *Dalmatian* ſlave in metal. One may eaſily gueſs *Nottingham* to have been an antient town of the *Britons*. as ſoon as they had proper tools they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themſelves ſo commodiouſly to make houſes in: and I doubt not that here

was a conſiderabl collection of colonys of this ſort. that which I have de-
TAB. XXXIX. ſcrib'd in plate 39. will give us an idea of them; 'tis in the duke of *Newcaſtle*'s park. what is viſibl at prefent is not of ſo old a date as their time, yet I ſee no doubt but that 'tis form'd upon theirs. this is a ledg of perpendicular rock hewn out into a church, houſes, chambers, dove-houſes, *&c.* the church is like thoſe in the rocks at *Bethlehem* and other places in the holy land. the altar is natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall, a ſteepl I ſuppoſe where a bell hung, and regular pillars. the river here winding about makes a fortification to it, for it comes to both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain before the middl. the way to it was by gates cut out of the rock and with oblique entrance for more ſafety. without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy their place of judicature or the like. there is regularity in it, and ſeems to reſembl that
TAB. XXXVIII. ſquare call'd the templ in the *Pictiſh* caſtle, plate 38, in *Scotland*. The wild *cherry-tree* grows upon this place, and many curious plants, *liverworts*, *lychnis ſylveſter*. 9. *cluſ. ruta muraria. roſa pimpinellæ folio odorata. capillus veneris*, *umbilicus veneris*. between this and the caſtle is an hermitage of like workmanſhip. the butchers ſhambles is an old edifice built for a granary. *Clifton* near here is a good ſeat with pretty gardens and a noble proſpect. in the church are many old braſſes of the family of this name. Three miles from *Nottingham* is *Woolaton-hall*, the ſeat of my lord *Middleton*, which is a good piece of old building. there is a pretty ſummer-houſe panell'd and ciel'd with looking-glaſs, which produces a pleaſant effect. underneath is a water-houſe with groteſque work of ſhells, *&c.* a little beyond in the road upon the brow of the hill is a high rugged piece of rock called *Hemlock-ſtone* ſeen at a good diſtance. probably 'tis the remains of a quarry dug from around it. Beyond this we enter'd *Darbyſhire*. There are ſome few ruins of *Dale* abby ſeated in a valley, and the eaſt-end of the choir ore-grown with ivy, the mullions of the windows are knock'd out (I ſuppoſe for ſake of the iron) it is ore-look'd by a near and high hill cover'd with oaks. In the aſcent, out of
TAB. XIV. the rock is cut a cell or little oratory call'd the hermitage. on one ſide the door and windows, at the eaſt end a ſquare altar and a ſtep up to it of the ſame quarry, little niches cut in the wall, and a bench to ſit on all round.

DARBY. *Darby* has five churches, the tower of one is very fine. the new erected ſilk manufacture is a remarkabl curioſity. the houſe is of a vaſt bulk five or ſix ſtories high. the whole furniture is one machine turn'd by a ſingl water-wheel which communicates its power thro' the whole, and actuates no leſs than 97-746 ſeveral wheels or motions, and ſtill employs three or four hundred hands to over-look and act in conſort with it. Mr. *Loom* the owner brought the deſign of it from *Italy*. The waters that run here, whether from the lead mines or coal, are apt to cauſe the *bronchocele* in the fair ſex.

BURTON. Beyond *Darby* along the *Ricning* way is *Burton* upon the *Trent*, where is a bridg of 37 arches. here was an old abby, they are pulling down the ruins to build a new church.

DERVENTIO. A mile below *Darby*, upon the river *Derwent*, ſtood the old *roman* city *Derventio*, now call'd *little Cheſter*. I trac'd the track of the wall
TAB. LXXXVI. quite round, and in ſome places ſaw under ground the foundation of it in the paſtures, and ſome vaults along the ſide of it. they dig it up daily

to

to mend the ways with. Mr. *Lord*'s cellar is built on one ſide of the wall three yards thick. 'tis ofa ſquare form, ſtanding between the *roman* way call'd the *Ricning* ſtreet and the river. within the walls, are foundations of houſes in all the paſtures, and in the fields round the caſtle (as they call it) you may ſee the tracks of the ſtreets laid with gravel. in a dry ſummer the graſs over them is very bare. divers wells are found, ſome ſtill remaining, ſquare, curb'd with good ſtone. braſs, ſilver and gold *roman* coyns have been found in great abundance, earthen pipes, aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquitys. towards the river they have dug up human bones, braſs rings, and the like. there was a bridg over the river, for it was too deep and rapid for a ford. they can feel the foundations of it with a ſtaff. In Mr. *Hodgkin*'s cellar a ſtag's head with horns was dug up, probably a temple thercabouts. a ſquare well in his garden three foot and a half one way, and four another.

A little further northward upon the *Ricning* ſtreet, which ſeems to take its name from the *Saxon rige*, *dorſum*, is *Horreſton* caſtle, whoſe ruins on a hoary rock are nearly obliterated, and out of it they cut great quantitys of rubſtones to whet ſcyths withal. We are now got into the very *Peak* of *Darbyſhire*, the *Britiſh Alps*, where the odd proſpects afford ſome entertainment to a traveller, and relieve the fatigue of ſo tedious a road. Now you paſs over barren moors in perpetual danger of ſlipping into coalpits and leadmines, or ride for miles together on the edge of a ſteep hill on ſolid ſlippery rock or looſe ſtones, with a valley underneath where you can ſcarce diſcover the bottom with your eye, which brought into my mind that beautiful verſe in *Virgil*, RICNING-WAY.

Saxa per & ſcopulos & depreſſas convalles.

Inſtead of trees and hedges they fence in their poor meadow or arabl with walls of looſe ſtones pickt up from beneath their feet. the extended ſides of the mountains are generally powder'd over as it were with rocks, ſtreams of water dribbling down every where, and now bolder cataracts diverſify the romantic ſcene.

At the ſmelting mills they melt down the lead-ore and run it into a mold, whence it becomes pigs as they call it. the bellows continually are kept in motion by running water. we were complimented to be let down 200 yards deep into the mines, if we pleas'd. We came to a monſtrous parce lof gigantick rocks, ſeemingly pil'd one a top of another as in the wars of the gods, call'd the *Torr*; there were a few inhabitants at bottom in little cottages who durſt truſt themſelves under ſo ruinous a ſhelter. 'twas fitly repreſented by thoſe verſes of the poet,

Stabat acuta ſilex, præciſis undique ſaxis,
Speluncæ dorſo inſurgens, altiſſima viſu.
Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum! Virg. viii. Æn.

I took the pains to clamber on hands and knees almoſt to the top, and enter'd another hermit's cell, who had a mind if poſſibl to get quite out of the world; 'tis hewn in the rock, with a moſt dreary proſpect before it. on one end is a crucifix and a little niche, where I ſuppoſe the miſtaken zeal of the ſtarv'd anchorite plac'd his ſaint, or ſuch trinket. Over againſt it about half a mile off is another ſuch cliff, but by the care of a gentleman that lives underneath (Mr. *Aſhe*) it's reduc'd into a more agreeabl form. there is an eaſy aſcent up to it by ſteps hewn out of the rock, and

abundance of alcoves, grotts, ſummer-houſes, cellars, pinacles, dials, baluſtrades, urns, &c. all of the ſame materials. earth is carry'd to the top, and fine graſſy walks with greens planted along 'em, upon this hanging terras. whence you have a free view over many a craggy mountain. I was highly pleas'd with ſo elegant a compoſure, where art and induſtry had ſo well plaid its part againſt rugged nature.

CHATSWORTH. We went thro' *Wirkſworth*, and over the rapid *Derwent*, whilſt on a ſudden (like the advantageous change of a ſcene) we were ſurpriz'd at the ſight of *Chatſworth*, the famous ſeat of the duke of *Devonſhire*, deſervedly reckon'd one of the wonders of the *Peak*, as remarkeabl for its ſcituation in ſo wild a place as its curious fabric and ornaments. The river here for a while puts on a ſmooth aſpect, and glides gently by, as unwilling to leave ſo glorious a place. between it and the houſe is a fine venerabl walk of trees, retaining the name of that great philoſopher *Hobbes*, who ſtudy'd frequently under its ſhade. A nobl piece of ironwork gates and baluſters expoſe the front of the houſe and court, terminated at the corners next the road with two large ſtone pedeſtals of *Attic* work, curiouſly adorn'd with trophys of war and utenſils of all the ſciences cut in *baſſo releivo*. This face of the building is *Ionic*, the whole being a ſquare of a ſingle order, but every ſide of a different model. a court in the middl with a piazza of *Dorick* colums of one ſtone each, overlaid with prodigious architraves. the ſtone is of an excellent ſort veined like marble, hewn out of the neighboring quarrys and tumbled down the adjacent hill. it's introduc'd into the work in very large ſizes finely jointed. In the anti-room to the hall are flat ſtones of 14 foot ſquare laid upon the heads of four pillars, and ſo thro' out. in the hall ſtairs the landing or reſting ſteps of the ſame dimenſion. the doors, chimneys, window-caſes, ſtairs, &c. of marble; the ſaſhes very large, gilt, the ſquares two foot broad. the ceilings and walls of all the apartments charg'd with rare painting of *Varrio* and other famous hands. the bath-room all of marbl curiouſly wrought. the chappel is a moſt raviſhing place. the altar end and floor marbl, the ſeats and gallery cedar, the reſt of the wall and cieling painted. The gardens abound with green-houſes, ſummer-houſes, walks, wilderneſſes, orangerys, with all the furniture of ſtatues, urns, greens, &c. with canals, baſons and waterworks of various forms and contrivance, ſea horſes, drakes, dolphins, and other fountains that throw up the water. an artificial willow tree of copper ſpouts and drops water from every leaf. a wonderful caſcade, where from a neat houſe of ſtone like a temple, out of the mouths of beaſts, pipes, urns, &c. a whole river deſcends the ſlope of a hill a quarter of a mile in length over ſteps, with a terribl noiſe and broken appearance, till it's loſt under ground. Beyond the garden upon the hills is a park, and that overlook'd by a very high and rocky mountain. here are ſome ſtatues and other antiquitys.

BUXTON. Hence we went by *Bakewel*, and left *Haddonhouſe* belonging to the duke of *Rutland* on our left hand, in a pleaſant and fruitful vally. we travel'd ten miles over a perfect deſart to *Buxton*, encompaſs'd with waſte and boggy mountains and naked cliffs. the tops of the hills hereabouts are quagmires or ſprings, furniſhing numerous rivers running hence all manner of ways. Nature ſeems to have thrown theſe precipicious heights into the middle of the iſland on purpoſe for her limbeck, to diſtil the liquid ſources of ſprings by ſome unknown power. the valleys are the firmeſt ground, made

made of the gretty waſhings of the mountains. we were every moment diverted with the appearance of curious plants, but no tree to be ſeen. At *Buxton* are the admirabl warm ſprings which invite numbers of ſtrangers yearly, eſpecially from the northern countrys. The duke of *Devonſhire* has built a large and convenient houſe for their reception. the bath room is arch'd over head and the whole made handſom, convenient and delightful. This collection of tepid waters, exceeding clear, will receive 20 people at a time to walk and ſwim in. the temper thereof equal to new milk, or that of ones own blood, procures a moderate perſpiration. its effect is remarkabl for giving that gentl relaxation of the ſolids, which takes off the wearyneſs and fatigue of a journey, and refreſhes immediately. 'tis uſeful phyſically in many caſes, and may be indulg'd more than the hot baths of *Somerſetſhire*, which frequently do harm for that reaſon, thro' an imprudent uſe. Such a one as this was imitated by the ſumptuous bagnios of the *Roman* emperors. Sir *Tho. Delves* who receiv'd a cure here gave the pump and a pretty ſtone alcove over the drinking ſpring in the yard. the water may be rais'd to what height you pleaſe. Philoſophers have long ſought for a ſolution of the cauſe of theſe hot ſprings. the chymiſts know many mixtures will produce a flame and effervеſcence, particularly ſteel filings and ſulphur, when water is poured thereon: But that theſe could continue the ſame courſe and quantity of water, and this regular heat thro' all ages and ſeaſons, is worthy of admiration. Indulgent nature indeed has made ſome amends to the inhabitants of this barren region by this ineſtimabl gift. we found in one of the rooms theſe verſes, wrote upon the wall by a phyſician that formerly frequented the place,

Corpore debilior Grani ſe proluit undis,
Quærit aquas Aponi, quem febris atra necat.
Ut penitus renem purget cur Pſaulia tanti,
Vel quæ Lucinæ gaudia, Calderiæ?
Sola mihi Buxtona placet, Buxtona Britannis
Undæ Grani, Aponus, Pſaulia, Calderiæ.

About half a mile off is that ſtupendous cavern call'd *Pool's hole* under a great mountain. the entrance at the foot thereof is very low and narrow, ſo that you muſt ſtoop to get in, but immediately it dilates into a wide and lofty concavity, which reaches above a quarter of a mile endwiſe and farther, as they tell us. ſome old women with lighted candles are guides in this *cimmerian* obſcurity. water drops from the roof every where, and incruſts all the ſtones with long chryſtals and fluors. whence a thouſand imaginary figures are ſhown you, by the name of lions, fonts, lanthorns, organs, flitch of bacon &c. at length you come to the queen of *Scot*'s pillar, as a *terminus* of moſt people's curioſity. a ſtream of water runs along the middle, among the fallen rocks with a hideous noiſe, reecho'd from all ſides of the horrid concave. on the left hand is a ſort of chamber, where they ſay *Pool* a famous robber liv'd. We may very well apply theſe verſes to the place,

At ſpecus & Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, & umbroſæ penitus patuere cavernæ:
Non ſecus ac ſi qua penitus vi terra dehiſcens
Infernas reſeret ſedes & regna recludat

Pallida, diis inviſa, ſuperque immane barathrum
Cernatur —— Virg. Æn. viii.

Within appears old *Pool*'s tremendous cave
With glimmering lights redoubled horror ſhown.
Yawning, as earth by ſtrong convulſions torn
Opens the caverns of the *Stygian* king
Dire, hateful to the gods, and the black pit
Diſcloſes wide——

We entred the pleaſanter country of *Cheſhire* at *Lyme*, the ſeat of Mr. *Leigh*. here are curious gardens, lakes, caſcades, fountains, ſummerhouſes. this is a fine level, woody and rich county, abounding with lakes of water call'd *meres*. the towns ſtand but thin, and it being moſtly encloſure, there are pav'd cauſways for horſes along the clayy roads. many antient ſeats and parks, but moſt ruinous and decay'd. We were entertain'd by the worthy Sir *Francis Leyceſter* at his ſeat, *Nether Tabley* by *Knutsford*, upon the *Roman* way from *Mancunium* to *Deva*. this houſe ſtands in the midſt of a mere. here is a good library compleated by the curious poſſeſſor, with a vaſt addition to his anceſtors ſtore, of all the *Engliſh* hiſtory eſpecially. in clenſing this mote ſome time ſince they found an old *Britiſh* ax, or ſome ſuch thing, made of large flint, neatly ground into an edg, with a hole in the middle to faſten into a handle. it would ſerve for a battle ax. *Rotherſton* church ſtands upon a hill, and commands a lovely proſpect acroſs a mere, a mile and half in length and a mile over, where amongſt great variety of fiſh are ſmelts found, properly inhabitants of the ſea. there is a floating iſland form'd from turf, ſuſtain'd by implication of the roots of *alnus nigra baccifera* growing on it, which the wind wafts over from one ſide to the other. On the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple is this inſcription:

Orate pro anima domini willmi hardwicke vicarii iſtius eccleſiae
& pro animabus omnium parochianorum qui hoc ſculpt.

Out of the church-yard you ſee to the *Yorkſhire* hills beyond *Mancheſter*. By the church porch was lately dug up three large ſtone coffins. In the church are abundance of coats of arms. Among other curious plants grow hereabouts *calamus aromaticus* and *ros ſolis*. The *roman* road from *Mancheſter* to *Cheſter* paſſes the *Merſey* river at *Stretford*, thro' *Altringham* to the north of *Rotherſton* mere, then by *Chappel* in the ſtreet, by *Winingham* to *Northwich*, then by *Sandy way*, the chamber or *Edesbury*, it paſſes the river at *Stanford*, ſo call'd from the ſtony ford, to *Cheſter*.

CONDATE. We were at *Northwich*, which I take to be *Condate*, as all diſtances perſuade me. 'tis ſtill among others hereabouts famous for brine-ſprings. whence they make great quantitys of fineſt ſalt, by boiling the water in large iron pans of ſmall depth. as faſt as the ſalt chryſtallizes, they rake it out and dry it in conic wickar baskets. the duty paid by it amounts to a great ſum of money. About 30 year ago on the ſouth ſide of the town they diſcover'd immenſe mines of rock ſalt, which they continually dig up, and ſend in great lumps to the maritim parts, where it's diſſolv'd and made into eating ſalt. We were let down by a bucket 150 foot deep to the bottom of the ſalt quarry, a moſt pleaſant ſubterraneous proſpect. it looks like a large cathedral ſupported by rows of pillars and roof of chryſtal, all of the ſame rock, tranſparent and glittering from the numerous candles of the workmen, labouring

with their ſteel pickaxes in digging it away. this rockwork of ſalt extends to ſeveral acres of ground. There is a very good church in the town, the end of the quire is ſemicircular. the roof of the church is very fine. whereon are carv'd ſeveral of the wicker basbets before mention'd; whence they report it was built out of the profits of the ſalt works. at *Lawton yates* they bore for the ſalt ſpring to 60 yards deep. lower down at *Haſſal* 'tis 47. at *Wheeloc* 18; about *Middelwich* 'tis leſs, at *Nortwich* it ariſes to open day. which ſeems to intimate that the ſalt ſpring runs between layers of the earth in an horizontal line. upon boring it riſes with great impetuoſity, ſo that the workmen have ſcarce time to get out of the wells. This is all along the ſide of a brook that comes from a remarkabl hill call'd *Mawcop*, upon the edg of *Staffordſhire*, ſo that the ground riſes above the true level in the mention'd proportion.

Mancheſter in *Lancaſhire* is the *Mancunium* of the *Romans*, the largeſt, moſt rich, populous and buſy village in *England*. There are about 2400 familys. The ſcite of the *Roman Caſtrum* between Sir *John Bland*'s and *Mancheſter*, is now call'd *Knock caſtle*. They have a fabulous report of *Turquin* a giant living there, kill'd by Sir *Lancelot de Lake*, a knight of king *Arthur*'s. in it was found a *Saxon* ring, mention'd in *Hickes*'s *theſaurus*, now in poſſeſſion of Sir *Hans Sloan*. a *Roman* altar dug up here deſcrib'd by Dr. *Liſter*, *philoſ. tranſ. n.* 155. *p.* 457. and a large gold *Roman* ring. the *Caſtlefield*, as ſometime call'd, is about as big as *Lincolns-Inn* ſquare, the foundation of the wall and ditch remaining. ſome call it *Mancaſtle*. its name comes from the *Britiſh maen lapis*, meaning its rocky ſoil. The old church, tho' very large, having three rows of neat pillars, was not capabl of containing the people at divine ſervice. whence they rais'd by voluntary ſubſcriptions a new edifice after the *London* models, finiſh'd laſt year. the quire is alcove faſhion, and the pillaſters painted of *lapis lazuli* color. there is a fine new ſtreet built to the north. Their trade which is incredibly large, conſiſts much in fuſtians, girthwebb, tickings, tapes, *&c.* which is diſpers'd all over the kingdom and to foreign parts. they have looms that work 24 laces at a time, which was ſtole from the *Dutch*. The college has a good library for public uſe, endow'd with 116 *l. per ann.* to buy more books, and a ſalary for the librarian. There is a free-ſchool maintain'd by a mill upon the river which raiſes 300 *l. per ann.* on the ſame river for the ſpace of three miles upwards, there are no leſs than 60 water mills. The town ſtands chiefly on a rock, and acroſs the river is another large town call'd *Salthorp*. Dr. *Yarburgh*, ſon to him late of *Newark*, ſhow'd me a great collection of old *Greek*, *Perſian*, *Tartarian* and *Punic* coyns brought from *Aſia*. About a mile off at the ſeat of Sir *John Bland* is a *roman* altar, lately dug up thereabouts. in the moſſes, as they call them in this country, they often find reliques of antiquity, ſuch as arrow-heads, celts, pickaxes, kettles *&c.* of braſs. many are in the repoſitory of the library. likewiſe ſubterraneous firr-trees, as in moſt other countrys in the like ſort of ground. *French* wheat grows commonly hereabouts, much uſed among the poor people, of very different *ſpecies* from ours. they have likewiſe wheat with long beards like barley, and barly with four rows of grain on an ear. and great plenty of potatoes.

MANCUNIUM.

We paſs'd thro' *Delamere* foreſt upon the *Roman* road in our way to *Cheſter*. they ſay here was formerly an old city, now call'd the *Chamber* on the foreſt. I ſuppoſe ſome fort or camp to ſecure the road. From hence

hence you have a fine proſpect to the *Welſh* mountains, ſuch a noble ſcene of nature as I never beheld before. *Beeſton* caſtle is on our left,
DEVA. built upon a rocky precipice. *Cheſter* is a fine old city, and colony of the *Romans*, the reſidence ſometime of the *legio viceſima victrix*. a *hypocauſt* was lately found lin'd with bricks made by that legion. I need not repeat what other authors ſay of the antiquitys at this place. The rows or piazzas are ſingular, through the whole town giving ſhelter to foot peopl. I fancy'd it a remain of the *Roman* porticos. four churches beſide the cathedral, which is a pile venerabl indeed for age and almoſt ruin. There are ſhadows of many pictures on the walls, *madonnas*, ſaints, biſhops, *&c.* but defac'd. At the weſt-end are ſome images of the earls *Palatine* of *Cheſter* in niches. the adjoyning abby is quite ruin'd. The walls round the city are kept in very good repair at the charge of the corporation, and ſerve for a pleaſant airy walk. The *Exchange* is a neat building ſupported by columns thirteen foot high of one ſtone each. over it is the city-hall, a well-contriv'd court of judicature. The caſtle was formerly the palace and where the earls aſſembled their parliaments, and enacted laws independent of the kings of *England*, and determin'd all judicial tryals themſelves. abundance of *roman* and *britiſh* antiquitys are found hereabouts. At *Stretton roman* coyns, and a camp kettle of copper dug up at *Bodington*. near it divers other antiquitys. The old *Watling-ſtreet* way from *Dover* came originally hither thro' *Stretton* and *Aldford*. tho' I ſuppoſe in after times of the *Romans* they turn'd it off more fouthward into *Wales*, for ſake of the many towns ſeated on the *Severn*.

WALES. Next we entred *Wales*, and came to *Wrexham* in *Flintſhire*. Here is a good church and the fineſt tower ſteepl I ever ſaw, except *Boſton*. 'tis adorn'd with abundance of images. There is a new town-houſe built like that at *Cheſter*. The common people ſpeak the *Welſh*. The gentry are well-bred, hoſpitabl, generous and open-hearted. the females are generally handſom. I took a great deal of pleaſure in hearing the natives talk in their own language, and remark'd a great many words among them ſtill retain'd in our country of *Lincolnſhire Holland*. 'tis probabl enough that our fens and moraſſes might be a long ſecurity to us againſt the *Saxons* as it had been to them againſt the *Romans*. I ſhall give inſtances of a few words. when we put oatmeal into water-gruel or milk we call it *lithing* the pot. the ſame is ſignify'd by the *welſh* word *llith*. *Davis* thinks the *engliſh ſlide* comes from the *britiſh llithro*, *labi*, we call it *ſlither*. a *bull-beggar* or *boggleboe* is manifeſtly the *britiſh bwbach* with all its ſynonymes. a top we call a whirligig, purely *britiſh*. we ſay a whisking fellow, dexterous, ready. *britiſh gwiſgi*. to whine, *britiſh gwynio*. very many ſuch like occur in Dr. *Skinner*'s *Etymologicum*, which he would fain perſuade us the *Welſh* learnt from the *Saxons*, but without reaſon. we
BONIUM. paſs'd by the valley upon the river *Dee*, where was the famous *Britiſh* monaſtery in early times, whereof *Pelagius* was abbot, whoſe *britiſh* name was *Morgan*, but no remains diſcernibl. what ſome talk concerning it, probably the *veſtiges* of the *roman* city. for many foundations, coyns, and antiquitys have been dug up. and not long ſince two gates of the city were left. We enter'd *Shropſhire* paſſing by *Ellſmere* and *Wem* to *Newport*, where is a nobl foundation for a ſchool well endow'd by *William Adams* eſq; to the value of 7000 *l.* over the door is this diſtich *In Fundatorem*,

Scripſiſti

Scripſiſti heredem patriam tibi quæ dedit ortum,
Scriberis ergo tuæ, jure, pater patriæ.

he gave 550*l.* towards building the town-houſe.

Preſently entring *Staffordſhire*, we came into the *Watling-ſtreet*, laid very broad and deep with gravel not yet worn out, where it goes over commons and mores. It is rais'd a good height above the ſoil, and ſo ſtrait that upon an eminence you may ſee it ten or twenty miles before you, and as much behind, over many hill-tops anſwering one the other as a viſto of trees. here and there between one *Roman* town and another you meet with the remains of an old fort or guard-place. We lodg'd at an inn call'd *Iveſey bank* on the borders between *Staffordſhire* and *Shropſhire*. About a mile off in a large wood ſtands *Boſcobel* houſe where the *Pendrils* liv'd, who preſerv'd king *Charles* II. after *Worceſter* fight, and famous for the *Royal Oak*. The grandaughter of that *William Pendril* ſtill lives in the houſe. The floor of the garret (which is a *popiſh* chappel) being matted, prevents any ſuſpicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the ſtair-caſe, where the king was hid. his bed was artfully plac'd behind ſome wainſcot that ſhup up very cloſe. a bow ſhoot from the houſe, juſt by a horſe-track paſſing thro' the wood, ſtood the *royal oak* into which the king and his companion colonel *Carlos* climb'd by means of the henrooſt ladder: when they judg'd it no longer ſafe to ſtay in the houſe; the family reaching them victuals with the nut-hook. It happen'd (as they related it to us) that whilſt theſe two were in the tree, a party of the enemy's horſe ſent to ſearch the houſe came whiſtling and talking along this road: when they were juſt under the tree, an owl flew out of a neighboring tree and hover'd along the ground as if her wings were broke, which the ſoldiers merrily purſu'd without any circumſpection. The tree is now enclos'd within a brick-wall, the inſide whereof is cover'd with lawrel, of which we may ſay, as *Ovid* did of that before the *auguſtan* palace, *mediamque tuebere quercum*. The oak is in the middl almoſt cut away by travellers whoſe curioſity leads 'em to ſee it. cloſe by the ſide grows a young thriving plant from one of its acorns. The king after the reſtoration reviewing the place, carryed ſome of the acorns and ſet 'em in St. *James*'s park or garden, and us'd to water them himſelf. he gave this *Pendril* an eſtate of about 200*l. per annum*, which ſtill remains among 'em. Over the door of the encloſure I took this inſcription cut in marbl. ROYAL OAK

Feliciſſimam arborem quam in aſylum
potentiſſimi regis Caroli II. Deus O. M.
per quem reges regnant hic creſcere
voluit, tam in perpetuam rei tantæ memo-
riam, quam ſpecimen firmæ in reges
fidei, muro cinctam poſteris commendant
Baſilius & Jana Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi.

Entring *Staffordſhire* we went along the *Watling-ſtreet* by *Stretton* and *Water-eaton*; where a brook croſſes the road was the *Pennocrucium* of the *Romans* as mention'd in the itinerary of *Antoninus*. a little way off is *Penkridge*, which no doubt retains ſomewhat of the antient name. PENNOCRUCIUM.

Lichfield is a city neat enough, the cathedral is a very handſom pile with numerous ſtatues in niches at the front, which appears very majeſtic half a mile off: there being two high ſpires and another higher in the LICHFIELD.

middl of the croſs. The rebels entirely ruin'd all the ornament of the inſide, with the braſs inſcriptions, tombs &c. and were going to pull down the whole fabric for ſale. It is built in the middl of a bog for ſecurity, and held out ſome fierce attacks for king *Charles* I. this was made a metropolitical ſee by the potent king *Offa*. St. *Ceadda* liv'd an eremitical life here by the ſpring near *Stow* church. This town aroſe from the ruin of
ETOCETUM. the *Roman Etocetum* a mile off where the *Rickning* and *Watling-ſtreets* croſs, now call'd *Cheſterfield* wall, from ſome reliques of its fortifications. it ſtands high. the *Rickning-ſtreet* is very viſibl ſouthward, paſſing within a mile of *Fotherby*, and ſo to a park in *Sutton Colfield*, *Warwickſhire*, thence to *Bromicham*. *Caſtle-hill*, two miles hence above *Stone-hall*, is a camp, the port eaſtward. A mile and half from *Wall* is *Weſt-wall* a camp. and *Knaves-caſtle*, near the *Watling-ſtreet*, probably a guard upon the road; 'tis a circle of twenty yards diameter, with a ſquare in the middl, three or four yards broad with a breaſt-work about it, the whole is enclos'd with three ditches, it ſtands in a large common. this *Ricning* is all along call'd by Dr. *Plot Icknilway*, but injuriouſly, and tends only to the confuſion of things, I ſuppoſe to favor his *Iceni* in this country, which notion is but chimerical. We paſs'd thro' *Tamworth* pleaſantly ſcituated in a plain water'd by the river *Tame*, which divides it into two countys. It was the reſidence of the *Mercian* kings, and has been ſecur'd by a *vallum* and ditch quite round. here dy'd the nobl lady *Elfleda* daughter of king *Alfred*, queen of the *Mercian* kingdom, *anno* 919. This town by *William* the conqueror was given to the *Marmyons* who built the caſtle here, hereditary champions to the kings of *England*, from whom that office deſcended to the *Dymokes* of *Lincolnſhire*. We went thro' *Boſworth* over the field where *H.* VII. won the kingdom by a bold and well-tim'd battl.

Boſton. Dec. 1713.

ITER SABRINIUM. IV.

O mitte mirari beatæ
Fumum, & opes, ſtrepitumque Romæ. Hor.

To TANCRED ROBINSON, *M. D.* &c.

TO you, Sir, that have viſited the boaſted remains of *Italy*, and other tranſmarin parts: it would ſeem preſumptuous to offer the trifle of the following letter, were I not ſufficiently appriz'd of your great humanity and candor, which prompts you to encourage even the bloſſoms of commendabl ſtudys. You that have made an intimate ſearch, and happily obtain'd a thorough inſight into nature, conſider that ſhe proceeds regularly by ſucceſſive gradations from little things to greater. The acquiſition of any part of ſcience is owing to a converſation with its elements and firſt principles, whoſe very ſimplicity renders them not diſagreeabl.

Theſe

Theſe pages were memorandums I took in a ſummer's journey with our friend Mr. *Roger Gale*. this being my firſt expedition ſince I came to live at *London*, I deſign as early as poſſibl to commemorate the felicity I enjoy'd thereby of your acquaintance, and the opportunity of obſerving the nobl character you ſuſtain, of poſſeſſing all the wiſdom that antient or modern learning can give us without vanity, and that the phyſician, the ſcholar and the gentleman meet in you.

I obſerve in *Barkſhire* a river call'd *Ock* running in the northſide of this county by *Abingdon* into the *Thames*, which in the *celtic* language ſignifys ſharp or ſwift, or perhaps water in general. this is in *Oke* hundred. In the ſouth-ſide of the county is the town of *Okeingham*. theſe ſeem plainly remnants of the old name of the inhabitants of this country *Bibroci*, not yet obſerv'd. near *Reading* is *Laurence Waltham* which has been *Roman*, there's a field call'd *Caſtle-field*, and vaſt numbers of coyns found. by it is *Sunning*, once an epiſcopal ſee. from *London* to *Maidenhead* 'tis a gravelly ſoil, then a marly chalk begins. BIBROCI.

Reading is a large and populous town upon the fall of the *Kennet* into the *Thames*. in the angle of which it ſtands upon a riſing ground, overlooking the meadows, which have a fine appearance all along the rivers. there are three churches built of flint and ſquare ſtone in the *quincunx* faſhion, with tall towers of the ſame. arch-biſhop *Laud* was born here. The abby ſtood in a charming ſcituation. large ruins of it ſtill viſibl, built of flint, the walls about 8 foot thick at preſent, tho' the ſtone that fac'd them be pillag'd away. the remainder is ſo hard cemented that 'tis not worth while to ſeparate them. many remnants of arched vaults a good height above ground, whereon ſtood, as I ſuppoſe, the hall, lodgings, *&c.* there is one large room about 16 yards broad, and 28 long, ſemicircular towards the eaſt end, with 5 narrow windows, 3 doors towards the weſt, and 3 windows over them, it was arched over and ſeems to have ſupported a chappel, in which we fancy king *Henry* I. was buryed with his queen. he founded this abby upon an old one, that had been formerly erected by a *Saxon* lady. there are the remains of baſtions, part of the fortifications when garriſon'd by the parliament army in the civil wars. the abby gatehouſe is yet pretty intire. here was a famous old caſtle, but long ſince demoliſh'd, perhaps originally *Roman*. near the trench the *Danes* made between the river *Kennet* and the *Thames*, is *Catſgrove* hill a mile off *Reding*, in digging there they find firſt a red gravel, clay, chalk, flints, and then a bed of huge petryfy'd oyſters five yards thick, 20 foot below the ſurface, theſe ſhells are full of ſea ſand. Dr. *Plot* in *Oxfordſh.* p. 119. who ſuppoſes theſe appearances only the ſports of nature, ſolves this matter after a way that will induce one to think his cauſe reduc'd to extremity. On the right hand juſt beyond *Theal* is *Ingleſield*, where king *Ethelwolf* routed the *Danes*. READING. TAB. XXVI.

A little weſt of *Newberry* is a village call'd *Speen*, which has given antiquarians a reaſonabl hint of looking for the town in *Antoninus* call'd *ad Spinas* hereabouts. and doubtleſs it was where now ſtands the north part of the town of *Newberry* ſtill call'd *Spinham*. at this place the great *Icening-ſtreet* road, coming from the *Thames* at *Goring*, and another *Roman* road running hence thro' *Speen* to *Hungerford* and ſo to *Marlborough*, croſſes the *Kennet* river. *Newberry* has deriv'd its ſelf and name from the ruins of the old one, and the grounds thereabouts are call'd *Spinham* lands. AD SPINAM. TAB. LX.

Dunington caſtle was once in the poſſeſſion of *Geffrey Chaucer*. a remarkabl large oak, venerabl thro' many ages, becauſe it bore his name, was fell'd in the civil wars. The *Kennet*, ſtill call'd by the country people *Cunnet*, near *Hungerford*, parts the ſoil, that on the north ſide being a red clay gravel, that on the ſouth a chalk. I have often wiſh'd that a map of ſoils was accurately made, promiſing to my ſelf that ſuch a curioſity would furniſh us with ſome new notions of geography, and of the theory of the earth, which has only hitherto been made from hypotheſes. this brings into my mind a remarkabl paſſage in Sir *Robert Atkin*'s *Gloceſterſhire*: "Lay a "line (ſays he) from the mouth of the *Severn* to *Newcaſtle*, and ſo quite "round the terreſtrial globe, and coal is to be found every where near that "line, and ſcarce any where elſe.

CUNETIO. TAB. LXII. LXIII. From *Newberry* the *Roman* road (I believe coming from *Silcheſter*) paſſes eaſt and weſt to *Marlborough*, the *Roman Cunetio*, nam'd from the river. This town conſiſts chiefly of one broad and ſtrait ſtreet, and for the moſt part upon the original ground-plot. nor does it ſeem unlikely that the narrow piazza continu'd all along the ſides of the houſes is in imitation of them. the ſquare about the church in the eaſtern part one may imagin the ſcite of a temple fronting this ſtreet. to the ſouth are ſome reliques of a priory, the gate-houſe is left. on the north has been another religious houſe whereof the chappel remains, now turn'd into a dwelling-houſe. Where now is the ſeat of my lord *Hartford* was the ſcite of the *Roman Caſtrum*, for they find foundations and *Roman* coyns. I ſaw one of *Titus* in large braſs. but towards the river, and without my lord's garden-walls, is one angle of it left very manifeſtly, the rampart and ditch entire. the road going ore the bridg cuts it off from the limits of the preſent caſtl. the ditch is ſtill twenty foot broad in ſome part. it paſs'd originally on the ſouth of the ſummer-houſe, and ſo along the garden wall, where it makes the fence, to the turn of the corner. the mark of it is ſtill apparent broader than the ditch, which has been repair'd ſince, but of narrower dimenſion. then I ſuppoſe it went thro' the garden by the ſouthern foot of the mount, and round the houſe thro' the court-yard where I have mark'd the track thereof with prickt lines in plate 62. there is a ſpring in the ditch, ſo that the foſs of the *Caſtrum* was allways full of water. I ſuppoſe it to have been 500 *Roman* feet ſquare within, and the *Roman* road thro' the preſent ſtreet of *Marlborough* went by the ſide of it. Afterward in *Saxon* or *Norman* times they built a larger caſtle upon the ſame ground after their model, and took in more compaſs for the mount, which oblig'd the road to go round it with a turn, till it falls in again on the weſt ſide of the mount at the bounds of *Preſhute* pariſh. *Roman* coyns have been found in ſhaping the mount; which was the keep of the later caſtle, and now converted into a pretty ſpiral walk, on the top of which is an octagonal ſummerhouſe repreſented tab. I. This neighbouring village *Preſhute* has its name from the meadows the church ſtands in, which are very low. in the windows upon a piece of glaſs is written, DNS RICHARDUS HIC VICARIUS, who I believe liv'd formerly in a little houſe at *Marlborough* over-againſt the caſtle, now an ale-houſe, where his name is cut in wood in the ſame old letters over the door.

TAB. LXII.

TAB. I.

LEUCOMAGUS. TAB. LXV. Great *Bedwin* I take to be the *Leucomagus* of *Ravennas*. for that and the preſent name ſignify the ſame thing, *viz.* the white town, the ſoil being chalk; he there places it juſt before *Marlborough*, *cunetzione*. we

ſaw

ſaw near it the continuation of *Wanſdike*. this town is an old corporation. in it the famous Dr. *Tho. Willis*, the ornament of our faculty, was born. In the church lyes the monument of a knight croſs-legg'd, on his ſhield barry of 6 a. and g. an orle of martlets ſa. over all 3 eſcallops of the firſt on a bend of the third. upon a ſtone in braſs in the quire,

Bellocampus eram graja genetrice ſemerus
Tres habui natos, eſt quibus una ſoror.

Here lyeth the body of *John Seymour*, ſon and heyre of Sir *John Seymour* and of *Margery* oon of the doughters of *Henry Wentworth* knyght, which deceſed the xv day of *July* the yer of our lord M. D. X. on whoſe ſoul Ihu have mercy, and of your charity ſay a *pater noſtr* and a *ave*.

Hic jacet dns Thomas Dageſon quondam vicarius iſtius eccleſie qui obiit 7. die Decemb. A° dni. M.D.I. *cujus anime propitietur deus amen.* on a braſs in the middle iſle.

Roger de Stocre chev. ici gycht deu de ſa alme eyt merci. in the ſouth tranſept. The town arms are a man ſtanding in a caſtle with a ſword in his hand. *Caſtle copſe*, ſouth-eaſt from the town about half a mile, as much from *Wanſdike*, containing about 14 acres, ſeems the old *Roman* caſtle. *Howiſdike* I ſuppoſe a camp upon an eminence and in an angle made by the *Wanſdike*. They ſhow'd us a braſs town gallon from the *Wincheſter* ſtandard, given by my lord *Nottingham*. In the eaſt window of this church ſometime ſince was the picture of a prieſt with two crutches, a cup in his hand, and a cann ſtanding by him, with this inſcription, which Mr. *le Neve Norroy* gave me. he tranſcrib'd it out of an old MS. now in the library of *Holkam* in *Norfolk*, formerly Sir *Ed. Coke*'s book, and for its antiquity I think it not unworthy of mentioning.

G SU PERIS APELE UIKERE DE SET EGLISE
SU MA PDTENTE SU APUE TDT EN TELE GYSE
MDN HANAP AY EN PDYNE E BEUEREI SANS FEINTISE
MDN PDT A MDN DERER MISS E LA NDUELE GYISE
DE MDN PDT E MDN HANAP SEREY IUSTISE
KE NUL NI BEYUE SANS NE Y AY M ATENTE MISE.

G ſu peris apele vikere de ſet egliſe
Su ma potente ſu apue tot en tele gyſe
Mon hanap ay en poyne e beverei ſans feintiſe
Mon pot a mon derer miſs e la novele gyiſe
De mon pot e mon hanap ſerey juſtice
Ke nul ni beyve ſans ne y ay m atente miſe.

In modern French,

Je ſuis peris appellé vicaire de cette egliſe.
Sur ma potence ſuis appuié tout en tell guiſe
Mon hanap enpoigne & boirai ſans feintiſe
Mon pot a mon derriere mis a la nouvelle guiſe
De mon pot & mon hanap ſerai juſtice
Que nul ne boive ſans que n'y ai m'autant mis.

In *Engliſh*,

I am *Peris* call'd, vicar of this church,
Upon my crutches leaning juſt in this wiſe,

My pouch in my fiſt, and I'll drink without guile,
My pot at my back ſet after the new mode,
To my pot and my pouch I will have juſtice done,
For none ſhall drink without putting in as much again.

We were entertain'd at *Wilton*, the noble ſeat of the great earl of *Pembroke*, and deſervedly may I ſtyle it the ſchool of *Athens*, the glorys of this place I ſhall endeavour to rehearſe in a ſeparate diſcourſe.

Crekelade probably a *Roman* town upon the *Thames*, for from this a very plain *Roman* road runs to *Cirenceſter*. Much has been the diſpute formerly about a fancy'd univerſity in this place, and the little town in its neighbourhood *Latin*, which it would be ſenſeleſs only to repeat. The word *Crekelade* is deriv'd from the crayfiſhes in the river. *Lade* is no more than a watercourſe, but more eſpecially ſuch a one as is made by art, and we here find the river pent up for a long way together by factitious banks, in order the better to ſupply their mills. ſo *Latin* is no more than *Ladeings*, or the meadows where theſe channels run. *Ledencourt* near *Newent*, *Gloceſterſhire*, I ſuppoſe acknowledges the like original, and many more. The town of *Lechelade* falls under the ſame predicament, *leche* ſignifys a watery place ſubject to inundations, as *Leak*, a town near *Boſton* before mention'd, antiently written *Leche*. as *Camden* ſays of *Northleach*, p. 240. and *Lichfield* hence fetches its etymology from the marſhy bog that environs the church, rather than the ſuperſtitious notion there current. Not far hence are two towns call'd *Sarney* and *Sarncote* from the *Roman* cauſway, *Sarn* in *Welſh* importing a pav'd way. there is another upon the ſame road between *Cirenceſter* and *Gloceſter*.

CORINIUM Dobunorum

Cirenceſter was antiently the *Corinium* of the *Romans*, a great and populous city, built upon the interſection of this road we have been travelling, and the great *foſs* road going to the *Bath*. it was enclos'd with walls and a ditch of a vaſt compaſs, which I trac'd quite round. under the north eaſt ſide of the wall runs the river *Churn*, whence the names of the town. the foundation of the wall is all along viſibl, the ditch is ſo where that is quite erac'd.

——— *ſic omnia fatis*
In pejus ruere ac retro ſublapſa referri. Virg. G. 1.

A great part of the ground comprehended within this circuit is now paſture, corn fields, or converted into gardens, beſides the ſcite of the preſent town. Here they dig up antiquitys every day, eſpecially in the gardens. and in the plain fields, the track of foundations of houſes and ſtreets are evident enough. here are found many *moſaic* pavemens, rings, intaglia's, and coyns innumerabl. eſpecially in one great garden call'd *lewis* grounds, which ſignifies in *britiſh* a palace, *llys*. I ſuppoſe it was the *prætorium*, or head magiſtrate's quarters. large quantitys of carved ſtones are carry'd off yearly in carts, to mend the highways, beſides what are uſeful in building. a fine *moſaic* pavement dug up here *ſept*. 1723. with many coyns. I bought a little head which has been broke off from a *baſſo relievo*, and ſeems by the *tiara* of a very odd ſhape like fortification work, to have been the *genius* of a city, or ſome of the *deæ matres* which are in old inſcriptions, ſuch like in *Gruter* p. 92. The gardiner told me he had lately found a fine little braſs image, I ſuppoſe one of the *lares*, but upon a diligent ſcrutiny,

ſcrutiny, his children had play'd it away. Mr. *Richard Biſhop* owner of the garden, on a hillock near his houſe, dug up a vault ſixteen foot long and twelve broad, ſupported with ſquare pillars of *Roman* brick three foot and a half high, on it a ſtrong floor of terras. there are now ſeveral more vaults near it on which grow cherry-trees like the hanging gardens of *Babylon*. I ſuppoſe theſe the foundations of atempl, for in the ſame place they found ſeveral ſtones of the ſhafts of pillars ſix foot long and baſes of ſtone near as big in compaſs as his ſummer-houſe adjoining (as he expreſs'd himſelf) theſe with corniſhes very handſomly moulded and carved with modilions, and the like ornaments, were converted into ſwine-troughs. ſome of the ſtones of the baſes were faſtned together with cramps of iron ſo that they were forc'd to employ horſes to draw 'em aſunder ; and they now lye before the door of his houſe as a pavement. capitals of theſe pillars were likewiſe found, and a crooked cramp of iron ten or twelve foot long, which probably was for the architraves of a circular portico. A *moſaic* pavement near it and entire is now the floor of his privy vault. Mr. *Aubury* in his MS. coll. ſays an hypocauſt was here diſcover'd, and Mr. *Tho. Pigot* fellow of *Wadham* wrote a deſcription thereof. Sometime they dig up little ſtones as big as a ſhilling with ſtamps on them, I conjecture they are counterfeit dyes to caſt money in.

We ſaw a monumental inſcription upon a ſtone at Mr. *Iſaac Tibbot*'s in *Caſtle-ſtreet* in very large letters four inches long.

D ⊽ M
IVLIAE CASTAE
CONIVGI ⊽ VIX
ANN ⊽ XXXIII.

it was found at a place half a mile weſt of the town upon the northſide of the *Foſs* road, call'd *Quern* from the quarrys of ſtone thereabouts. five ſuch ſtones lay flatwiſe upon two walls in a row, end to end, and underneath were the corpſes of that family, as we may ſuppoſe. he keeps *Julia Caſta*'s skull in his ſummer-houſe, but people have ſtole all her teeth out for *amulets* againſt the ague. Another of the ſtones ſerves for a table in his garden. 'tis handſomly ſquar'd, five foot long and three and a half broad, without an inſcription. another of them is laid for a bridg over a channel near the croſs in *Caſtle-ſtreet*. there were but two of them which had inſcriptions ; the other inſcription periſhed, being unluckily expos'd to the wet in a froſty ſeaſon. probably of her husband. Several urns have been found thereabouts, being a common burying-place ; I ſuppoſe them buryed here after chriſtianity. In the church, which is a very handſom building of the ſtyle of St. *Mary*'s at *Cambridg*, are a great many antient braſs inſcriptions and figures. the windows are full of good painted glaſs. there is a fine lofty tower. Little of the abby is now left, beſide two old gate-houſes neither large nor good. the circuit of it is bounded for a good way by the city walls. Eaſt of the town about a quarter of a mile is a mount or barrow call'd *Starbury*, where ſeveral gold *Roman* coyns have been dug up of about the time of *Julian*, which we ſaw. ſome people plowing in the field between it and the town ſouth of the hill, took up a ſtone coffin with a body in it cover'd with another ſtone. Weſt of the town behind my lord *Bathurſt*'s garden is another mount call'd *Griſmunds* or *Gurmonds*, of which ſeveral fables are told. probably rais'd by the *Danes* when they laid ſiege to this place.

Hence

GLEVUM. Hence our journey lay by *Stretton* over the continuation of the *Roman* road from *Crekelade*, which appears with a very high ridge and very ſtrait for eight miles, to *Birdlip* hill prodigiouſly ſteep and rocky to the north-weſt, till we came to *Gloceſter*, a colony of the *Romans*. The old proverb, *as ſure as God's at* Gloceſter, ſurely meant the vaſt number of churches and religious foundations here. for you can ſcarce walk paſt ten doors but ſomwhat of that ſort occurs. The weſtern part of the cathedral is old and mean, but from the tower which is very handſom, you have a moſt glorious proſpect eaſtward thro' the choir finely vaulted at top, and the lady's chappel to the eaſt-window, which is very magnificent. here on the north-ſide lys that unfortunate king *Edward* II. and out of the abundance of pious offerings to his remains, the religious built this choir. before the high altar in the middl thereof lys the equally unfortunate prince *Robert*, eldeſt ſon of *William* the conqueror, after a miſerabl life. but he reſts quietly in his grave; which cannot be ſaid of his younger brother *H.* I. before ſpoken of at *Reding* abby. he has a wooden tomb over him painted with his coats of arms, and upon it his effigies in *Iriſh* oak croſs-legg'd like a *Jeruſalem* knight. The cloyſters in this cathedral are beautiful, beyond any thing I ever ſaw, in the ſtyle of king's-college chappel in *Cambridg*. nothing could ever have made me ſo much in love with *gothic* architecture (as call'd) and I judg for a gallery, library or the like, 'tis the beſt manner of building, becauſe the idea of it is taken from a walk of trees, whoſe branching heads are curiouſly imitated by the roof. There are large remains of ſeveral abbys of black and white fryers, *&c.* I ſaw this diſtich cut in wood over an old door of a houſe,

Cum ruinoſa domus quondam quam tunc renovavit
Monachus Urbanus Osburn John rite vocavit.

This city abounds much with croſſes and ſtatues of the kings of *England*, and has a handſom proſpect of ſteeples, ſome without a church. here are ſeveral mercat-houſes ſupported with pillars, among the reſt a very old one of ſtone, *Gothic* architecture uncommon, and antient, now turn'd into a ciſtern for water. A mile or two diſtant from the city is a very pleaſant hill call'd *Robin Hoods*, I ſuppoſe it may have been the rendezvous of youth formerly to exerciſe themſelves in archery upon feſtivals, as now a walk for the citizens. By this city, the *Glevum* of the *Romans*, the *Ricning-ſtreet* way runs from the mouth of the *Severn* into *Yorkſhire*. I have nothing new as to its *Roman* antiquitys, and ſince that is out of diſpute I haſten to *Worceſter*.

BRANONIUM. 'Twas anciently call'd *Branonium*, which the *Welſh* corrupted into *Wrangon* prefixing *Caer* as was their method, and thence our *Worceſter*. it ſignifies the city *ad frontem aquæ*. The commandery here, formerly belonging to St. *Johns* of *Jeruſalem*, is now poſſeſs'd by the hoſpitabl Mr. *Wylde*; 'tis a fine old houſe of timber in the form of a court. the hall makes one ſide thereof, roof'd with *Iriſh* oak. the windows adorn'd with imagery and coats armorial of ſtained glaſs, built for the reception of pilgrims. it ſtands juſt without the ſouth gate of the city in the *London* road, where the heat of the famous battel happen'd between K. *C.* II. and *O. Cromwell*. digging in the garden they frequently find the bones of the ſlain. above in the park is to be ſeen a great work of four baſtions call'd the *royal mount*, whence a *vallum* and ditch runs both ways to encompaſs this ſide of the city. here I ſuppoſe the ſtorm began, when the royaliſts were driven back into

into the city with great ſlaughter, and the king eſcap'd being made a priſoner in the narrow ſtreet at this gate (as they ſay) by a loaded cart of hay purpoſely orethrown; by that means he had time to retire at the oppoſite gate to an old houſe called *white-ladys*, being formerly a nunnery in poſſeſſion of the family of *Cookſeys*, where he left his gloves and garters, which a deſcendant of that family of the ſame name now keeps. the chappel of this nunnery is ſtanding, and has ſome painted ſaints upon the wall of one end. A mile and half above the ſouth-gate on the top of the hill is the celebrated *Perry-wood*, where *O. Cromwell*'s army lay.

The collegiate church is ſtately enough. in it is bury'd the reſtleſs king *John*, not where now his monument ſtands in the choir before the high altar, but under a little ſtone before the altar of the eaſtermoſt wall of the church. on each ſide him upon the ground lye the effigies of the two holy biſhops and his chief ſaints *Wolſtan* and *Oſwald*, from whoſe vicinity he hop'd to be ſafe from harm. the image of the king likewiſe I ſuppoſe formerly lay here upon the ground, now elevated upon a tomb in the choir as aforeſaid. There is a large and handſom ſtone chappel over the monument of prince *Arthur* ſon of *H.* VII. on the ſouth-ſide of the high altar. the cloyſters are very perfect, and the chapter-houſe is large, ſupported as to its arched roof with one umbilical pillar. 'tis now become a library well furniſh'd and has a good many old MSS. There is a large old gate-houſe ſtanding, and near it the caſtle with a very high artificial mount or keep nigh the river. we met here with an odd inſtance of a prodigious memory, in a perſon the powers of whoſe ſoul are run out (as we may ſpeak) intirely into that one, for otherwiſe his capacity is very weak. if we name any paſſage in the whole bible, he will immediately tell you what book, chapter and verſe it is in: a truly living concordance. Here are a great many churches and in good repair. one ſteepl is octangular, another is remarkabl for its lofty ſpire. a large bridg of ſix arches over the beautiful *Severn*, enrich'd on both ſides with pleaſant meadows. This is a large city very populous and buſy, and affords ſeveral fine proſpects, particularly from *Perry-wood*. No doubt but this was a *roman* city, yet we could find no remains, but a place in it call'd *Sidbury*, which ſeems to retain from its name ſome memorial of that ſort. TAB. XVIII.

A *Roman* road goes hence along the river to *Upton*, where antiquitys are dug up, (I take it for *Ypoceſſa* of *Ravennas*) and ſo to *Tewksbury*, where it meets with the *Ricning-ſtreet* way. a little below *Worceſter* a river call'd *Teme* falls into the *Severn*, and many other ſynonomous rivers there are in *England* beſide the great *Thames*, which ſhows it a common name to rivers in the old *celtic* language, and the ſame with the *greek* Ποταμος the firſt ſyllable cut off. a little above, a river call'd *Saltwarp* falls into the *Severn* from *Droitwich* a *Roman* town which occurs too in *Ravennas* under the name of *Salinis*, and they ſtill make ſalt at the place. From hence I made an excurſion to great *Malvern*, a conſiderabl priory at the bottom of a prodigious hill of that name. the church is very large and beautiful, with admirabl painted glaſs in all the windows and ſeveral old monuments. upon a ſtone now in the body of the church, but taken from without the ſouth-ſide in a garden, which was antiently the ſouth wing, this. YPOCESSA. SALINIS. MALVERN.

PHILOSOPHVS DIGNVS BONVS ASTROLOGVS LOTHERING⁹
VIR PIVS AC HVMILIS MONACHVS PRIOR HVIVS OVILIS

HAC IACET IN CISTA GEOMETRICVS AC ABACISTA
DOCTOR WALCHERVS FLET PLEBS DOLET VNDIQ. CLERVS
HVIC LVX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS SENIORI
VIVAT UT IN CELIS EXORET QVISQ. FIDELIS M. C. XXXV.

there is a carved ſtone image by the ſouth-wall of the choir of very rude and antient workmanſhip, 'tis a knight cover'd with mail and his ſurcoat, in his right hand a halbert like a pickax, in his left a round target. here are many coats of arms and cognizances upon a glazed ſort of brick, ſuch I have ſeen at other places. A handſom gate-houſe is left, and from the houſes in the town you command a very nobl proſpect over *Worceſter*, as far as *Edghill* as they tell us. it's thought the *Malvern* has metals in its bowels. We diverted our ſelves as we rode thro' *Dean* foreſt with a houſe after the primitive ſtyle, built round an oak tree, whoſe branches are ſtill green with leaves. *vide Vitruv.* L. II. C. I. 2000 year ago one would have ſuſpected it to be a *Druid*'s.

ARICONIUM.

XXXV. TAB.

The city of *Hereford* probably ſprung up from the ruin of the *Roman Ariconium* now *Kencheſter* three miles off, higher up the river *Wye*, but not very near it, which may be a reaſon for its decay. *Ariconium* ſtands upon a little brook called the *Ine*, which thence incompaſſing the walls of *Hereford* falls into the *Wye*. Two great *Roman* ways here croſs each other, one call'd the *Port-way* comes from *Bullæum* now *Buelt* in *Radnorſhire*. paſſing eaſtward by *Kencheſter* thro' *Stretton* over the river *Lug*, to *Stretton Grantham* upon the *Frome*, it goes to *Worceſter*. the other road comes from the ſouth, and *Abergavenny Gobannium*, by *Old-town* formerly *Bleſcium*. ſo by *Dowre* a-croſs the golden vale and *Archenfield* to the river *Wye*, which it paſſes at *Eaton*, where is a *Roman* camp for ſecurity and a bridg for convenience of the paſſage. thence it goes to *Kencheſter*, ſo northwards by *Stretford*. this *Archenfield* ſeems to retain the name of *Ariconium*. Nothing remaining of its ſplendor but a piece of a temple probably, with a nich which is five foot high and three broad within, built of *Roman* brick, ſtone and indiſſolubl mortar; the figure of it is in the forementioned plate. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine *moſaic* floor a few years ago was found entire, ſoon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar. I took up ſome remaining ſtones of different colours, and ſeveral bits of fine potters ware of red earth. Mr. *Aubury* in his MS notes ſays, *anno* 1670 old *Roman* buildings of brick were diſcover'd underground, on which oaks grew; the bricks are of two ſorts, ſome equilaterally ſquare ſeven or eight inches and one inch thick, ſome two foot ſquare and three inches thick. A bath was here found by Sir *John Hoskyns* about ſeven foot ſquare, the pipes of lead intire, thoſe of brick were a foot long, three inches ſquare, let artificially one into another. over theſe I ſuppoſe was a pavement. This is an excellent invention for heating a room, and might well be introduc'd among us in winter time. In another place is a hollow where burnt wheat has been taken up. Some time ſince colonel *Dantſey* ſent a little box full of it to the antiquarian ſociety. All around the city you may eaſily trace the walls, ſome ſtones being left every where, tho' overgrown by hedges and timber trees. the ground of the city is higher than the level of the circumjacent country. there appears no ſign of a foſs or ditch around it. the ſcite of the place is a gentl eminence of a ſquariſh form, the earth black and rich oregrown with brambles, oak trees, full of ſtones, foundations and cavitys where they have been digging. many coyns and the like have been found. Mr. *Ja. Hill*, J. C. has

many

many coyns found here, ſome of which he gave to the ſaid ſociety. Colonel *Dantſey* has pav'd a cellar with ſquare bricks dug up here. my lord *Conings by* has judiciouſly adorn'd the floor of his evidence-room with them. This city is overlook'd and ſhelter'd towards the north with a prodigious mountain of ſteep aſcent, crown'd at the top with a vaſt camp, which engirdles its whole *apex* with works altogether inacceſſibl, 'tis call'd *Credon* hill, ſeemingly *Britiſh*. if you will take the pains to climb it you are preſented with a moſt glorious and extenſiv proſpect, as far as St. *Michael*'s mount in *Monmouthſhire*; bipartite at top *Parnaſſus*-like, and of eſpecial fame and reſort among zealots of the *Roman* creed, who think this holy hill was ſent hither by St. *Patrick* out of *Ireland*, and has wonderful efficacy in ſeveral caſes. On the other hand you ſee the vaſt black mountain ſeparating *Brecknockſhire* from this county. the city *Ariconium* underneath appears like a little copſe. On the other ſide of the *Wye* you ſee *Dinder* hill, whereon is a *Roman* camp. and upon the *Lug* are *Sutton* walls, another vaſt *Roman* camp upon a hill oretopping a beautiful vale, the royal manſion of the moſt potent king *Offa*. but moſt notorious for the execrabl murder of young king *Ethelbert*, allur'd thither under pretext of courting his daughter, and buried in the adjacent church of *Marden*, ſcituate in a marſh by the river ſide. hence his body was afterwards convey'd to *Hereford* and enſhrin'd, but the particular place we cannot find. I ſuppoſe this martyr's merits were obliterated by the ſucceeding ſaint *Cantilupe*, the great miracle-monger on this ſide the kingdom, as his tutor and nameſake *Thomas Becket* was in *Kent*.

CREDON-HILL. br. *camp.*

SUTTON WALLS. ro. *camp.*

In the north wing of the cathedral of *Hereford* is the ſhrine where *Cantilupe* was bury'd, and which wing he himſelf built, his picture is painted on the wall. all around are the marks of hooks where the banners, lamps, reliques, and the like preſents were hung up in his honor, and no doubt vaſt were the riches and ſplendor which fill'd this place, and 'tis well guarded and barricado'd to prevent thieves from making free with his ſuperfluitys. the ſhrine is of ſtone, carv'd round with knights in armor, for what reaſon I know not, unleſs they were his life-guard. I ſaw a book printed at St. *Omars*, of no little bulk, which contain'd an account of his miracles. The church is very old and ſtately, the roof, Iſles and chappel have been added to the more antient part by ſucceeding biſhops, as alſo the towers, cloyſters &c. the moſt beautiful chapter-houſe of a decagonal form, and having an umbilical pillar, was deſtroy'd in the civil wars. I ſaw its poor remains, whence I endeavour'd to reſtore the whole in drawing as well as I could, from the ſymmetry and manner of the fabrick, which I gueſs to be about *Henry* VI. time. there are about four windows now ſtanding, and the ſpringing of the ſtone arches between, of fine ribwork which compos'd the roof. of that ſort of architectur wherewith *King*'s college chappel at *Cambridg* is built. two windows were pull'd down a very little while ago, by biſhop *Biſſe*, which he us'd in new fitting up the epiſcopal palace. under the windows in every compartment was painted a king, biſhop, ſaint, virgin or the like; ſome I found diſtinct enough, tho' ſo long expos'd to the weather. Here are the greateſt number of monuments of the biſhops I ever ſaw, many valuabl braſſes and tombs, one of Sir *Richard Penbrug*, knight of the garter, which I drew out for Mr. *Anſtis*. in our lady's chappel, now the library, a fine braſs of *Iſabella* the wife of *Richard Delamare*, ob. 1421. Between the cathedral and epiſcopal pa-

HEREFORD.

lace is a moſt venerabl pile, exceeding it in date, as I conjecture from its manner of compoſure. built entirely of ſtone, roof'd with ſtone. it conſiſts of two chappels, one above the other. the groundplot is a perfect ſquare, beſide the portico and choir. four pillars in the middl with arches every way, form the whole. the portico ſeems to have a grandure in imitation of *Roman* works, made of many arches retiring inwards, two pillars on each ſide conſiſt of ſingle ſtones. the lowermoſt chappel, which is ſome ſteps under ground, is dedicated to St. *Catherin*, the upper to St. *Magdalen*, and has ſeveral pillars againſt the wall made of ſingle ſtones, and an odd eight-ſquare cupola upon the four middle pillars. there have been much paintings upon the walls. the arched roof is turn'd very artfully, and ſeems to have a taſte of that kind of architecture us'd in the declenſion of the *Roman* empire.

The city of *Hereford* ſtands upon a fine gravel, encompaſs'd with ſprings and rivulets, as well as ſtrong walls, towers and lunets. all which with the embattailments are pretty perfect, and enabled them to withſtand a moſt vigorous ſiege of the *Scots* army under general *Leſley*. The caſtle was a nobl work, built by one of the *Edwards* before the conqueſt, ſtrongly wall'd about and ditch'd. there is a very lofty artificial keep, wall'd once at top, having a well in it fac'd with good ſtone. by the ſide of the ditch aroſe a ſpring, which ſuperſtition conſecrated to St. *Ethelbert*. there is a handſom old ſtone arch erected over it. without the walls are the ruins of black fryers monaſtery, and a pretty ſtone croſs entire. round which originally were the cloyſters built, as now the cloyſters of the cathedral encloſe another ſuch. Theſe croſſes were in the nature of a pulpit, whence a monk preach'd to the peopl *ſub dio*, as is now practis'd once a year in the cloyſters of ſome colleges in the univerſitys; and I ſuppoſe *Paul*'s croſs in *London* was ſomewhat of this ſort. There was likewiſe an opulent priory dedicated to our country ſaint *Guthlac* of *Crowland*, now entirely ruin'd; the ſcituation of it in a marſhy place beſt ſuited him. *Whitefryers* on the other ſide the town is entirely ruin'd: a gatehouſe and ſeveral other parts were ſeen by many now living. All theſe religious conventions (as tradition goes) had ſubterraneous paſſages into the city under the ditch, that the holy fraternitys might retire from the fury of war upon occaſion.

In our way from *Hereford* to *Leominſter* we aſcended with ſome difficulty the mighty *Dynmaur* hill, the meaning of which appellation is the great hill; it makes us ſome amends for the tedioufneſs of climbing, by the extenſive and pleaſant proſpect it affords us from its woody creſt, commanding a vaſt horizon.

LEOMINSTER. *Leominſter* is a town of brisk trade in manufactures of their admirabl wool, in hat making, leather, and many others; it lys in a vally luxuriant above meaſure. three rivers of very ſwift current go thro' the town, beſides others very near. nor will the induſtrious inhabitants ſuffer the water-nymphs that preſide over the ſtreams to be idle: for with mills and machinery of various contrivance they make them ſubſervient to many uſes in the way of their trades. Here was a conſiderabl priory on the north-ſide of the church, two iſles of which are very antient, and I ſuppoſe belong'd to the priory. two other iſles of more lightſom work have been added. The mayor, who invited us to attend him thither, had a long black *caduceus* to walk withal tipt with ſilver. There are ſome poor remains of the priory, chiefly a little chappel, which I imagin belong'd to the

TAB. XXII.

priors,

prior's family. underneath it runs a pretty rivulet which us'd to grind his corn, now converted to a fulling mill. near are very large ponds for fiſh, to furniſh the monks on faſting days. there was a fine gatehouſe, pull'd down not long ſince, near the *Ambry* cloſe. denominated from the place (*Almery*) in which they gave their ſcraps away to poor people at the gate, as I have obſerv'd at ſeveral other religious houſes. this is reckon'd a great argument of their charity, whilſt idle folks loſt their time in waiting for it. Round the croſs built of timber I ſaw this inſcription. *Vive deo gratus, toti mundo tumulatus, crimine mundatus, ſemper tranſire paratus,* and ſome more ſtuff of that ſort. In this town the ſoyl is luxuriant above meaſure. trees of all ſorts flouriſh prodigiouſly. we were ſurpriz'd at the extravagant bulk of plants, leaves of dock as big as an ordinary tea table. comfry leaves as long as my arm. Mr. *Gale* and I diſputed a good while about borage, quite grown out of cognizance.

We were entertain'd by my lord *Conings by* at his ſeat of *Hampton-court* three miles off. at dinner time, one of the antient bards in an adjacent room play'd to us upon the harp, and at proper intervals threw in many notes of his voice, with a ſwelling thrill after a ſurprizing manner, much in the tone of a flute. This is a fine ſeat built by our countryman *Harry of Bolinbroke*, afterwards *H.* IV. 'tis caſtle like, ſcituate in a valley, upon a rapid river under coverture of *Dynmaur*. the gardens very pleaſant, (the fineſt greens I ever ſaw) terminated by vaſt woods covering all the ſloping ſide of the hill, whoſe wavy tops when agitated by the wind entertain the eye with a moſt agreeabl ſpectacl, and verdant theatric concavity; as high and as far as you can well ſee. Here is a great command of water on all ſides of the houſe for fountains, baſons, canals. within are excellent pictures of the earl's anceſtors and others by the beſt hands. *Holben, Dobſon, van Dyke,* Sir *P. Lully,* &c. there is an original of the founder *H.* IV. of queen *Elizabeth,* of the dutcheſs of *Portſmouth, &c.* the windows of the chappel are well painted, ſome images of the *Coningsby's.* here are two new ſtone ſtair-caſes after a geometrical method, with a view I ſuppoſe of ſecurity from fire. the record room is at top of a tower arch'd with ſtone, pav'd with *roman* brick, an iron door. from the top of the houſe goes a ſtair-caſe, which they ſay has a ſubterraneous conveyance into *Dynmaur* wood. which was the method of ancient times to eſcape the laſt extremity of a ſiege. After dinner my lord did us the honor to ride out with us into the park, which for beauty, diverſity and uſe, is very fine. 'tis eight miles in circumference, and has all the variety of ſcenes you can imagine. about 1200 head of deer in it. there are extenſiv proſpects on one ſide, reaching into *Wiltſhire,* on another over the *welſh* mountains, lawns, groves, canals, hills and plains. there is a pool three quarters of a mile long, very broad, included between two great woods. the dam that forms it acroſs a valley, coſt 800 pound, and was made in a fortnight by 200 hands. There is a new river cut quite thro' the park, the channel of which for a long way together is hewn out of the rock. this ſtream enriches with derivativ channels vaſt tracts of land that before was barren. here are new gardens and canals laid out, and new plantations of timber in proper places to compleat its pleaſures. warrens, decoys, ſheepwalks, paſtures for cattle and the like, intirely ſupply the houſe with all neceſſarys and conveniences without recourſe to a mercat. His lordſhip ſhow'd us in his ſtudy four or five vaſt books in MS. being tran-

ſcripts out of the record offices, relating to his manors, royaltys, eſtates and muniments, which coſt him 500 *l.* in writing and fees. many of his gallerys and paſſages are adorn'd with the genealogy of his family, their pictures, arms, grants, hiſtory &c. The *roman* road from *Ariconium* to *Uriconium* lys weſt of *Lemſter* by *Stretford*, then paſſes over the *Arrow*, the *Oney*, the *Lug*, ſo thro' *Biriton* two miles north of *Lemſter*, where they dig up the pavement of it as it runs thro' the grounds made of ſquariſh ragſtone.

LUDLOW. Our next expedition was to *Ludlow*, a place of fame and antiquity, the reſidence of the lords preſidents of *Wales* under the prince. in the way hither we found the *euonymus pannonicus* in the hedges. this town is wall'd quite round and pretty ſtrong, having five gates, ſcituate upon a hill top, running from ſouth-eaſt with an aſcent towards north-weſt, on which, precipious to the north and weſt, ſtands the caſtle. on the ſouth ſide runs the *Teme*, fetter'd with numerous dams acroſs, in nature of cataracts, by which means abundance of mills are turn'd. the ſuperfluous water pours over 'em caſcade like, with a mighty noiſe. Here is a very good church and handſom tower with a pleaſant ring of ſix bells in the croſs thereof. the windows are full of painted glaſs pretty entire. there are ſome old monuments of the lords preſidents, &c. and an inſcription upon the north wall of the quire relating to prince *Arthur*, who dy'd here. his bowels were bury'd in this place. one told me they took up his heart not long ſince in a leaden box. in the eaſtern angle of the quire is a cloſet, antiently call'd the *God-houſe*, where the prieſts lock'd up their roods, wafers and ſuch things. it has a window ſtrongly barr'd outward. This Church is conſecrate to St. *Laurence*, and in the mercat-place is an exagonal ciſtern or conduit like a croſs, on the top of which is a long ſtone croſs bearing a nich with an image of that ſaint in it. weſt of the church was a college, now converted to a dwelling-houſe, whoſe owner ſhow'd us a pretty collection of pictures, one by *Holben*. There was a rich priory out of the town on the north ſide, ſmall ruins now to be ſeen, except a little adjoyning church once belonging to it. about the ſame place an arched gate-way went croſs the ſtreet, but now demoliſh'd. the greateſt rarity of

TAB. IV. V. *Ludlow* is the noble and ſtrong caſtle and palace, plac'd on the north-weſt angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful proſpect northward, but on the weſt where runs the river 'tis over-look'd by a high hill. 'Tis ſtrongly environ'd by embattail'd walls of great height and thickneſs, with towers at convenient diſtances. that half which is within the walls of the town is ſecur'd moreover with a deep ditch. the other founded on the ſolid rock. It's divided into two ſeparate parts: the caſtle properly ſo ſpeaking, wherein the palace and lodgings; and the green or out-work, what I ſuppoſe they call the *Barbican*. the firſt is in the ſtrongeſt or north-weſt corner, and has likewiſe walls and ditch hewn out of the rock towards the green. this was the reſidence of the lords preſidents. 'twas a nobl ſtructure, but now alas only groans out with its laſt breath the glorys of its antient ſtate. A chappel here has abundance of coats of arms upon the pannels, ſo has the hall, together with lances, ſpears, firelocks and old armor; but the preſent inhabitants live upon the ſale of the timber, ſtone, iron, and other materials and furniture, which dwindle away inſenſibly. here dy'd prince *Arthur*. The green takes in a large compaſs of ground wherein was formerly the court of judicature and records,

cords, the ſtables, garden, bowling-green and other offices, all which now lye in ruins, or are let out at rack-rents to thoſe that pilfer what they can. over ſeveral of the ſtable-doors are Q. *Elizabeth*'s arms, the earls of *Pembroke's*, and others.

Hence we went along the river *Teme* to *Tenbury*. in a nich in the chancel is a ſtone a yard long of a child of lord *Arundel*'s of *Sutton* houſe as they ſay, dreſt like a knight, croſs-legg'd. another knight croſs-legg'd under the ſouth wall of the church, on his ſhield a chevron between three ſtars pierc'd. in the meadow upon the river a *tumulus* cover'd with old oaks, call'd *Caſtle-mead* bower or burrow.

Bewdley is a pleaſant town by ſweet meadows upon the *Severn*, which is the moſt delightful river I have ſeen. Here upon a hill ore-looking the town is *Tickenhall*, built by *Hen.* VII. for his ſon prince *Arthur*; part of the old palace is ſtanding of timber-work. here was a park too, part of *Wire* foreſt. this is a thriving town. A mile off is *Ribsford*, the ſeat of the lord *Herbert* of *Cherbury*, pleaſantly encompaſs'd with woods. here is a good picture of *William* I. earl of *Pembroke*. the ends of the hills toward the river are generally rocks. *Blackſton* hill has an hermitage cut out of it with a chappel and ſeveral apartments which I have repreſented in proſpect and ground-plot. near it is a pretty rock upon the edg of the water, cover'd with nature's beautiful canopy of oaks and many curious plants. near the water upon the rock, *liver-wort* grows plentifully. they dig up coal hereabouts about twelve yards under ground. *Kederminſter* is but two miles off, in the church a croſs-legg'd monument of Sir *Tho. Acton*. In *Wulverhampton* church are ſeveral old monuments, a braſs ſtatue of Sir *Richard Leveſon* who fought the *Spaniards* under Sir *Francis Drake*. there is a very old ſtone pulpit. and a very old ſtone croſs in the church-yard. Was I to chuſe a country reſidence for health and pleaſure, it would be undoubtedly on the weſt ſide of the iſland, not far from this river, and where it's moſt diſtant from the ſea: for natural reaſons which I need not mention to you.

BEWDLEY.

TAB. XIII. XIV.

Bewdley. 17 *Sept.* 1721.

ITER ROMANUM. V.

Salve magna parens frugum Britanica tellus,
Magna virum! tibi res antiquæ laudis & artis
Ingredior. ſanctos auſus recludere fontes,
Antiquum repeto Romana per oppida curſum. Virg.

To my Lord WINCHILSEA.

THE journey I here preſent your lordſhip is intirely *roman*, for I went from *London* full northward to the banks of the *Humber*, upon the famous *Hermen-ſtreet* road, paſſing thro' *Lincoln*. then coaſting about a little, at *Lincoln* again I took the *Foſs* way to its interſection

interſection of the *Watling-ſtreet* in *Warwickſhire*. upon that I return'd back to *London*, and purſu'd it to the ſea-coaſts of *Kent*. likewiſe ſome part of the *Icening-ſtreet*, as it croſſes the others, where it lay not too far out of my main route, was the ſubject of my enquiry. ſo that in this account is ſomewhat of all theſe four great roads of *Britan*, which our old monkiſh writers make a conſiderabl harangu about, but are ſcarce abl fully to diſtinguiſh them, and of the reaſon of their names ſay but little to our ſatisfaction. but the ways themſelves as drawn quite a-croſs the iſland in different directions are ſufficiently manifeſt to a traveller of common ſagacity. tho' my diſcoverys herein are mean enough, yet I reckon this an happy *æra* of my life, becauſe the very day before I undertook it, I had the good fortune to be known to your lordſhip, and at the end of it enjoy'd the pleaſurabl repoſe of your delightful ſeat at *Eaſtwel*, but what is more, your own converſation. ſince then your many favors, like all other felicitys in life, give me uneaſineſs in the midſt of joy, as ſenſibl of my own little merit. I have no hope indeed of retaliating, and I know that great minds like yours imitate providence, expecting no return from its beneficiarys. but it's conſentaneous to human nature to endeavour at it, and offer tokens of gratitude however unequal. the delight you take in reſcuing the monuments of our anceſtors, your indefatigabl zeal in collecting them, your exquiſit knowledg in the *greek*, *roman* and *britiſh* antiquitys, and eſpecially your great love for thoſe of your own country, which you continually commit to writing in your private commentarys, adds a reputation to theſe ſtudys: and makes the muſes hope for a ſunſhine, when men of your lordſhip's nobl birth entertain them with that familiarity and condeſcenſion which was one great glory of the *Auguſtan* age.

Ro. *roads.* For arts military and civil that became a moſt wiſe government, the *Romans* beyond compare exceeded all nations, but in their roads they have exceeded themſelves. nothing but the higheſt pitch of good ſenſe and public ſpirit could prompt 'em to ſo immenſe a labor. 'tis altogether aſtoniſhing to conſider how they begirt the whole globe, as it were, with new meridians and great circles all manner of ways. as one ſays,

Magnorum fuerat ſolers hæc cura Quiritum
Conſtratas paſſim concelebrare vias.

As well as uſe, they ſtudy'd eternity in all their works, juſt oppoſite to our preſent narrow ſouls who ſay it will ſerve our time well enough. for this reaſon they made few bridges, as liable to decay. but fords were laid with great skill and labor, many of which remain firm to this day without any reparation. No doubt but the *Romans* gave names to theſe roads from the commanders under whoſe government and direction they were laid out, as was their cuſtom elſewhere. but becauſe they generally held their poſts here but for a ſhort time, and perhaps ſcarce any finiſh'd one road entirely; therefore whilſt each endeavor'd to ſtamp his own name upon 'em, ſo it fell out that they were all forgotten. the preſent appellatives ſeem to be deriv'd either from the *britiſh* or *ſaxon*. *William* the conqueror calls 'em *Chemini majores* in confirming the laws of St. *Edward* about theſe four ways. all miſdemeanors committed upon them were decided by the king himſelf. tho' there was no need of paving or raiſing a bank in ſome places, yet it was done for a perpetual direction, and every where I ſuppoſe

ſtones were ſet at a mile's diſtance, many of which are ſtill left. Of theſe four celebrated ways the *Foſs* and *Icening-ſtreet* traverſe the kingdom from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt parallel to one another. the *Watling-ſtreet* croſs'd them quite the contrary way with an equal obliquity. the *Hermen-ſtreet* paſs'd directly north and ſouth. and beſides theſe are very many more. I purpoſe not to give a full hiſtory of them here any farther than I travel upon them, reſerving that till I am better able.

HERMEN-STREET. TAB. LVI.

Somewhat on the *Hermen-ſtreet* is ſaid already in my firſt letter about *Lincolnſhire*, where it divides it ſelf into two, which we may call the old and the new branch; here I deſign to ſearch it up to its fountain head. as to its name, we have no reaſon to ſeek any farther than the *ſaxon* language, where *Here* ſignifies an army, *Hereman* a ſoldier or warrior. the *Hermen-ſtreet* then is the military ſtreet, in the ſame propriety the *Romans* us'd it. it begins at *Newhaven*, at the mouth of the river *Ouſe* in *Suſſex*, and paſſes on the weſt ſide the river thro' *Radmil*, probably taking its name thence, ſo thro' *Lewis* by *Iſfield*. then it ſeems to paſs over the river at *Sharnbridg* as we may gueſs by its name, and ſo proceeds to *Eaſt-grinſted*, but I ſuppoſe loſt in paſſing thro' the great woods. then thro' *Surrey* it goes by *Stane-ſtreet*, *Croydon*, *Stretham*, and by its pointing we may ſuppoſe was deſign'd originally to paſs the *Thames* at the ferry call'd *Stangate* by *Lambeth*, where it coincides with the *Watling-ſtreet*. of this I can ſay nothing yet, having not travell'd it. There I apprehend the road went before *London* became very conſiderabl, but when the majeſty of the place ſuddenly aroſe to great height, this road and all others directed this way, deflected a littl from their primitive intention, to ſalute the *Auguſta* of *Britan*, deſtin'd to be the *altera Roma*, and this has render'd 'em all obſcure near the city. 'Tis generally thought the *Hermen-ſtreet* goes hence thro' *Biſhopſgate*, and along the northern road, but I apprehend that to be of much later ſtanding than the original one which goes more on the weſt. by the quotation I mention'd in my firſt letter when upon this road out of Mr. *Gale*'s itinerary of *Lowlſworth* near *Biſhopſgate*, it ſeems as if it was done in *Lollius Urbicus* his time. the original one perhaps paſſes thro' unfrequented ways near *Enfield* and *Harman-ſtreet* ſeeming to retain the old name. on the eaſtern ſide of *Enfield* chace by *Buſh-hill* is a circular *britiſh* camp upon an eminence declining ſouth-weſt. but our antient road appears upon a common on this ſide of *Hartford* by *Ball*'s park, and ſo paſſes the river below *Hartford*, then goes thro' *Ware* park, and falls into the preſent road on this ſide *Buntingford*, and ſo to *Royſton*. here muſt have been ſeveral ſtations upon it, but I ſee no hope of ever retrieving their names. that *Hartford* is one is reaſonabl to think, it having been ever in the royal demeſn, and paſſing a river at a proper diſtance from *London*. but in the aſſignment of *Durocobrovis* here, I take leave to diſſent from *Camden* and other learned men; it by no means anſwers the diſtances in the itinerary, or the import of the name, the *red Ford* or the *Ford* of *Harts* are fancys without foundation. either *trajectus militaris* is the meaning, or 'tis the paſſage of the river *Ard*, now the *Beane*, *Ardley* at the ſpring-head of it. *ardh* in *britiſh* is *altus*.

br. *camp.*

ICENING-STREET.

At *Royſton* the *Icening-ſtreet* croſſes the *Hermen-ſtreet*, coming from *Dunſtabl* going into *Suffolk*. this about *Baldock* appears but like a field-way, and ſcarce the bredth of a coach, the farmers on both ſides induſtriouſly plowing it up. between *Baldock* and *Icleford* it goes thro' an

entrenchment

entrenchment taking in the top of a hill of good compaſs, but of no great elevation. it conſiſts of a *vallum* only, and ſuch a thing as I take
WILBURY. br. to be properly the remains of a *britiſh Oppidum*; 'tis call'd *Wilbury-hill*, and is ſaid to have been woody not entirely beyond memory. this ſtreet quite to the *Thames* in *Oxfordſhire* goes at the bottom of a continu'd ridg of hills call'd the *Chiltern*, being chalk, the natural as well as civil boundarys between the countys of *Hartford* and *Bedford*, very ſteep northward. *Ickleford* retains the name of the ſtreet which at this place paſſes a rivulet with a ſtony ford wanting reparation. near *Periton* church has been a caſtl of *Saxon* or *Norman* times with a keep. theſe high chalk hills having a fine proſpect northward, are cover'd with a beautiful turf like the *Wiltſhire* downs, and have ſuch like barrows here and there, and indeed are but a continuation of them quite a-croſs the king-
Ro. *camp*. dom. near *Hexton* is a ſquare *roman* camp upon a *lingula* or promontory, juſt big enough for the purpoſe. 'tis very ſteep quite round, except at a narrow ſlip where the entrance is; double-ditch'd and very ſtrong, but land-lockt with hills every way, except to the north-eaſt, and that way has a good proſpect. under it is a fine ſpring. it ſeems made by the *Romans* when they were maſters of all the country on this ſide, and extending their arms northward. on *High-downs* is a pleaſant houſe by a wood, where is a place call'd *Chappel-cloſe*. in this wood are barrows and dikes perhaps of *britiſh* original. *Liliho* is a fine plot of ground upon a hill ſteep to the north-weſt, where a horſe-race is kept, from under it goes the *Icening-ſtreet* by *Stretley* to *Dunſtabl*. north of *Baldoc* we viſited
HARBURY BANKS, br. the camp by *Aſhwel* taken notice of in *Camden*, call'd *Harbury banks*, 'tis of a theatrical form, conſiſting wholly of an *agger*. tho' *roman* coyns have been found in it, I am inclinabl to think 'tis earlier than their times. Between *Calcot* and *Henxworth* two mile off, ſeveral *roman* antiquitys have been dug up this year; many in the cuſtody of my friend *Simon Degg*, eſq; he gave me this account of it. ſome workmen digging gravel for the repair of the great northern road, ſtruck upon ſome earthen veſſels or large urns full of burnt bones and aſhes, but rotten. near them a human skeleton with the head towards the ſouth-eaſt, the feet north-weſt. ſeveral bodies were found in this manner not above a foot under the ſurface of the earth, and with urns great or ſmall near them, and *patera's* of fine red earth, ſome with the impreſſion of the maker on the bottom. there were likewiſe glaſs *lachrymatorys*, *ampulla's*, a *fibula* of braſs. ſix ſmall glaſs rings, two long glaſs beads of a green color, and other fragments.

SALINAE. Northward ſtill upon a high ſandy hill by the bank of the river *Ivel*, is a *roman* camp call'd *Cheſterton*; under it lyes the town call'd *Sandy* or *Salndy*, the *Salinæ* of the *Romans* in *Ptolomy*, where great quantitys of *roman* and *britiſh* antiquitys have been found. and immenſe numbers of coyns. once a braſs *Otho*, vaſes, urns, lacrymatorys, lamps. Mr. *Degg* has a *cornelian intaglia*, and a *britiſh* gold coyn dug up here, *Taſcio* upon it. *Thomas Bromſal* eſq; has a fine ſilver *Cunobelin* found here of elegant work, others of *Titus*, *Agrippina*, *Trajan*, *Hadrian*, *Auguſtus*, *Antoninus Pius*, *Fauſtina*, *Conſtantius Chlorus*, *Conſtantinus magnus*, *Carauſius*, *Alectus*, *Tetricus*, and many more. His great grandfather, high-ſheriff of this county, preſerv'd the invaluabl *Cottonian* library from plunder in the time of the commonwealth, whilſt it was at *Stratton* in this county a-

bout

bout *anno* 1650. the ſoil here is ſand, perfectly like that on the ſea ſhore. I imagin a *roman* road paſs'd by this place weſtward from *Grantcheſter* by *Cambridg*.

Return we to *Royſton* again. going upon the *Icening-ſtreet* the other way juſt upon the edg of *Cambridgſhire*, we come to *Cheſterford* upon the river going to *Cambridg* near *Icleton* and *Strethal*. In *July* 1719, I diſcover'd the *veſtigia* of a *roman* city here. the foundation of the walls is very apparent quite round tho' level with the ground, including a ſpace of about 50 acres. great part of it ſerves for a cauſway to the public *Cambridg* road from *London*. the *crown* inn is built upon it. the reſt is made uſe of by the countrymen for their carriages to and fro in the fields. the earth is ſtill high on both ſides of it. in one part they have been long digging it up for materials in building and mending the roads. there I meaſur'd its bredth 12 foot, and remark'd its compoſition of rag ſtone, flints and *roman* brick. in a little cottage hard by, the parlor is pav'd with the bricks. they are fourteen inches and an half long, and nine broad. In the north-weſt end of the city, the peopl promis'd to ſhow me a wonderful thing in the corn, which they obſerv'd every year with ſome ſort of ſuperſtition. I found it to be the foundation of a *roman* temple very apparent, it being almoſt harveſt time. here the poverty of the corn growing where the walls ſtood, defines it to ſuch a nicety, that I was able to meaſur it with exactneſs enough. the dimenſions of the cell or *naos* were 15 foot in bredth, 40 in length, the *pronaos* where the ſteps were, appear'd at both ends, and the wall of the portico around, whereon ſtood the pillars. I remark'd that the city was juſt 1000 *roman* feet in bredth, and that the bredth to the length was as three to five, of the ſame proportion as they make their bricks. 'tis poſited obliquely to the cardinal points, its length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, whereby wholeſomneſs is ſo well provided for, according to the direction of *Vitruvius*. the river *Cam* runs under the wall, whence its name, for I have no ſcrupl to think this was the *Camboritum* of *Antoninus*, meaning the ford over this river or the crooked ford. in *Lincolnſhire* we call a crooked ſtick the butchers uſe, a cambril. they have found many *roman* coyns in the city or *Boroughfield* as they call it, I ſaw divers of them. In this pariſh they ſay has been a royal manor. not far off by *Audlenhouſe* upon an eminence is a great *roman* camp, a hunting tower of brick now ſtands upon it. beyond this the *Icening-ſtreet* goes toward *Icleworth* in *Suffolk*, parting the countys of *Cambridg* and *Eſſex* all the way, and almoſt parallel to it runs a great ditch, *viz.* from *Royſton* to *Balſham* call'd *Brentditch*, where it turns and goes to the river below *Cambridg*, there call'd *Flightditch*. I imagin theſe to be ancient boundarys of the *Britons*, and before the *roman* road was made, which naturally enough would have ſerv'd for a diſtinction by the *Saxons* as at other places, had their limits lain hereabouts. two mile both ways of *Royſton* is chalky ſoil. about *Puckeridg* 'tis gravelly. on *Bartlow* hills there is a camp too, *Caſtle* camps, and *roman* antiquitys found, I am told of three remarkabl barrows thereabouts where bones have been dug out. at *Hadſtok* they talk of the skin of a *daniſh* king nail'd upon the church doors.

CAMBORITUM. TAB. LIX.

RO. *CAMP.* TAB. XLV.

Now we ſhall take along with us the *itinerary* of *Antoninus* is his fifth journey. for after he has gone from *London* toward *Colcheſter*, and part of *Suffolk*, he turns into this *Icening-ſtreet* at *Icianis*, which ſeems to be *Iceſworth* beyond St. *Edmundsbury*, from whence to this *Camboritum* is 35 miles.

mile. from thence to *Huntindon* is juſt 25 as they're noted. but 'tis to be ſuppos'd that the *itinerary* went along the *Icening-ſtreet* to *Royſton*, then took the *Hermen-ſtreet*, for ſo the miles exactly quadrate.

Royſton as being ſeated upon the interſection of theſe two roads, no doubt was a *roman* town before *Roiſia* built her religious houſe here, and perpetuated her own name upon the *roman*, which is now loſt; and this very year they found *roman* coyns near there. but there ſeems to be the ſtump of her croſs ſtill remaining at the corner of the inn juſt where the two roads meet. the *Hermen-ſtreet* now coincides all the way with the common northern road. at *Arminton*, denominated from it, paſſes another branch of the river going to *Cambridg* in *Armingford* hundred, ſo by *Caxton*, which was probably a baiting place. there are ſome old works without the town. a red clay begins now. *anno* 1721, near this road my lord *Oxford*, digging canals at *Wimpole*, found many bodys, and pieces of iron ruſty, the remains of ſome battle. *Wimpole* is now improv'd and honour'd with his reſidence, and the noble *Harleyan* library.

DUROCINONTE. At *Godmancheſter* or *Gormancheſter*, on this ſide *Huntindon* river, the name of *cheſter* aſcertains the *roman caſtrum* to have been, nor is there any diſpute of it, however critics vary about its name, whether *Duroſiponte* or *Durocinonte*, whether there was a bridg, a ferry or a ford, in moſt antient times: no doubt but the *Romans* inhabited both ſides of the river, and probably rather at *Huntindon*, being a much better ſcituation, therefore as to antiquitys here found, I hold my ſelf more excuſabl if at preſent I have nothing to ſay. Mr. *Camden* tells us *roman* coyns have been frequently plow'd up at *Gormancheſter*, and *Henry* of *Huntindon* ſays it has been a noble city. but I took notice of a wooden bridge over a rivulet between the two towns, which ought not to be forgot as a grateful and public charity, having this inſcription,

ROBTUS COOK EMERGENS AQUIS HOC VIATORIBUS SACRUM DD. 1636.

In *Huntindon* is the houſe where *Oliver Cromwell* was born, tho' 'tis new built yet they preſerv'd that room in its firſt ſtate.

From hence the *Hermen-ſtreet* goes in a ſtrait line thro' great and little STUKELEY. *Stukeley*, ſo call'd from the ſoil, and moſt antiently written *Styvecle*, ſignifying a ſtiff clay. I ſhould be ungrateful to my anceſtors, not to mention that hence they had their name and large poſſeſſions in both towns, and many others hereabouts; I have the genealogy of them from *Herebert de Styvecle*, mention'd in *Madox hiſt. ſcaccar. cap.* xiv. *fol.* 382. *mag. rot.* 12 H. II. *rot.* 6. Cant. & Hunt. which ſhews that they had lands here before. his deſcendants of this place have been high ſheriffs of the countys of *Huntindon* and *Cambridg* more than 30 times, and knights of the ſhire in parliament more than 40 times. but I remember *Lucan* ſays,

——— *perit omnis in illo*
Nobilitas, cujus laus eſt in origine ſola.

In great *Stukeley* church is a font of a very antient make, and in the north iſle a monumental braſs of Sir *Nicholas Styvecle*. the legend round the verge of the ſtone was kept for ſome time in the town cheſt when it was taken off being looſe, but now loſt. the effigies being in the ſame condition, we carryed it to be hung up in the hall now belonging to *James Tor-*

kington eſq; whoſe anceſtors married the heireſs of the family, and now enjoys the eſtate.

The *Hermen-ſtreet* hence becomes notorious by the name of *Stangate*, whence we may conjecture that it was originally pav'd with ſtone. a mile beyond *little Stukeley* it turns ſomewhat to the right, and then proceeds full north and ſouth. near *Stilton* ſome parts appear ſtill pav'd with ſtone. it paſſes thro' great woods between the two *Saltrys*, where was a religious foundation of *Simon Silvanect* II. earl of *Huntindon* and *Northampton*. among whoſe ruins lye buryed *Robert Brus* lord of *Anandale* in *Scotland*, and of *Cleveland* in *England*, with *Iſabel* his wife, from whom the *Scottiſh* branch of our royal family is deſcended. near the road ſide *roman* urns have been dug up. I thought it piety to turn half a mile out of the road to viſit *Conington*, the ſeat of the nobl Sir *Robert Cotton*, where he and the great *Camden* have often ſat in councel upon the antiquitys of *Brittan*, and where he had a choice collection of *roman* inſcriptions, pickt up from all parts of the kingdom. I was concern'd to ſee a ſtately old houſe of hewn ſtone large and handſom ly in diſmal ruin, the deſerted *lares* and the genius of the place fled. by it a moſt beautiful church and tower, in the windows is fine painted glaſs, but of what ſort I know not. a poor cottage or two ſeem to be the whole town, once the poſſeſſion of the kings of *Scotland*. From thoſe woods aforemention'd ſtanding on high ground, you ſee all over the level of the fens, particularly that huge reſervoir of water call'd *Whitleſey-mere*, full of fiſh, and a very pleaſant place in ſummer time, where the gentry have little veſſels to ſail in for diverſion. upon this hill Sir *Robert Cotton* digging the foundation of a houſe, found the ſceleton of a fiſh 12 foot long. a little to the right lyes *Ramſey*, famous for a rich abby where every monk liv'd like a gentleman; there is little of it left now, but a part of the old gatehouſe. in the yard I ſaw the neglected ſtatue of the famous *Alwyn* the founder, call'd alderman of all *England*, cozen to king *Edgar*. I take this to be one of the moſt antient pieces of *engliſh* ſculptur which we know of. the *inſignia* he has in his hand, the keys and ragged ſtaff, relate to his office. *anno* 1721 many pecks of *roman* coyns were found there. probably from the name we may conjecture it was a *roman* town.

CONINGTON

RAMSEY.

TAB. XVII.

Stilton or *Stickleton*, analogous to *Stivecle*, is famous for cheeſe, which they ſell at 12 *d. per* pound, and would be thought equal to *parmeſan*, were it not too near us. Beyond here the road is perfect with a ridg upon the open fields for a long way together. it goes pretty near north and ſouth about *Stangate*, but now it takes a turn to the left a little, to avoid the vaſt fens full before our view. I can't but take notice of the great ſtones, ſet at every mile from *Grantham* hither by Mr. *Boulter*, which he deſign'd to have carry'd on to *London*. Any thing that aſſiſts or amuſes travellers is moſt highly commendabl. hence the good underſtanding of the antients prompted 'em to ſet their funeral monuments by the road ſide, not crouded round their temples. they knew the abſurdity of filling the mind with ideas of melancholy, at ſuch times as they approach'd the ſacred altars. there nought but what is beautiful and great ought to appear, as moſt beſuiting the place where we ſeek the deity. with them *Mercury* was the god of ways and the *cuſtos manium*. I have often wonder'd that the cheap and eaſy method of ſetting up poſts with directions at every croſs road is ſo litt practis'd, which methinks deſerves to be enforc'd by a law. it would teach

the carpenters that make them, and the country people to read, with much more emolument to the publick, than ſome other methods now in vogue; of other uſes I need ſay nothing. All the country between *Huntindon* river and *Peterborough* river is clay, ſand and gravel, but beyond that to the *Humber* is ſtone. at *Gunwath* ferry over *Peterborough* river is a new bridg, where boats too pay a toll, ſuch is the modern way of encouraging trade and navigation. The peopl of *Peterborough* are averſe to haveing their river made navigabl, out of an abſurd notion that it will ſpoil their trade.

DUROBRIVIS. The imperial *itinerary* makes 35 miles between the laſt ſtation *Durocinonte* and *Durobrivis*, but a decimal too much is put into the number, for 25 is full enough, 'tis indeed 25 meaſur'd miles from *Huntindon* river to the *Nen* at *Caſter*. there is no diſpute but *Caſter* is the place. *Dornford* retains ſomewhat of the old name, where the road travers'd the river by a bridg (of braſs, the common peopl ſay.) at *Cheſterſton* on this ſide is a large tract of ground call'd the *Caſtlefield*, with a ditch and rampart around it. the *roman* road runs directly thro' it and ſtill retains its high ridg. I obſerve every where near the fenny country great precaution and ſtrength employ'd, which ſeems owing to the incurſions of the *Britons* from that part. who no doubt retir'd into theſe faſtneſſes as their laſt refuge, when the *roman* arms ſhin'd all around them. and that reaſon muſt induce the *Romans* very early to think of draining the country and rendring it provincial, which was the only means of preventing that inconvenience. The *Hermen-ſtreet* beyond the river runs for ſome ſpace along the ſide of it upon the meadow, then turns up with an angle and proceeds full north. *Caſter* is above half a mile from it, upon the hill. I eſpy'd a bit of the foundation of the wall of the *roman caſtrum* in the ſtreet to the north-weſt corner of the church, under the wall of the houſe where the miniſter lives. 'tis eaſily known by the vaſt ſtrength of the mortar, built of the white ſlabſtone of the country. this *caſtrum* then went round the church-yard, and took in the whole top of the hill, facing the midday ſun. underneath it lay the city. for below the church-yard the ground is full of foundations and *moſaics*. I ſaw a bit of a pavement in the celler of the alehouſe (*the boot.*)

—— varias ubi picta per artes
Gaudet humus, ſuberantque novis aſarota figuris. Stat. Silv.

They know of many ſuch, particularly at Mr. *Wright*'s and in the landlord's garden is an entire one untouch'd. *roman* coyns are found in great abundance. I have before me a long and particular catalogue of many I have ſeen of all times, from the conſular to the later emperors in braſs and ſilver, but think it a nauſeous formality to print 'em. a few I will repeat of the ſilver,

M. poblic ℞ *— nus imp.*
Ant. III. *vir* *leg.* VI.
Sabin *l. titur.* the rape of the *Sabins.*
Auguſtus divi fil. *imp* x *act.*
Cæſar Auguſtus pater patriæ. *Auguſti f. cos. deſign. princ. juvent.*
[exergue] *Cl. Cæſaris*

Auguſtus Cæſar a comet. *idus jun.*
Cæſar *l. juli l. f.* a chariot drawn by *Cupids.*
Hadrian Coſ. III. *Ægyptos*, a recumbent figure with the *ſiſtrum.*

The-

Theodoſius *virtus romanorum tr. p. s.*
Silanus *l. f. roma.*

theſe among more are in poſſeſſion of Monſieur *Baillardeau*. In the plow'd fields between the town and the river toward *Ford-green* they are often found, with earthen pipes, bricks, and all ſorts of antiquitys. in that field is a tract running quite thro', whereon corn grows very poorly, which is nothing but a ſtreet or road laid with a deep bed of gravel. the vulgar have a fooliſh ſtory about it, as at other places, and ſay that lady *Kyneburg* curſt it, by whom they mean the abbeſs that built a religious houſe here which ſtood eaſtward of the church, ſome part of it is ſtill left. this meadow is call'd *Norman-gate* field, or more properly *Dorman-gate*, ſome corrupted memorial of the antient name of the town, which extended its ſelf hither, and foundations are found all about here; and innumerabl coyns, which they call *Dorman* pence. part of this is *Berryſted*, where antiquitys are dug up every day. higher up toward *Peterburgh* is *Mill-field*, *moſaic* pavements are there dug up and other things, and ſeems to have been a little cittadel belonging to the town. Part of the church is of an antient fabric, but new model'd. there is a curious inſcription upon a ſtone over the choir door thus, the letters are rais'd.

XV°. KL^{s} MAI. DEDICATIO HVI^{s} ECLE^{s} A. D. M.° CXIIII.

'tis wrong tranſcrib'd in *Camden*. The ſteepl ſtands in the middl of the church. the tower is a fine piece of antient architecture with ſemi-circular arches, I judge the ſpire of later date. the ſquare well by the porch no doubt is *roman*, it's curb'd with hewn ſtone; tho' it ſtands on a hill yet the water is very high. at the eaſt end of the church is a very old croſs. Mr. *Morton* is very copious upon this ſtation, in his curious hiſtory of *Northamtonſhire*, the inquiſitive reader will conſult him, I only recite ſuch things as I ſaw, and fear being tedious upon ſuch places as admit of no doubt among antiquarys. a little higher up the river near *Wansfordbridge*, a gold *britiſh* coyn was found, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. *Maurice Johnſon* J. C. *Anno* 1720. at *Thorp*, the ſeat of Sir *Francis St. John*, by *Peterburgh*, a *moſaic* pavement was found. this was undoubtedly a *villa* of ſome great *Roman*. in the garden here are ſome fine antique ſtatues of marbl, but ſuffering more from the weather in this moiſt ſcituation, than from age. in the middl is a *Livia* of coloſs proportion, the wife of *Auguſtus*. in the four quarters are *Diana*, *Amphion*, an orator, a gladiator. upon the terras, an admirabl *Hercules* killing *Hydra*. in the court are two equeſtrian figures in copper, *H.* IV. of *France*, and Don *John* of *Auſtria*. within the houſe over moſt of the doors are placed buſts, *Baſſianus*, *Caracalla*, &c. theſe antiquities were of the *Arundel* collection.

Hence I travell'd upon the *Roman* road all the way to *Stanford*. as it riſes from the water-ſide of *Peterburgh* river, and paſſes over the cornfields, it appears in a lofty ridge call'd *Norman-gate*, *i. e. Dorman-gate* only, here and there they have dug great holes in it for its materials. it goes forwards to *Lolham* bridges, by the name of *Long-ditch*, which we treated of before, being its oldeſt and directeſt road, full north and ſouth. In the reign of *Nero* all the ſouthern part of the iſland was conquer'd, and the *Brigantes* were faſt friends; ſo that in his time we may conclude the *Hermen-ſtreet* was made as far as *Sleford* by *Catus Decianus* the procurator, as we ſuggeſted in the firſt letter. But now our journey

journey is by the left hand new branch, and which goes out of the other with an angle in the pariſh of *Upton* call'd the forty foot way. almoſt at *Southorp*, 'tis enclos'd in a paſture, but beyond that you find it again. ſo it paſſes thro' *Burleigh* park, where its gravel is transferr'd to make walks in the gardens. at *Wothorp* park wall it appears again with a very high ridg and agreeabl ſight, deſcending the valley to *Stanford* river, which it paſſes a littl above the town at *Tynwell*, then riſes again upon the oppoſite hill entring *Lincolnſhire*, with its broad and elated creſt till it goes to *Brigcaſterton*. it's compos'd all the way of ſtone, gravel and hard materials got near at hand. the common road leaves it entirely from *Peterburgh* river to *Brigcaſterton*, croſſing it at *Wothrop* park wall.

BRIGCASTERTON. Ro. *town.*

Brigcaſterton happen'd moſt convenient for a ſtation, being ten miles from the laſt or *Durobrivis*, but the *itinerary* mentions not its name, for the diſtances between them and likewiſe to *Lincoln* impugn Mr. *Camden* and ſuch as place *Cauſennis* here. however it was fenc'd about with a deep mote on two ſides, the river ſupplying its uſe on the other two, for it ſtands in an angle, and the *Romans* made a littl curve in the road here on purpoſe to take it in, as it offer'd it ſelf ſo conveniently, then rectify'd the obliquity on the other ſide of the town. it conſiſts of one ſtreet running thro' its length upon the road. this great ditch and banks are call'd the dikes. I ſaw many coyns that are found here. and one paſture is call'd *Caſtle-cloſe* at the corner, they ſay the foundation of a wall was dug up there.

COLSTERWORTH. TAB. XX.

Hence the road goes by *Stretton*, then leaves a little on the left hand *Colſterworth*, highly memorabl for being the birth-place of that vaſt *genius* Sir *Iſaac Newton*, the darling of nature, who with a ſagacity truly wonderful has penetrated into the ſecret methods of all her great operations. of whom *Lincolnſhire* may juſtly boaſt, and we ſay of him with *Lucretius* I.

Ergo vivida vis animi pervicit, & extra
Proceſſit longe flammantia mœnia mundi.
Atque omne immenſum peragravit mente animoque.

On the north wall of the chancel is this monument. *heic jacent Gulielmi Walkeri particulæ obiit* 1 *aug. anno domini* 1684. *ætat*, 61.

CAUSENNIS.

Thirty leſſer mile from *Durobrivis* you come to *Paunton*, which muſt needs be *Cauſennis*. 'tis indeed twenty ſeven meaſur'd miles, the *Hermen-ſtreet* accompanying. This village is at preſent under the hill where the road goes near the ſpring of the *Witham*, to which I ſuppoſe its name alludes, as the preſent to *pant avon*: both ſignify the vally of the river in *britiſh*. perhaps the moſt antient name of the river was *Cavata*, whence that part of the county that's water'd by it aſſum'd the name of *Keſtevon*, importing the river *Cavata*, *Cavaut avon*. as *Lindſey* from *Lindum*. the preſent name *Witham* or *Guithavon* ſignifying the ſeparating river, as it principally divides theſe two. many *roman* coyns are found here, and all the neighborhood round, and *moſaic* pavements, *roman* bricks, urns and the like of a curious compoſition. Mr. *Burton* ſpeaks of a muſive pavement.

ANCASTER a Ro. *twon.*

The *Hermen-ſtreet*, now call'd *high dike road*, goes along the heath which preſerves it from being worn away, and 'tis a ſight highly entertaining. the next town it comes to is *Ancaſter*, what was its *roman* name I know not, but it has been a very ſtrong city entrench'd and wall'd about. as may be ſeen very plainly for the moſt part, and perceiv'd

by thoſe that are the leaſt verſt in theſe ſearches. the bowling-green behind the *red lyon* inn is made in the ditch. when they were levelling it they came to the old foundation. at this end of the town, where a dovecoat ſtands, is *Caſtle-cloſe* full of foundations appearing every where above ground, the ditch and rampire encompaſſes it. here are prodigious quantitys of *roman* coyns found. many peopl in the town have traded in the ſale of them theſe thirty years. they are found too in great plenty upon all the hills round the town, eſpecially ſouthward, and toward *Caſtle-pits*. ſo that one may well perſuade ones ſelf, that glorious peopl ſow'd 'em in the earth like corn, as a certain harveſt of their fame, and indubitabl evidence of their preſence at this place. After a ſhower of rain the ſchoolboys and ſhepherds look for them on the declivitys, and never return empty. I ſaw an *Antoninus Pius* of baſe ſilver found that morning I was there, likewiſe I ſaw many of *Fauſtina*, *Verus*, *Commodus*, *Gallienus*, *Salonina*, *Julia Mæſa*, *Conſtantius chlorus*, *Helena*, *Maximiana Theodora*, *Conſtantine* the great, *Magnentius*, *Conſtans*, *Tetricus*, *Victorinus*, &c. the town conſiſts of one ſtreet running north and ſouth along the road. there is a ſpring at both ends of the town, and which no doubt was the reaſon of their pitching it at this place. for no more water is met with from hence to *Lincoln*. there is a road on the weſt-ſide of the town, which was for the convenience of thoſe that travell'd when the gates were ſhut. on a ſtone laid upon the church wall I read this inſcription in large letters of lead melted into the cavitys.

PRIEZ: PUR
LE: ALME
SIRE: JOHN
COLMAN
CHIVALER

In the church-yard are two prieſts cut in ſtone. this has been a populous place, for here are great quarrys about it, and the rock lyes very littl under the ſurface. Mr. *Camden* ſpeaks of vaults found here, and *W. Harriſon* in his deſcription of *Brittan* II. 17. mentions *moſaic* pavements. the road ſeems to bend ſomwhat in this part, which I conjecture was with an intent to take in the ſprings.

A mile and half off to the weſt in the pariſh of *Hunnington* upon a hill ſurveying a lovely proſpect both toward the ſea coaſt, and into *Nottinghamſhire*, is a ſummer camp of the *Romans*, or a *caſtrum exploratorum*. of a ſquare form and doubly trench'd, but of no great bulk. the entrance ſeems to have been on the eaſt ſide. not long ago in this place has been dug up in plowing, bits of ſpears, bridles and ſwords, and two urns full of coyns. I ſaw a large braſs one of *Agrippa* and *Julia* daughter to *Auguſtus*, with many more. HUNINGTON. Ro. *Camp.*

All the way from this road upon *Ancaſter* heath we have a view of the ſea, and the tow'ring height of *Boſton* ſteepl. a littl further we come to a place of no mean note among the country peopl call'd *Byard's leap*, where the *Newark* road croſſes the *Roman*. here is a croſs of ſtone, and by it four little holes made in the ground, they tell ſilly ſtorys of a witch and a horſe making a prodigious leap, and that his feet reſted in theſe holes, which I rather think the boundarys of four pariſhes. perhaps I may be too fanciful in ſuppoſing this name a corruption of *vialis lapis*. I men-

tion'd before, that here I apprehended the *roman* road from the fen country paſſed down the hill toward *Crocolana*. upon our road there are many ſtones plac'd, but moſt ſeem modern and like ſtumps of croſſes, yet probably are mileſtones. it would be of little uſe to meaſure the intervals, for one would find that the whole diſtance between two towns was equally divided by ſuch a number of paces as came neareſt the total. over againſt *Temple-bruer* is a croſs upon a ſtone cut thro' in the ſhape of that, born by the knights templars, and I ſuppoſe a boundary of their demeſnes. ſome part of their old church is left, of a circular form as uſual. *Bruer* in this place ſignifies a heath. the *Hermen-ſtreet* hereabout is very bold and perfect, made of ſtone gather'd all along from the ſuperficial quarrys, the holes remaining. I obſerv'd whenever it intercepts a valley of any conſiderabl bredth, whoſe water muſt neceſſarily drain paſt it, there is an intermiſſion left in the road, for otherwiſe their work would be vain. and the ends of the road are ſlaunted off neatly for that purpoſe, laying perhaps a ſmall quantity of ſolid materials to vindicate the track and not hinder the voydance of the rain. it goes perfectly ſtrait from *Ancaſter* to *Lincoln* full north, butting upon the weſt-ſide of *Lincoln* town. a *tumulus* ſome time upon the center of it. 'tis notorious from hence that the intent of theſe roads was chiefly to mark out the way to ſuch places in the march of their armys. for there can be no need of a cauſway for travellers, the heath being ſo perfectly good, and that our *engliſh* word highway is hence deriv'd and apply'd to publick ways. when we come to the towns upon the cliff ſide, they have plow'd up this barren ground on both ſides the road, and baſely lower'd it for miles together, by dragging the plow a-croſs it at every furrow. ſo that every year levels it ſome inches. and was it not a publick road, it would ſoon be quite obliterated. Here are ſix villages on the left hand at a mile diſtance each, and a littl off the road, which make an agreeabl proſpect. juſt deſcending *Lincoln-hill*, I ſaw the true profil of the road broke off by the wearing away of the ground. 'tis about thirty foot broad made of ſtone, pil'd up into an eaſy convexity. there is likewiſe generally a littl trench dug in the natural earth along both ſides of the road, which is of great uſe in conducting the water that falls from the heavens into the valleys upon the long ſide of the road both ways, and prevents its lodging and ſtagnating againſt the ſide of their work. the turf that came out of thoſe trenches they threw upon the road to cover it with graſs. thus had they all the curious and convenient ways for beauty, uſe and perpetuity.

Below the hill the *Hermen-ſtreet* meets with the *Foſs*, which now united march directly up to the city acroſs a great vale where the river *Witham* runs. by Mr. *Baxter* thought the *Victius* of *Ravennas*, Mr. *Leland* calls it *Lindis*. as it deſcends towards *Boſton*, it is beſieg'd as it were by religious houſes, planted at every mile. ſuch as *Nocton* priory founded by *Robert D'arci* lord of the place 1164. now the elegant ſeat of Sir *William Ellys* bart. *Kyme* priory, founded by *Philip* and *Simon de Kyme*, knts. to which the *Tailboyſes* added, who marryed the heireſs. *Barlings* abby, founded by *Ralf de Hay* and his brother *Richard*. *Stanfield*, the ſeat now of Sir *John Tyrwhit* bart. *Bardney* abby, built by king *Ethelred* who was bury'd here *anno* 712. much added by *Remigius* biſhop of *Lincoln*. *Tupholm*, founded by *Rob. de Novavilla*. *Stickeſwold* priory of the benedictin nuns. *Kirkſted* abby by *Hugh de Breton*, whoſe ichnography is diſcoverabl from its ruins. *Revesby* abby by *William de Romara*.

TAB. XXVIII.

I

I think it not worth while in a *roman* journey to dwell upon theſe places, and haſte up hill to *Lincoln*, a great and moſt famous city of theirs, grac'd with the title and privilege of a colony. therefore call'd *lindum colonia*. a bold and nobl ſcituation upon a high hill, which we may think no leſs than five citys united into one. of all which I ſhall give a ſhort account in their order, as to what I obſerv'd, without tranſcribing ſuch matters as the reader will find better deliver'd in authors. my buſineſs is to illuſtrate the 88*th* plate, which I made by paceing as I walk'd about the city, intended to give the *idea* of the place as form'd originally by the *Romans*, and of their roads leading to and from it. Below the hill and weſtward of the city, the river throws it ſelf into a great pool call'd *Swan* pool, from the multitude of ſwans upon it. all around this place the ground is moory and full of bogs and iſlets, call'd now *Carham*, which means a dwelling upon the *Car*, that is the fen. Now here without queſtion was the *brittiſh* city in the moſt early times, where they drove their cattle backwards and forwards, and retir'd themſelves into its inacceſſibl ſecuritys. and from thence I apprehend the name of *caer*, ſignifying a fortification or incloſur in all the moſt antient languages, came in this country to be retain'd in theſe moraſſes. this was its name as a dwelling or a collection of nativ inhabitants, but the pool in their language was call'd *llyn*, and that denominated the *roman* city *lindum*, being the hill hanging over this pool. from this *Carham* you have a pleaſant view of the weſt front of the cathedral. the ſhape of the pool is thought very much to reſembl a map of *England* when you ſurvey it from the top of the cathedral. The *Romans* pleas'd with this notabl eminence, plac'd their city upon it, which they firſt built in the form of a large ſquare, the ſouthern wall ſtanding upon the precipice or edg of the hill, and wanted no other external fence. quite round the other three ſides they carry'd a deep trench too, which ſtill remains, except on the ſouth-eaſt angle. This city was divided into four equal parts, by two croſs-ſtreets that cut it quite thro' upon the cardinal points. the two ſouthern quarters were taken up, one by the caſtle, the other by the church which *Remigius* built. But when *Alexander* the biſhop projected a ſtructur of much larger dimenſions, they carry'd the ſacred encloſur beyond the eaſtern bounds of the city, and ſo built a new wall farther that way, as it is now, with battlements and towers. the north and ſouth *roman* gates of this part of the city remain. the one entire, the other pull'd down about 15 year ago by Mr. *Houghton*. the northern, call'd *newport* gate, is the nobleſt remnant of this ſort in *Brittan* as far as I know. upon the firſt ſight of it I was ſtruck with admiration, as well of its nobl ſimplicity, as that hitherto it ſhould not have been taken notice of. 'tis a vaſt ſemicircle of ſtones of very large dimenſions, and by what I could perceiv laid without mortar, connected only by their cuneiform ſhape. this magnificent arch is 16 foot diameter, the ſtones four foot thick at bottom. from the injurys of time, but worſe of hands, it's ſomewhat luxated, yet ſeems to have a joint in the middl, not a key-ſtone. on both ſides towards the upper part are laid horizontal ſtones of great dimenſions, ſome ten or twelve foot long, to take off the ſide preſſur very judiciouſly adapted. This arch riſes from an impoſt of large moldings, ſome part of which, eſpecially on the left hand ſide, are ſtill diſcoverabl. below on both ſides was a poſtern, or foot paſſage, made of like ſtones. but againſt that on the left ſide is a houſe built, and when I went down into the cellar I found a chimney ſet before it. the ground here in the ſtreet has been very much rais'd, and the

LINDUM. TAB. LXXXVIII

1.

2.

TAB. LIV.

the top of the wall is of a later workmanſhip. 'tis indeed a moſt venerabl piece of antiquity, and what a lover of architectur would be hugely delighted withall. They that look upon a gate among the veſtiges of the *forum* of *Nerva* at *Rome*, will think they ſee the counterpart of this. but of the two, this has the moſt grandeur in aſpect. the drawing ſupplys any further harangue about it. From this gate eaſtward, ſome part of the old *roman* wall is to be ſeen by a paſtur, made of ſtone and very ſtrong mortar. thereabout too are ſome arches under ground. the weſt gate toward the gallows was pull'd down not beyond memory. that on the ſouth ſide, which I ſpoke of, ſtill ſhows one jamb from between the houſes, and two or three ſtones of the ſame make as the former, juſt above the ſpringing of the arch. if you go up ſtairs in the adjoining houſe within the city, you may ſee the poſtern on the eaſt ſide, which is big enough for a bed to ſtand in. I doubt not but there is, or was another anſwerabl on the other ſide. but this ſtreet is much contracted from its original bredth by the ſubſequent populouſneſs of the place, and the ground here being upon the edg of the hill is much worn down, as the firſt is heap'd up, from the condition of former ages. but by *newport* gate, before deſcrib'd, is another large and curious remnant of *roman* workmanſhip. this is call'd the *mint* wall, and ſtands in a garden in the north-weſt quarter of the city. 'tis ſtill 16 foot high, above 40 foot long, and turn'd again with an angle. on the left hand ſide behind it are houſes built and marks of arches. what it was originally cannot now be affirm'd. the compoſition of it is thus. upon ſquared ſtone of the common ſort, but a little decay'd thro' age, is laid a triple courſe of *roman* brick, which riſes one foot in height, the bricks ſeem to be a *roman* foot long, and our ſeven inches broad. above this three courſes of ſtone which riſe about a foot more. then three layers of brick as before. upon that 12 courſes of ſtone. then brick and ſtone to the top. the ſcaffold holes are left all the way. the mortar is very hard and full of little pebbles.

3. But this city being happily ſeated for navigation of the river, and the chief thoroughfare to the north, ſoon encreas'd to that degree, that the *Romans* were oblig'd to add another to it as big as the former. this they did ſouthward upon the declivity of the hill, and ſo tally'd it to the other, that the new ſide-walls anſwer'd in a parallel to the old, and the moſt ſouthern lay upon the river. eaſtward the ditch without is turn'd into a broad ſtreet call'd the *beaſt market*, and there below *claskgate* a great part of the old *roman* wall is left, made of ſtones pil'd ſideways, firſt with one direction, then with another, as was a common method with them. one piece of it is now 80 foot long, 18 high, a little bit of it lower down is 12 foot long, as much high. between that gate upwards and the old city wall by the *greeſtone* ſtairs is the old ditch to be ſeen, much talk'd of but not underſtood, 'tis call'd *Weredyke*. the peopl have a notion that the river came up here, and that theſe ſtairs were a landing place from the waterſide, and denominated from I know not what *grecian* traders. but this is utterly impoſſibl in nature. to the weſt the ditch and foundation of the wall is ſtill left, tho' many times repair'd and demoliſh'd in the frequent ſieges this town has ſuſtain'd, eſpecially in the wars of *Maud* the empreſs. at the bottom of it towards the water is a round tower call'd *Lucy* tower, and famous in her hiſtory. This then was the ſtate of this place in *roman* times. the *foſs* and *hermen-ſtreet* enter'd the city at *Stanbow* or the ſtony arch, there they

they parted; the *hermen-ſtreet* went directly up the hill, and ſo full north thro' *Newport*, the *foſs* according to its natural direction aſcended it obliquely on the eaſtern ſide without the antient city, and ſo proceeded to the ſea coaſt north-eaſt.

But ſtill here were two more great additions to the length of this city, and which ſtretch'd it out to an enormous bulk, the firſt northwards above the hill. 'tis call'd *Newport*, or the new city, 500 paces long. this I apprehend to have been done in the reign of the *Saxon* kings. it lys on both ſides the *hermen-ſtreet*, and was fenc'd with a wall and ditch hewn out of the rock. at the two farther corners were round towers and a gate, the foundations of which remain. there were ſeveral churches and religious houſes in this place. and I ſuppoſe it was chiefly inhabited by *Jews*, who had ſettled here in great numbers and grown rich by trade. there is a well ſtill call'd *Grantham*'s well, from a child they ludicrouſly crucify'd and threw into that well. 4.

After the *Norman* conqueſt, when a great part of the firſt city was turn'd into a caſtle, I apprehend they added the laſt intake ſouthward in the angle of the *Witham*, and made a new cut call'd *Sinſil* dike on the ſouth and eaſt ſide for its ſecurity. The city then being of this huge compaſs, gave occaſion for that prophecy, as they call it, and fancy to have been fulfill'd in the year 1666, 5.

> Lincoln *was*, London *is*, *and* York *ſhall be*
> *The faireſt city of the three.*

'Tis obſervable that the *Normans* could not well pronounce *Lincoln*, but call'd it *Nichol*, as we find it in ſome old writers; and to this day a part of *ſwan* pool is call'd *nichol* pool. in ſome places of *Lincolnſhire* the vulgar pronounce *little*, *nickle*, and ſome other words of that ſort. tho' this place is much declin'd ſince thoſe times, yet of late it begins to flouriſh again very conſiderably. The meaning of *grecian* ſtairs I ſuppoſe borrow'd from the *Normans*, importing only ſtone ſteps (*grees*) as they appear at this day, a commodious deſcent from the minſter yard. within this two years two new churches, large and fair, have been built at the charg of the inhabitants, and a great many handſom dwelling houſes. trades and manufactures too reflouriſh.

In this laſt part of the city on both ſides the *roman* road, were many funeral monuments of the old *Romans*. ſome of which they now dig up, and doubtleſs much more when they firſt built upon this ground. I ſaw a pit where they found a ſtone with an inſcription, this ſummer. thro' age and the workmens tools it was defac'd, only ſmall remains of D. M. & VIX. ANN. XXX. ſuch letters as ſhow'd its intent, with carvings of palmtrees, and other things. this is behind the houſe where the lord *Huſſey* was beheaded for rebellion in the time of *H.* VIII. the great bow window thro' which he came upon the ſcaffold was taken down this year. it ſtands over againſt another ſtone building of an antient model, ſaid to be the palace of *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*, who liv'd here in royal ſtate, and had the priviledg of coyning. his arms are here carv'd in ſtone. upon the ſteeple of St. *Mary*'s church they have plac'd in the wall an antient monumental ſtone, with this imperfect inſcription,

DIS MANIBVS
NOMINI SACRI
BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONI ET CARIS
UNAE CONIVGIS
EIUS ET QVINTIE.

There is another obſcure inſcription upon the upper part of the ſtone, but has been added ſince and is *chriſtian*. upon the church wall lys an old ſtone by the conduit, which *Leland* takes notice of, and ſays is *Ranulf de Kyme*. immenſe are the *roman* antiquitys dug up about this famous colony, nor has the perpetual turning up the ground exhauſted them. the late Dr. *Primroſe* had a great collection. I remember to have ſeen a fine glaſs urn in his poſſeſſion, now with *Martin Folkes*, eſq; found near *Newport* gate. alſo a very large ſilver ſeal of one of the *Quincys* earls of *Lincoln*, now with *Nevil King* eſq; *Wm. Pownal* eſq; has many coyns very well preſerv'd, particularly a *Carauſius* with his wife on the ſame coyn, which is a great rarity. I am in hopes he will ſome time favour the learned with an accurate account of this place, as it highly deſerves. Upon the *roman* road eaſtward are ſome barrows, many urns, and the like have been dug up about them, eſpecially near the ſtone pits, with earthen aqueducts and all kind of antiquitys. Mr. *Pownal* ſhow'd me a braſs *armilla*, found with a corps which poſſibly was *britiſh*. Upon the road going to *Staynton*, is an hoſpital of St. *Giles*, built by *Remigius*, and behind it are great cavitys in the rock under ground, which peopl fancy'd to be *roman* catacombs, and affirm'd they had ſeen earthen and brazen pots, inſcriptions and the like, with many other ſtrange ſtorys. to ſearch this matter throly, provided with torches, we trac'd 'em to the utmoſt corners, but found 'em only quarrys. Let us now ſurvey the cathedral. 'tis far more magnificent than any I have yet ſeen. there are two great gatehouſes or entrances to it from the weſt. the lower part of the front and of the two towers are of *Remigius* his building, as is eaſily diſcoverabl by the color of the ſtones, and by the manner of architecture. but *Alexander* built the additions upon it, the body of the cathedral, the quire and St. *Mary*'s tower, which once had a very lofty ſpire upon it. a prodigious work for a ſingle man, and that not the only one, as appears by what we have mention'd of him. St. *Hugh* the *Burgundian* built the eaſt end, or St. *Mary*'s chappel, where he had a ſhrine; and the chapter houſe ciel'd with a beautiful ſtone roof, one pillar in the middl. the cloyſters and the library are fine. here are many books and MSS. and an old leaden inſcription of *William d'Agincourt*, cozen to *Remigius*, already printed. here are many bells, particularly one remarkably large call'd *Tom* of *Lincoln*, which takes up a whole ſteeple to its ſelf. probably conſecrated to that great champion of the church St. *Tho.* of *Canterbury*. the firſt cathedral mention'd in *Bede*, I ſuppoſe an humbl building and contain'd within the antient walls. two *catherin* wheel windows as call'd, at the ends of the larger tranſepts are remarkably fine, for mullion work and painted glaſs. here are great numbers of antient braſſes and monuments. one I have engraven from a drawing procur'd by *Browne Willys* eſq; tab. 16. the ſtone only is left near the weſt door. to ſet down the particularitys of the church would require a volume. South of it upon the very brow of the hill is the biſhop's palace, built by *Robert de Cheſney*, who gave two great bells likewiſe. biſhop *Bek* and other ſucceſ-

TAB. XXIX.

TAB. XVI.

ſors

ſors enlarg'd it to a magnificence equal with the cathedral. it ſtands juſt ſouth of the *Roman* wall, a very expenſiv work, for the foundations of it reach as it were below hill. over this hung many large bow windows of curious workmanſhip, looking over the tops of the lower city into *Nottinghamſhire*. the kitchen had ſeven chimneys in it. the hall was ſtately. the gate-houſe remains entire with coats of arms of the founders. this palace was ruin'd in the time of the civil wars. good part of it might be handſomly rebuilt without an extravagant expence.

In *Leland*'s time one of the ſtone croſſes of Q. *Elenor* was here ſtanding in the market-place. it were endleſs to enumerate the religious houſes, gates, and old buildings that croud up every part of the ſtreets. here were originally fifty two churches. I never ſaw ſuch a fund of antique ſpeculations in any town in *England*. I heard continually of coyns and urns, found all the country over, as at *Cathorp*, *Methringham*, *Nocton*, &c. I found this inſcription on a ſtone in the ſtable-wall of the *Rain-deer* inn.

+ RANDOLF: DE: BORTON: GYT: ICY: DEUI: DE: SA: ALME: AYT: MERCY: AMEN.

this caſtle of *Wil.* the conqueror's is a large place, and exceedingly ſtrong with walls, ditches, keep, and towers. over againſt it weſtward is an entrenchment made by K. *Stephen*.

Thro' the whole length of *Lincolnſhire* from north to ſouth in a ſtrait line runs a ledg of hills, that is from *Stanford* to *Winteringham*. the *Romans* obſerving this, carry'd their road upon it, and left the original ſtem of *Fokingham*. this high ground is ſimilar all along, having a ſteep deſcent weſtward, overlooking *Nottinghamſhire*, and is a rock of rag-ſtone quite thro', the ſtone is white, and riſes in *ſtrata*, thicker as deeper; the ſurface is heathy. the river *Witham* which riſes on the weſt of this ridg muſt have run into the *Humber*, had not nature by her propenſity of drawing it eaſtward as her declivitys generally run, broke it off in the middl by that great valley under *Lincoln*, and made a paſſage for it into the *æſtuary*. Hence it is that the ſtone upon this weſtern cliff is full of ſea-ſhells. for when the great and univerſal deluge had carry'd thoſe inhabitants of the ocean into the mediterranean parts, by the weight of their ſhells they were unapt to retire again along with the waters, ſo were intercepted againſt this cliff, and receiv'd into the naſcent ſtone. A remarkabl antediluvian curioſity I procur'd for the repoſitory of the royal ſociety, from theſe parts; being the real skeleton of a crocodile or ſome ſuch animal enclos'd in a broad flat ſtone. but now 'tis time to proceed.

The *Hermen-ſtreet* going northward from *Lincoln* is ſcarce diminiſh'd becauſe its materials are hard ſtone, and the heath on both ſides favors it. three miles off, near a watering place, a branch divides from it with an obtuſe angle to the left, which goes toward *Yorkſhire*. we ſuppoſe the *Romans* at firſt had an erroneous *idea* of the iſland of *Brittan*, and thought its northern parts in a more eaſterly longitude, than by experience they found, and thus in *Ptolomy*'s maps the length of *Scotland* is repreſented running out enormouſly that way: but when *Agricola* in his conqueſts northward had diſcover'd that miſtake, and that the paſſage over the *Humber* was very incommodious for the march of ſoldiers, he ſtruck out this new road as another branch of the *Hermen-ſtreet* by way of *Doncaſter*,

Doncaſter, from thence obſerving its natural direction northward. when we turn our ſelves here, and look back to *Lincoln*, we ſee the road butts upon the weſtern ſpires of the cathedral. and when from thence you ſurvey the road, 'tis an agreeabl proſpect; your eye being in the middl line of its whole length to the horizon. I had a mind to purſue this branch thro' *Lincolnſhire* as far as the firſt ſtation *Agelocum*. this ridg is likely to be of an eternal duration, as wholly out of all roads. it proceeds directly ore the heath, then deſcends the cliff thro' the rich country at bottom, between two hedg-rows, by the name of *Tilbridg-lane*. when you view it on the brink of the hill, 'tis as a viſto or avenue running thro' a wood or garden very ſtrait, and pleaſanter in proſpect than when you come to travel it; wanting a *Roman* legion to repair it. you paſs thro' *Stretton* and *Gate-burton*, ſo call'd from the road, and by a ferry croſs ore the *Trent* which lands you at

AGELOCUM. TAB. LXXXVII. *Littleborough*, *Agelocum*, or as by later times corrupted with a *ſibilus* into *Segelocum*. this is a ſmall village three miles above *Ganesborough*, juſt upon the edg of the water, and in an angle. *Agel auk*, *frons aquæ*, is a pertinent etymology: it ſeems only to have been environ'd with a ditch, and of a ſquare form, and the water ran quite round it; for to the weſt, where *Whites-bridg* is, a watry valley hems it in. ſo that it was a place ſufficiently ſtrong. the church ſtands upon the higheſt ground. the *Trent* has waſh'd away part of the eaſtern ſide of the town. Foundations and pavements are viſibl in the bank. Mr. *Roger Gale* paſſing by, once found an urn there, with a coyn of *Domitian*'s. great numbers of coyns have been taken up in plowing and digging, they call 'em ſwine-pennys becauſe thoſe creatures ſometime root 'em up, and the inhabitants take little care to ſave 'em. I ſaw a few there. the reverend Mr. *Ella*, vicar of *Rampton* hard by, has collected ſeveral, and ſome valuabl, ſuch as the following, of which he ſent me an account. A conſecration piece of *Veſpaſian*. *Coſ.* IIII.

IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PMTRP COSVPP ℞ SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI the mole at *Ancona*.

IMP CÆS NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC ℞ SENATVS POPULVSQ ROMANVS. fortune ſitting with a *cornucopia* in one hand, a rudder in the other, FORT RED SC.

IMP CAES. *&c.* as the ſecond. ℞ SPQR. a genius ſitting on trophys with a ſpear in the left hand, a *victoriola* in its right.

IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS ℞ PONT. MAX. TRP. *Britannia* ſitting with a ſhield, a ſpear in her left hand, a lawrel in her right, the right foot upon a rock BRITANNIA SC.

CONSTANTINVS AVG. ℞ SOLI INVICTO COMITI. another ℞ ALEMANNIA DEVICTA

ſeveral of thoſe ſtruck about *Conſtantius*'s time with a galeate head on one ſide and URBS ROMA ℞ a wolf ſuckling *Romulus* and *Remus*. others CONSTANTINOPOLIS. many more of *Aurelius*, *Fauſtina*, *Gallienus*, *Tetricus*, *Victorinus*, *Carauſius*, *Conſtantin*, *Conſtantius*, *Criſpus*, *Allectus*, and the lower empire. About forty year ago when the encloſures between the town and bridg were plow'd up, abundance of theſe coyns were found, many intaglias of *agate*, *cornelian*, the fineſt coral colord *urns* and *patera's*, ſome wrought in *baſſo relievo*, the workman's name generally impreſs'd on the inſide of the bottom. a *diſcus*

with an emperor's head emboſs'd. in 1718 they dug up two altars handſomly moulded, which are ſet as peers in a wall on the ſide of the ſteps that lead from the water-ſide to the inn. on one is the remnant of an inſcription LIS ARAM DD. theſe are of the courſe grit ſtone. many very littl coyns are found here like flatted peas, they call 'em mites. Mr. *Hardy* has a large urn with the face of a woman on the out-ſide. in this ſame field near *Whites-bridg* are great foundations of building. coyns are often found too at the loweſt edg of the water, when the tide is gone off, and in dry ſeaſons. on the eaſt ſide of the river has been a camp. Returning by *Tilbridg* lane, upon the top of the heath is a ſpring which they ſay flows and abates with the tide in the *Trent*, tho' five miles off. the like is reported of divers others hereabouts.

From the place where the roads branch out before ſpoken of, I proceeded on the *Hermen-ſtreet* northward, to *Spittle* on the ſtreet. there are milliary ſtones ſet upon the road all the way. 'tis very delightful riding, being wholly champaign, or heath. of theſe ſtones I believe ſome are *Roman*, others later croſſes, perhaps to ſupply their place. ſome *tumuli* ſcatter'd here and there. this place no doubt was a manſion, becauſe a little beck runs thro' it ariſing hard by. and 'tis ten mile from *Lincoln*, a convenient diſtance. I took the bearing of the road juſt north and ſouth. here's an hoſpital, ſaid to be founded 1308. and great foundations all around, ſome of which are probably *Roman*. at preſent the village conſiſts of two farm houſes, a chappel, an inn and a ſeſſion's houſe. three or four *tumuli* near the town. upon the chappel is a ſilly *latin* inſcription

fui anno domini 1398
non fui —— 1594 } *dom. dei & pauperum*
ſum —— 1616

Qui hanc Deus hunc deſtruet.

Upon the ſeſſion's houſe

Hæc domus dat, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos. 1620.

underneath a coat palè of ſix, on a bend three annulets with the arms of *Ulſter*. over the door, *fiat juſtitia* 1619. All this whole country is a quarry juſt beneath the ſurface. Beyond *Spittle* woodland begins. by *Broughton* a vein of deep ſand well planted with coneys. at all theſe towns upon the *Roman* road coyns and antiquitys are found, *Hibberſtow*, *Gainſthorp*, *Broughton*, *Roxby*, &c. at *Sandton* has been a *Roman* pottery. between *Scalby* and *Manton* is a *Roman* camp. in *Appleby* is a place call'd *Julian*'s bower. at *Kirton*, *John* of *Gaunt* had a ſeat; twenty nine towns round about held of him in ſocage. I take *Broughton* to be another ſtation becauſe of its name, and that a brook runs thro' it, ſo that the interval between *Lincoln* and *Wintringham* is coveniently divided into three parts, ten miles each, by *Spittle* and *Broughton*, the whole being thirty *Roman* miles. *Thornholm* a mitred priory, there's but another in *England*, *Spalding*. *Risby* and *Gokewell*, two nunnerys, ſome ſmall remains of both. to the left is *Normanby*, where the late duke of *Buckingham* was born, and whence his title.

We kept the road all the way, tho' ſome time it paſſes over littl bogs, and at laſt about *Winterton* is enclos'd. it terminates in ſome arabl, where

WINTRINGHAM. RO. *town.*

it's well nigh loſt a mile ſouth of *Wintringham.* upon a riſing ground at the end of the *Roman* road a little to the right, and half a mile eaſt of the preſent *Wintringham*, ſtood the old *Roman* town, of which they have a perfect knowledge, and plow'd up great foundations within memory. 'tis now a common, skirted by the marſhes upon the *Humber*. the ſoil hereabouts is clay. this ſcite of old *Wintringham*, as call'd, was almoſt enclos'd with water in its firſt condition, having only a ſlip of land towards the *roman* road as an entrance. the valley weſtward between it and the town is now call'd the old haven, where three elm trees ſtand. the eaſt is bounded by the mouth of the *Ankham*, which I ſuppoſe is *ang* in britiſh, broad *avon* river, from its broad marſhes. the city was plow'd up ſix year ago, and great numbers of antiquitys found, now loſt; great pavements, chimney-ſtones, *&c.* often breaking their plows. in ſeveral places they found ſtreets made of ſea ſand and gravel. 'tis a *peninſula* between the *Humber* and *Ankham*, and had moſt opportunely a fine ſpring on the eaſt ſide, which no doubt was embrac'd by the *Romans*. 'tis likewiſe a great rarity in nature, ariſing ſo near the ſea in a clayy marſh. there is ſtonework left round it, and an iron ladle to drink at, which is done frequent ly by travellers, as with a religious neceſſity. ſeveral intakes have been made beyond this city in memory of man, which drives the *Humber* farther off, and increaſes the marſh. 'tis half a mile between it and old town. the old haven mouth is call'd *Flaſhmire*. this place is over againſt *Brough*, the *Roman* town on the *Yorkſhire* ſhore, but 'tis rather more eaſtward, ſo that with the tide coming in they ferry'd over very commodiouſly thither, and even now they are forced to take the tide. *buck bean trefoil* grows upon all the bogs hereabouts. the bearing of the end of the *Roman* way is preciſely north and ſouth as at *Lincoln*: ſo that 'tis a true meridian line from the weſt end of the cathedral. the preſent *Wintringham* is a dirty poor place, but ſtill a corporation, and the mayor is choſen only out of one ſtreet next the old town, where was a chappel; the bell of it now hangs in a wooden frame by the pillory, and makes a moſt ridiculous appearance. here is ſtill a ferry from a ſmall creek kept open by ſome freſhes. 'twas ill-judg'd of travellers to deſert the old *Roman* way and ferry, and turn the road to *Barton*, where the *Humber* is much broader and very dangerous, for no other reaſon but becauſe 'tis ſomewhat nearer and over aginſt *Hull.* but the ſaving three miles riding does not compenſate for the time or hazard of ſo uncouth a paſſage. I am perſuaded the old name of this ſtation was *Abontrus*, the ſame as the name of the river, whence they have form'd the mimic *Wintringham*. here is a vaſt jawbone or rib of a whale that has lain time out of mind, like that at St. *James*'s. *Wintringham* church ſtands on the end of the *Lincolnſhire alpes*. Well may the *Humber* take its name from the noiſe it makes. my landlord, who is a ſailor, ſays in a high wind 'tis incredibly great and terribl, like the craſh and daſhing together of ſhips. The *Roman* way beyond the *Humber* at *Brough* is continu'd in *Yorkſhire*, but of its progreſs that way I can ſay nothing at preſent, this being the northern boundary of my expeditions.

From the termination of the *Hermen-ſtreet* juſt by the knoll of old *Wintringham* and the hedg on the ſide of a common, a leſſer vicinal branch of a *roman* road goes directly weſt to *Aukborough*, paſſing over *Whitton* brook. all the ground hereabouts terminates at the *Humber* in longitudinal ridges going north and ſouth, and all ſteep like a cliff to the weſt, plain

and

and level eaſtward. *Aukborough* I viſited, becauſe I ſuſpected it the *Aquis* of the *Romans*, in *Ravennas*, and I was not deceiv'd, for I preſently deſcry'd the *roman caſtrum*. there are two little *tumuli* upon the end of the road entring the town. The *roman* caſtle is ſquare, 300 foot each ſide, the entrance north, the weſt ſide is objected to the ſteep cliff hanging over the *Trent*, which here falls into the *Humber*. for this caſtle is very conveniently plac'd in the north-weſt angle of *Lincolnſhire*, as a watch tower over all *Nottinghamſhire* and *Yorkſhire*, which it ſurveys. hence you ſee the *Ouſe* coming from *York*, and downward the *Humber* mouth, and all over the iſle of *Axholm*. much ſalt marſh is gain'd from all theſe rivers, tho' now and then they reclaim and alter their courſe. then they diſcover the ſubterraneous trees lodg'd here at the deluge in great abundance, along the banks of all the three rivers. the wood is hard and black and ſinks like a ſtone. Here's likewiſe other plentiful reliques of the deluge in the ſtones, *viz.* ſea ſhells of all ſorts, where a *vertuoſo* might furniſh his cabinet. ſometime a ſtone is full of one ſort of ſhell, ſometime of another. ſometime of little globules like the ſpawn of fiſhes. I view'd 'em with great pleaſure. I am told the camp is now call'd *counteſs cloſe*, and they ſay a counteſs of *Warwick* liv'd there; perhaps own'd the eſtate, but there are no marks of building, nor I believe ever were. the *vallum* and ditch are very perfect. before the north entrance is a ſquare plot call'd *the green*, where I ſuppoſe the *roman* ſoldiers lay *pro caſtris*. in it is a round work form'd into a labyrinth, which they call *Julian's bower*. the church is of good ſtone, has a ſquare tower, but the quire ruinous, excluded by a wooden partition. between it and the way to the marſhes a good ſpring riſing out of the cliff. I dare ſay no antiquary ever viſited this place ſince the *Romans* left it, for the people were perfectly ignorant of any matters we could enquire about, and as to finding coyns *&c.* they would make us no other anſwer than laughing at us. but I heard ſince from other good hands that they have been found here in great numbers.

AQUIS.

Becauſe I have frequently found theſe places call'd *Julian's bower*, both at *roman* towns and others, but eſpecially very common in *Lincolnſhire*, I conſider'd what ſhould be the meaning of them, and ſhall here give my thoughts about it. They are generally upon open green places by the ſide of roads or rivers, upon meadows and the like near a town. the name often remains tho' the place be alter'd and cultivated, and the lovers of antiquity, eſpecially of the inferior claſs, always ſpeak of 'em with great pleaſure, and as if there were ſomthing extraordinary in the thing, tho' they cannot tell what. very often they are call'd *Troy* town. what generally appears at preſent is no more than a circular work made of banks of earth in the faſhion of a maze or labyrinth, and the boys to this day divert themſelves with running in it one after another, which leads them by many windings quite thro' and back again.

JULIAN'S BOWER.

Upon a little reflection I concluded that this is the antient *roman* game, and 'tis admirabl that both name and thing ſhould have continu'd thro' ſuch diverſity of people. tho' now 'tis well nigh periſh'd, ſince the laſt age has diſcourag'd the innocent and uſeful ſports of the common peopl, by an injudicious and unneceſſary zeal for religion, which has drove them into worſe methods of amuſement. I imagine too this was a practice of the antient *Britons*, many of which were of *Phrygian* extract, coming from the borders of *Thrace*, therefore deriv'd it from the ſame fountain as the

the *Romans*. this was upon their *maii campi*, but I ſhall not ſpeak of them here, and the *Turks* I apprehend learnt it hence, for 'tis their diverſion too. as to the name *bower*, it ſignifies not an arbor, or pleaſant ſhady retirement in this place, but *borough*, or any work made with ramparts of earth, as camps and the like. and 'tis my thoughts many works which have been taken for camps, were only made for this purpoſe, whereof two I met with in this journey, that at *Aſhwel*, and *Maidenbower* near *Dunſtabl*. the name of *Julian* undoubtedly refers to *Julus* the ſon of *Æneas*, who firſt brought it into *Italy*, as is admirably deſcrib'd by *Virgil* in his v. *Æneid*. and kept up by the *Romans* with great pomp and annual feſtivity. *Auguſtus* was particularly fond of it, and took it as a compliment to his family. that they call theſe places *Troy* town proves the ſame. hear the poet,

Hunc morem hos curſus atque hæc certamina primus
Aſcanius, longam muris cum cingeret Albam
Rettulit, & priſcos docuit celebrare latinos.
Quo puer ipſe modo, ſecum quo Troia pubes.
Albani docuere ſuos, hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma & patrium ſervavit honorem:
Trojaque nunc pueri trojanum dicitur agmen.

This game long ſince, this martial exerciſe
Aſcanius brought, when *Alba*'s walls he rear'd.
Whence the old *Latins* celebrate the ſame,
As he a lad, with him the *Trojan* youth.
The *Albans* taught it theirs. from them great *Rome*
Learnt it, and to their country's honour call
The game old *Troy*, the boys the *Trojan* band.

I conceiv this game was of two ſorts; that perform'd on foot; that on horſback, or in chariots; the intent of both was to exerciſe the youth in warlike activity, for 'twas a ſort of mock fight. that on foot was the *Pyrrhic* dance. *Suetonius* ſays, *luſus ipſe quem vulgo pyrrhicum appellant Troja vocatur*. if we carry it up to its firſt original, we muſt affirm it was invented by the *Corybantes*, *Idei dactyli*, *Curetes*, whoſe inſtitution when confirm'd among the *Romans*, was continu'd by the prieſts call'd *Salii*, dancing in armor and claſhing their weapons together with ſome ſort of conſort. likewiſe the real ſoldiers had the ſame feſtival which they call'd *armiluſtrium*, celebrated on the 19 *Octob*. of which *Varro* gives us an account *de lingua lat*. *Suetonius* mentions it in *Tiberio*, *c*. 72. this, whether perform'd on foot or horſeback, by children, prieſts or ſoldiers, was manifeſtly the ſame thing. their geſtures, turnings, returnings, knots and figures, their aſſaults, retreat and the like were aptly repreſented by mazes and labyrinths, which very compariſon *Virgil* uſes.

Ut quondam Cretâ fertur labyrinthus in altâ,
Parjetibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuiſſe dolum, qua ſigna ſequendi
Falleret indeprenſus & irremeabilis error.

Such was in *Crete* the labyrinth of yore,
In crooked tracks immur'd, a thouſand ways
Doubtful and dark. whence the return obſcure,
Inextricabl, in endleſs mazes loſt.

'Tis likely theſe works of ours made in the turf were caſt up, in order to teach the children the method of it. that on foot is elegantly deſcrib'd by *Claudian de* VI. *conſul. Honorii*, v. 622.

Armatos hic ſæpe choros, certaque vagandi
Textas lege fugas, inconfuſoſque recurſus,
Et pulchras errorum artes, jucundaque Martis
Cernimus: inſonuit cum verbere ſigna magiſter.
Mutatoſque edunt pariter tot pectora motus,
In latus alliſis clypeis, aut rurſus in altum
Vibratis. grave parma ſonat mucronis acuti
Murmure, & umbonum pulſu modulante reſultans;
Ferreus alterno concentus clauditur enſe.

Here have I ſeen the armed rings revolve
In artful flights, in order then advance,
Attack, retire in all the forms of war,
Their eye ſtill on the ſignal of the chief.
Then face about, ringing their brazen ſhields
Againſt their corſlets, or uplifted high
Threaten the ecchoing skys. whilſt ſteely blades
Harſh murmur, and the clanging targets ſound
Alternate ſtruck, the martial conſort cloſe.

The equeſtrian games of this denomination requir'd more room and *apparatus* for ſpectators. therefore probably they fenc'd in a larger ſpace of ground of a circular or oval form with a *vallum*, to keep the ſpectators at proper diſtance, and upon which they might more commodiouſly behold the ſport. this I ſuppoſe was provided for by thoſe bowers or burroughs mention'd, where there was no ditch behind, for that would be dangerous if the people crouding one another as is natural on thoſe occaſions, ſhould thruſt the outermoſt from ſuch an elevation. ſo that they were a larger ſort of amphitheaters or circs. and this ſeems expreſly intimated by the great *Mantuan* in thoſe verſes,

Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
In medio ———
Et tuba commiſſos medio canit aggere ludos.

Theſe games on horſeback he thus deſcribes,

Olli diſcurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis ſolvere choris, rurſuſque vocati
Convertere vias, infeſtaque tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt curſus alioſque recurſus
Adverſis ſpatiis, alternoſque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnæque cient ſimulachra ſub armis.
Et nunc terga fugâ nudant; nunc ſpicula vertunt
Infenſi, factâ pariter nunc pace feruntur.

They ride by pairs, the martial cavalcade
Triple battallions form, which open firſt
With adverſe front, and ſhow of dreadful fight.
Then new careers they take, wheeling about

In various circles and ſelf-ending orbs,
In all the mazy arts and forms of war.
Now turn their backs, and now afreſh attack.
At length in peaceful order all march off.

It ſeems that our turnaments, ſo much in faſhion till queen *Elizabeth*'s time, are remainders of theſe warlike diverſions; and the triple order by which they were conducted, may poſſibly be imitated in ſome degree by the common figure in dancing call'd the hedg, or the hay, both which I ſuppoſe is deriv'd from the *Saxon hæg*, perhaps from the *latin agger*.

We paſs'd by the ſpring of old *Wintringham* and the *Marſh* at the mouth of the *Ankham*, which is a vaſt tract of land left by the ſea; and came to *Feriby* ſluice, a ſtately bridg of 3 arches with ſluices for voydance of the water into the ſea, but now broken down and lying in diſmal ruins by the negligence of the undertakers. whence travellers are oblig'd to paſs the river in a paltry ſhort boat, commanded by a little old deaf fellow with a long beard. into this boat you deſcend by the ſteep of the river, thro' a deep miry clay full of ſtones and ſtakes. nor is the aſcent on the other ſide any better, both dangerous and difficult. this, with the hideous ruins of the bridg, like the picture of hell gates in *Milton*, and the terrible roar of the water paſſing thro' it, fitly repreſented *Virgil*'s deſcription of *Charon*'s ferry. nor would a poet wiſh for a better ſcene to heighten his fancy, were he to paint out the horrors of the confines of hell.

Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic cæno vaſtaque voragine gurges
Æſtuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas & flumina ſervat
Terribili ſquallore Charon, cui plurima mento
Canicies inculta jacet ——— Æn. vi.

Hence the way leads to *Fereby* forlorn,
Where *Ankam*'s oozy flood with hideous roar
Tears up the ſands and ſluices ruin'd vaults.
A ſquallid *Charon* the dread ferry plys
In leaky skull, whoſe furrow'd cheeks lye deep
With hoary beard inſconc'd ——

When we had mounted the precipice again from the water, and paid our naul to the inexorable ferryman, we had ſeveral clayy lakes to ride over, unpaſſable in winter. two roads lead you to the town, a ſorry ragged place, where upon the ſtocks is wrote, *fear God, honour the King*. The church is ſet reſpecting no points of the compaſs, and juſt under the ſide of a precipice, ſo that you may almoſt leap from it upon the ſteeple. when we clim'd the hill, 'twas a long while before we could find the way to *Barton*, and ſcarce could the people direct us to it, tho' but two mile off. at length, after wandring ſome time backward and forward, we hit upon the road, and as men eſcap'd the *ſtygian* pool, with pleaſure ſurvey'd *Barton*, riding all the way thro' corn fields, overlooking the *Humber* and *Hull*. *Barton* from hence makes a pretty proſpect, having two churches, ſeveral mills, and the houſes pleaſantly intermixt with trees. this hill is wholly chalk, and anſwer'd on the oppoſite ſhore by another of the

the ſame nature. this is at preſent the paſſage acroſs the *Humber* to *Yorkſhire*, and we pleas'd our ſelves at this time only with the diſtant view of it, and the neighboring *Hull*. we could ſee the flag upon the caſtle.

BARROW. Britiſh *temple*.

At *Barrow* we were ſurpriz'd with a caſtle, as the inhabitants call it, upon the ſalt marſh; upon view of the works I wonder'd not that they ſay it was made by *Humber* when he invaded *Brittan*, in the time of the *Trojan Brutus*, for 'tis wholly diſſonant from any thing I had ſeen before. but after ſufficient *examen* I found it to be a temple of the old *Brittons*, therefore to be refer'd to another occaſion. a little eaſtward hence we viſited *Thornton* college, a great abby founded by *Wm. le Gros* earl of *Albemarl* 1139. the gatehouſe is very perfect, a vaſt tower or caſtle wherein all methods of *Gotic* architecture for offence and defence are employ'd. there is a great ditch before it, acroſs which a bridg with walls on each hand, and arches that ſupport a broad battlement to defend the acceſs. before it two low round towers. this ſtands oblique to the building like the bridge at the tower gate, the better to keep off aſſailants by arrows ſhot thro' many narrow loopholes. there was a portcullis at the great gate and behind it another gate of oak. there are no windows in front. over it are three old clumſy ſtatues in as ordinary niches. a woman ſeeming a queen, or the virgin *Mary*. to the right a man with a lamb, I ſuppoſe St. *John* baptiſt. to the left a biſhop or abbot with a croſier. the lamb is introduc'd in ſeveral other places. in the battlements above the gate are the figures of men cut in ſtone as looking down. on both ſides this tower goes a ſtrong wall embattel'd, ſupported by internal arches, with towers at proper diſtances. along the ditch within the gate are ſpacious rooms and ſtaircaſes of good ſtone and ribwork arches. upon taking down an old wall there, they found a man with a candleſtick, table and book, who was ſuppos'd to have been immur'd. when you enter the ſpacious court, a walk of trees conducts you to the ruins of the church. part of the ſouth-eaſt corner is left between the choir and tranſept, and behind that ſome of the chapterhouſe, which was octagonal. the whole plan of the church is eaſily diſcoverable, and round about it the foundations of a quadrangle, and lodgings, to the ſouth of which now ſtands a dwelling-houſe, which I ſuppoſe was the abbot's lodge. here are great motes and fiſh-ponds, ſubterraneous vaults and paſſages. the whole monaſtery being incompaſs'd by a deep ditch and high rampart, to ſecure the religious from robbers, becauſe near the ſea. A mile eaſt of *Thornton* are the ruins of another great caſtle call'd *Kelingholme*. In *Goſwel* pariſh northward is *Burham*, a chappel now become a farmhouſe, which belong'd to the monaſtery. in the ſame pariſh near the *Humber* is *Verecourt*, which belong'd to the antient family of that name. good land hereabouts well wooded. they find *roman* coyns all about. Two mile weſt of *Thornton* is a great *roman* camp call'd *Yarborough*, which ſurveys the whole hundred denominated from it, and all the ſea coaſt. vaſt quantitys of *roman* coyns have been found here. Mr. *Howſon* of *Kenington* hard by, has pecks of them, many of *Licinius*.

YARBOROUGH. Ro. *Camp*.

Hence we journey'd to *Caſter*, upon another ridg of the *downs*, running north and ſouth, ſlaunting off eaſtward to the ſea, and ſteep all the way weſtward, reaching from the *Humber* to the *Witham* below *Lincoln*. a vein of ſand again, and alike ſtockt with rabbits, anſwering to that on the other ſide the *Ankam* at *Sandton*, but a little more ſouthward. From the hill juſt above *Caſter*, you have an admirabl proſpect

both

both eaſt and weſt, this way to the mouth of the *Humber*, the *Spurnhead* promontory, the *Sunk iſland* and the whole country of *Holderneſs* in *Yorkſhire*: that way all the ſea coaſt of *Lincoln* ſtretch'd out in a long bow, jutting into the ſea, full of creeks and harbours. ſouth and weſt the whole county of *Lincoln* lys under the eye, but the hight of *Lincoln* minſter particularly pleaſes, which is here ſeen by the edg of the cliff ſouth of *Caſter*, and preſents a very *romantic* landskip.

CASTER. Ro. *town.* The town of *Caſter* is half way down this weſtern ſteep, and in nothing more that I have ſeen, did the *Romans* ſhew their fine *genius* for choice of a ſtation, than this. there is a narrow promontory jutts forward to the weſt, being a rock full of ſprings, level at top, and on this did they build their town. One may eaſily gueſs at the original *roman* ſcheme upon which 'twas founded, and now in the main preſerv'd. this whole town takes in three ſquares of full 300 feet each, two of which are allotted to the caſtle, the third is an *area* lying to the eaſt before it, between it and the hill, which is ſtill the mercat place. the ſtreets are all ſet upon theſe ſquares, and at right angles. at each end are two outlets, going obliquely at the corners to the country round about, two above, two deſcending the hill thus diſtributed. the north-eaſt to the *Humber* mouth, ſouth-eaſt to *Louth*, north-weſt to *Wintringham*, ſouth-weſt to *Lincoln*. what is the meaning of this place being call'd *Thongcaſter*, among ſome others in *England*, I know not. one in *Kent*. but it gave occaſion to the ſame fanciful report of its original, as queen *Dido*'s founding *Carthage*, upon as much ground as ſhe could encompaſs with an oxes hide cut into thongs. and a perſon in the town told me there was an hiſtory of the building *Caſter* in *Virgil*, and offer'd to ſhow it me. I ſhould not have thought this worth mentioning had not Mr. *Camden* ſpoke of it, as if he believ'd it to be true. but there can be no doubt that this caſtl was built long before *Hengiſt*'s time, for I ſaw enough of the old *Roman* wall to evince its founders. one great piece ſtands on the verge of the church-yard, another by a houſe. there are more behind the ſchoolhouſe in the paſtures, and I have met with many men that have dug at its foundations in ſeveral other places. 'tis built of white rag ſtone laid ſome time ſide ways, ſome time flat, in mortar exceedingly hard, full of pebbles and ſand, nor is it mixt to any fineneſs. ſo that I conjecture 'twas the method of the *Romans* to pour the mortar on liquid, as ſoon as the lime was ſlak'd. thus the heat and moiſture ſtrugling together, created a moſt ſtrict union or attraction between the lime and ſtone, the motion favoring their approximation, and the lime no doubt being made of the ſame ſtone, promoted a more intimate union between the cement and the hard materials by ſimilitude of parts. I ſuppoſe this narrow tongue of land was thus encompaſs'd with a wall quite to the mercat-place, objecting only its end to the plain before the hill, the reſt ſtanding upon the ſtony precipice. from under the caſtle walls almoſt quite round riſe many quick ſprings, but *Syfer* ſpring is moſt famous, having now four fluxes of water from between the joints of great ſtones laid flat like a wall and join'd together with lead, probably firſt by the *Romans*, for 'tis under their wall; ſhaded over with trees very pleaſantly. this is the morning and evening rendezvous of the ſervant-maids, where conſequently intelligence is given of all domeſtic news. they ſay within memory it ran much quicker, ſo that the water projected three or four foot from the wall, others ſay that originally it ran in one ſtream like the ſheet

of a caſcade. *Syfer* ſpring no doubt is the *ſaxon ſyfer*, pure, clean, as the ſtream here deſerves to be call'd. There is a place by the fold ſouth-weſt of the church ſtill call'd *Caſtl-hill*, where many bodys have been dug up. I am inclinabl to think the meaning of *Thong-caſtl* to be fetch'd from *Thane Degen, ſaxonicè miles, præfectus*, analogous to the *latin comes*. here 'tis likely our *Saxon* anceſtors plac'd a garriſon of troops to ſecure this country as they conquer'd from the *Roman Brittons*. in the church is a monumental effigies in ſtone of a knight of the name of *Hundon*, another of a lady, anotherof a knight of St. *John* of *Jeruſalem*, croſs-legg'd.

In *Snarford* church ſome fine monuments in alabaſter of the family of St. *Pauls*. Return we now to *Lindum*,

Sol medium cœli conſcenderat igneus orbem
Cum muros arcemque procul & rara domorum
Tecta vides, modo quæ romana potentia cœlo
Æquavit—— Virg. Æ. viii.

A mile north upon the *Foſs* is a *tumulus* of hard ſtone, call'd the caſtl.

From hence I determin'd to proceed to *London* all the way on the *Roman* road, which perhaps has not been ſo ſcrupulouſly travell'd upon for this thouſand years. the intent which I executed, was to perform the whole ſixth journey in *Antoninus* his itinerary, of which I ſhall give as compleat an account as can be expected, conſidering how totally moſt of the ſtations here are eras'd, and that I was reſolv'd ſo far to imitate an antient traveller, as to dine and lie at a *Roman* town all the way if poſſibl, and ſometime in danger of faring as meanly as a *Roman* ſoldier, nor could I always readily ſay

Longum iter hic nobis minuit mutatio crebra,
Manſio ſub noctem claudit ubique diem.

Add to this that the whole was new to me, that I had almoſt every place to find out, that I was alone, and had no other guide than what Mr. *Gale* has pointed out to us, who is the firſt that hit upon the true notion of this road. and I doubt not but the reader's candor will overlook the errors or imperfections of this ſimple narration, of what I could obſerve my ſelf, and fiſh out from the uncouth relations of the country-peopl, who for one half of the way had never heard of enquirys of this ſort, ſince any memory; and were too apt to be moroſe upon that occaſion, thinking I had ſome deſign upon their farms in my inquiſitiveneſs.

This journey proceeds from *Lincoln* upon the great *Foſs* road as it tends to the *Bath* quite thro' *Nottinghamſhire* and *Leiceſterſhire* (but moſt terribly defac'd) till it meets with and croſſes (having gone 60 miles) the great *Watling-ſtreet* coming from *Cheſter*, and going to *Dover*, at *High-croſs* in *Warwickſhire*. hence to *London* about ninety miles more, I went upon this *Watling-ſtreet*, which compleats that journey of the *itinerary*. *Foſs* road.

I apprehend the *Foſs* is the name tranſmitted thro' the *britiſh*, which comes from digging, as being an artificial road, whence they are often call'd dikes, a word of contrary ſignifications, as the *latin altus*. Deſcending ſouthwards where the *Foſs* parts with the *Hermen-ſtreet* below *Lincoln* by

the abby without the moſt ſouthern gate, and paſſing over the river *Witham* by *Bracebridg* before it comes to *Lincoln*: I ſoon perceiv'd my ſelf upon the *Foſs* road by its ſtrait ridg carry'd over the barren moory ground, by a mill near *Stickham*. hard by lyes a ſtone croſs of good height of one piece, vulgarly call'd *Robin Hood's Whetſtone* upon the *Foſs*, and is call'd ſometime the three mile ſtone. the elevation of the road is ſtill preſerv'd, the common road going round about. 'tis much overgrown with goſs and the moor but thinly ſo, its ſtrait length eaſily diſtinguiſhabl for that reaſon. it butts a good deal to the eaſt of *Lincoln*. between *Bracebridg* and its union with the *Hermen* way, ſome pavement is left of flag ſtone ſet edgwiſe. the road beyond the *moor* goes thro' the encloſures of *Hikeham* and *Thorp*, then enters *Morton* lane, very pleaſantly ſet on both ſides with woods full of game. And ſo journeying to the ſpace of about 12 *roman* miles, I found *Collingham* on my right hand. there is a high barrow or *tumulus* call'd *Potters* hill, where they ſay was a *roman* pottery. it ſtands upon an eminence commanding a proſpect both ways upon the road. half a mile further is *Brough*, the undouted *Crocolana* of the *Romans*. 'tis three mile north of *Newark*. Great plenty of wild ſaffron grows hereabouts, whence I once thought the name came, ſignifying the ſaffron field, from the *Celtic* word a field or encloſure (*Lhan.*) In the later times of the empire, when they ſhortned words, 'twas call'd *Colana*, and ſome critic reſtoring *Croco* to it, doubled the ſecond ſyllable, whence 'tis found in *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*, *Crococolanum*. but I judg Mr. *Baxter*'s derivation of it is right, *ericetum pulchrum*. the ground is very woody and pleaſant, and full of goſs or heath, in *welſh grûg*. From *Colana*, *Collinghams* two miles off probably had their name, ſpringing up from its ruins, as well as *Newark*, the *Saxons* approaching nearer the water ſide; the *Trent* and the *Foſs* road being neglected, which ſupported the *roman* town by travellers chiefly. *Collinghams* ſtand upon a mere or rivulet, abounding with ſprings call'd the *Fleet*, running into the *Trent*. the lands at *Collingham* belong to *Peterburgh* church, probably the gift of ſome king. they have a report that one arch of *ſouth Collingham* church came from *Brough*, which is probably true of the whole. they ſay *Collingham* was a mercat town before *Newark*; and that *Brough* was a famous place in time of the *Danes*, who deſtroy'd it in *Edmund Ironſide*'s days. *Danethorp* is hard by, the ſeat lately of lady *Grey*.

CROCOLANA.

At *Brough* no *roman* token viſible, but the remarkabl ſtraitneſs of all the roads and by-lanes thereabouts. the city has been moſt perfectly level'd by the plow, ſo that the mark of ridg and furrow remains in the very road; the hedgrows were planted ſince. were it not for many diſtinguiſhing tokens, one may be apt to conclude as *Florus* did, *laborat annalium fides ut Veios fuiſſe credamus*. they ſay here was a church upon a place call'd chappel yard, and a font was once taken up there. The old landlady at the little alehouſe, which is the only houſe there, till *Tho. Cope*'s and another were lately built, ſays, that where her fire-place is, the croſs once ſtood, and that the whole is fairy ground and very lucky to live on. there have been many *roman* coyns dug up here, and all the way between it and *Newark*. I bought a large braſs *Fauſtina junior*, lately found in the cornfield over-againſt the alehouſe. in digging too they find great foundations for half a mile together on each ſide the road, with much ruſty iron, iron oar and iron cinders, ſo that it's probabl here was an eminent *roman* forge.

acroſs

acroſs the road was a vaſt foundation of a wall, and part ſtill remains. out of one hole they ſhow'd me, has been dug up 10 or 15 load of ſtone, ſo that it ſhould ſeem to have been a gate. the ſtones at the foundation are obſerv'd to be plac'd edgwiſe, and very large ones, but not of a good ſort. this was the method the *Romans* juſtly thought moſt convenient, in this ſpringy ſoil, for the ſprings riſe here all about, within two foot of the ſurface. they told me ſome very large copper *roman* coyns have been found here, and ſilver too, and many pots, urns, bricks, &c. they call the money *Brough* pennys. the earl of *Stanford* is lord of the mannor, and all is copyhold, probably originally in the crown. the country peopl have a notion that the *Foſs* road is the oldeſt in *England*, and that it was made by *William* the conqueror. this is all that I could learn of this city.which I thought no contemptibl gleaning from the ſhipwrack of time, for

Jam ſeges eſt ubi Troja fuit ——

is true of all the ſtations of this whole journey, more or leſs. and I was glad when any part of the harveſt might be apply'd to the gathering of antiquitys. From hence the road goes extreamly ſtrait to *Newark* between hedgrows, having the ſteeple before us as a *viſto*. but much to their diſgrace it is in very ill repair, nay in ſome places they dig the very ſtone and gravel out of it to mend their ſtreets.

Newark was certainly rais'd from the neighbouring *roman* citys, and has been wall'd about with their remains. the northern gate is compos'd of ſtones ſeemingly of a *roman* cut. and not improbably the *Romans* themſelves had a town here. for many antiquitys are found round about it, eſpecially by the *Foſs* ſide, which runs quite thro' the town. My friend the reverend Mr. *Warburton* of this place, gave me a coyn or two dug up here, and likewiſe this further information, that lately a gentleman digging to plant ſome trees by the *Foſs* road ſide, diſcover'd four urns lying in a ſtrait line and at equal diſtances. they were ſoon broke in pieces by the workmen, imagining to find treaſure therein. in one there was only a rude piece of braſs, about the bulk of a ſmall wallnut, half melted down, with a bit of bone and ſome of the aſhes ſticking in the ſurface thereof, amidſt the other burnt bones and aſhes. he conjectur'd that it was a *fibula* belonging to the habit of the dead. there were ſquare earthen beads in others, which ſeem to be *britiſh*. in another was a ſmall braſs *Lar* about an inch and half long, but much conſum'd by ruſt. he told me likewiſe a pot of *roman* money was found at *Carlton-ſcrope* near them. there are two fine ſtone croſſes at *Newark*. the market place is a ſpacious ſquare, the church is very large and handſome, with a very high ſteepl. NEWARK.

From *Newark* the *Foſs* paſſes by *Queen's ſconce*, one of the great forts erected in the civil wars, and ſo along the *Trent* ſide by *Stoke*, and an inn call'd the *red inn*. we arriv'd at about ſix miles diſtance ſouth of *Newark*, to the ſtation of the *Romans* call'd *Ad pontem*. Eaſt *Bridgford* lys near a mile to the right upon the river *Trent*. doubtleſs there was the bridg over the river, which created the denomination, in the *roman* times; as being the paſſage from the eaſtern parts to thoſe beyond the *Trent*. and as to this particular ſtation upon the road, perhaps a bridg was the ſign of the inn, that travellers might know where to turn out for that purpoſe, for I can't ſuppoſe here was a bridg at the road. at *Bridgford* they told us there were formerly great buildings and cellars on the right as you deſcend AD PONTEM. TAB. XC.

ſcend to the *Trent*, and a key upon the river for veſſels to unlade at. The *roman* ſtation upon the *Foſs* I found to be call'd *Boroughfield*, weſt of the road. here a ſpring ariſes under the hedg call'd *Oldwork* ſpring, very quick, running ore a fine gravel, the only one hereabouts that falls eaſtward, not directly into the neighboring *Trent*, towards *Newton*. hereabouts I ſaw the *roman* foundations of walls and floors of houſes, compos'd after the manner before ſpoken, of ſtones ſett edgwiſe in clay, and liquid mortar run upon them. there are likewiſe ſhort oaken poſts or piles at proper intervals, ſome whereof I pull'd up with my own hands. Dr. *Batteley* tells us of oak very firm found at *Reculver* under the *roman* ciſterns. the earth all around looks very black. they told us that frequently the ſtones were laid upon a bed of peaſe-ſtraw and ruſh rope or twiſted hay, which remain'd very perfect. houſes ſtood all along upon the *Foſs*, whoſe foundations have been dug up, and carryed to the neighboring villages. they told us too of a moſt famous pavement near the *Foſs* way. cloſe by in a paſture *caſtle hill cloſe*, has been a great building, which they ſay was carry'd all to *Newark*. *John Green* of *Bridgford*, aged 80, told me that he has taken up large foundations there, much antient coyn and ſmall earthen pipes for water. his father, aged near 100, took up many pipes fourſcore yards off the caſtle, and much fine free ſtone, ſome well cut and carved. there have been found many urns, pots and *roman* bricks, but the peopl preſerv'd none of them. and ſome that had coyns would by no means let us ſee them, for fear we were come from the lord of the manor. About a mile farther is a *tumulus* upon an eminence of the road beyond *Bingham* lane, a fine proſpect to *Belvoir* caſtle, *Grantham*, *Nottingham*, the *Trent*, &c. whence I took a ſmall sketch of the road we had paſs'd, regretting the oblivion of ſo many famous antiquitys.

In my journey forwards, upon the declenſion of a ſtiff clayy hill, near the lodg upon the wolds, an inn under a great wood; the pavement upon the road is very manifeſt, of great blue flag ſtones laid edgwiſe very carefully. the quarrys whence they took 'em are by the ſide of the hill. this pavement is 100 foot broad or more. but all the way thence it has been intirely pav'd with red flints, ſeemingly brought from the ſea-coaſts. theſe are laid with the ſmootheſt face upwards upon a bed of gravel over the clayy marl, which reaches beyond *Margidunum*. that we may well ſay,

O quantæ pariter manus laborant!
Hi cædunt nemus, exuuntque montes.
Hi ferro ſcopulos trabeſque cædunt. &c. Stat. Sylv. iv.

This pavement is very broad, and viſibl where not cover'd with dirt, and eſpecially in the frequent breaches thereof. They preſerve a report ſtill that it was thus pav'd all the way from *Newark* to *Leiceſter*, and that the *Foſs* way went thro' *Leiceſter* ſhambles. the yard of the lodg in the wold is pav'd with theſe ſame ſtones plundred from the road.

MARGIDVNVM. TAB. XCI.

Willughby brook is the next water. when arriv'd over againſt *Willughby* on the wold on the right, *upper* and *nether Broughton* on the left, you find a *tumulus* on *Willughby* ſide of the road, famous among the country people, 'tis call'd *Croſshill*. upon this they have an anniverſary feſtival. the road parts the two lordſhips, but the name of *Broughton* ſet me to work to find the *roman* town, among the people getting in harveſt.

After

After ſome time I perceiv'd I was upon the ſpot, being a field call'd *Henings*, by which I ſuppoſe is meant the antient meadows. this is upon the brow of the hill overlooking *Willughby* brook, riſing in *Dalby* lordſhip, and playing in pretty *meanders*, along a valley between cornfields, with a moderate water unleſs rais'd by rains. here they ſaid had been an old city call'd *Long billington*. 'tis often call'd the *black field* in common diſcourſe, from the color and exceſſiv richneſs of the ſoil, ſo that they never lay any manure upon it. here is a place call'd *Thieves*, and on the other ſide of the valley a place call'd *Wells* near where now a barn ſtands, and all this length they ſay the city reach'd. and that there was a church on the top of *Wells*, but the city was moſtly on *Willughby* ſide, for the land on the other ſide in *Broughton* lordſhip is poor, whilſt this is luxuriant to the laſt degree. ſo that they affirm a farmer once hapning to ſet his ſheep-fold here, it rotted the corn upon the ſpot, and often he has been forc'd to mow the blade before it ſpindled (in their way of talking.) the ſoil is perfectly black, tho' all the circumjacent land be red, eſpecially north of the valley upon the edg of the hill, and where moſt antiquitys are found; which certainly was the true place, whence the *roman* name ſignifying a marly hill. *Richard Cooper*, aged 72, has found many braſs and ſilver coyns here; there have been ſome of gold. they have a notion of great riches being under ground, and a vulgar report that one balk or mere (*i.e.* a diviſion between the plow'd fields) has as much money under it, as would purchaſe the whole lordſhip. but people have been frighted from digging it by ſpirits, and ſeveral pleaſant ſtories are told thereupon. they have likewiſe a tradition that the city was deſtroy'd by thieves, perhaps from the place ſo call'd. many *moſaic* pavements have been dug up. my landlord *Gee* of *Willughby* ſays, he has upon plowing met with ſuch for five yards together, as likewiſe coyns, pot-hooks, fire ſhovels and the like utenſils, and many large braſs coyns which they took for weights, ounces and half ounces, but upon tryal found 'em ſomewhat leſs. broad ſtones and foundations are frequent upon the ſide of the *Foſs*. ſeveral found at *Wells*. the ground naturally is ſo ſtiff a marl, that at *Willughby* town they pave their yards with ſtones, fetch'd from the *Foſs* way even to the ſlope of their pits, for the cattle to drink at. at *over* and *nether Broughton* and *Willughby* too, the coyns are ſo frequent, that you hear of 'em all the country round. there's a fine proſpect from *Wells* hill every way. whence I drew a little view of the place. in *Willughby* town is a handſome croſs of one ſtone, five yards long. In the time of the reforming rebellion the ſoldiers had ty'd ropes about it to pull it down, but the vicar perſwaded 'em to commute for ſome ſtrong beer, having made an harangue to ſhow the innocence thereof. *Richard Cooper* likewiſe told me of a pot of *roman* money found at *Wilford* near *Nottingham*. TAB. II.

So much for *Margidunum*, of which we may ſay,

Nunc paſſim vix relliquias vix nomina ſervans.

In paſſing forwards towards *Leiceſter* between here and the river *Wrek*, I found the *Foſs* road began to be very obſcure, not only where it has been plow'd up in ſome places; but where it goes over a graſſy common. the reaſon is, travellers have quite worn it away, becauſe of the badneſs of the roads: and the negligence of the people ſo far from repairing it, that they take away the materials. moreover you are oft in danger of

loſing it thro' the many interſections of croſs roads. and ſometimes it is enclos'd with paſtures, or paſſes under the ſides of a wood: therefore upon every hill-top I made an obſervation of ſome remarkeabl object on the oppoſite high ground, which continued the right line, ſo that by going ſtrait forwards I never fail'd of meeting it again. I obſerv'd too that at ſuch a time of the day exactly, the ſun was perpendicular to the road, for it continues the ſame bearing thro' out. this I try'd by the compaſs ſoon after I left *Lincoln*, and when I came to *High-croſs* where it croſſes the *Watling-ſtreet*, and at intermediate places; finding it always butted upon the ſame degree to ſurprizing exactneſs. At *Abketilby* in the vale of *Belvoir* and thereabouts in the quarrys is a vein of rag-ſtone wholly made of ſhells, cover'd with a thin vein of good hewing ſtone. this is in one corner of that great vale, under the *Lincolnſhire alpes*.

SHIPLEY-HILL. Br. *Barrow.*

At *Coſſington* (juſt before I came to the river *Wrek*, parting the countys) is a vaſt barrow, 350 foot long, 120 broad, 40 high or near it, 'tis very handſomely work'd up on the ſides and very ſteep. it ſeems to have loſt ſome of its length at both ends, eſpecially the northern, a torrent running cloſe by. it ſtands exactly north and ſouth, upon the very edg of the ings. and in wet times it muſt be almoſt encompaſs'd with water. they call it *Shipley hill*, and ſay, a great captain call'd *Shipley* was bury'd there. I doubt not but this is of great antiquity and *celtic*, and that the intent of it is rightly preſerv'd by the country people, but as to the name of him I can ſay nothing. on the top are ſeveral oblong doubled trenches cut in the turf, where the lads and laſſes of the adjacent villages meet upon *Eaſter-munday* yearly, to be merry with cakes and ale. I obſerv'd upon the *Foſs* all along, that in almoſt every pariſh were ſuch like tables, for the ſame purpoſe, and ſuch a one I formerly found at *Rowldrich* ſtones in *Oxfordſhire*. near this place at *Radcliff*, ſo call'd from the road, it ſeems that the *Foſs* road paſſes over this brook, and filling up its cavity, made it neceſſary to cut a new chanel, that the road might run ſtrait, and like the *roman Terminus* give place to nothing. Having paſs'd the river it proceeds over the meadows; juſt beyond them is a large round *tumulus*, which I ſuppoſe *roman*; then the road goes ſtrait thro' *Thumarton* and ends full upon the eaſt gate of *Leiceſter*. but before we ſpeak of this ſtation, we muſt with the *Itinerary* make an excurſion to take in *Vernometum*.

VERNOMETUM.

There ſeems to be no *roman* way between *Ratæ* and *Vernometum*, but coming from *Margidunum*, you turn out of the road by *Siſon* over-againſt *Radcliffe* before mention'd. This place is *Borough* or *Erdborough*, *i. e.* the earthy camp, in *Gartre* hundred eaſt of *Leiceſter*. 'Tis a very great *roman* camp upon a very high hill, the north-weſt tip of a ridg of hills and higher than any other part of it, of a moſt delightful and extenſiv proſpect, reaching as far as *Lincoln* one way. the fortification takes in the whole ſummit of the hill, the high rampire is partly compos'd of vaſt looſe ſtones pil'd up and cover'd with turf. 'tis of an irregular figure, humouring the form of the ground, nearly a ſquare, and conform'd to the quarters of the heavens. its length lys eaſt and weſt. the narroweſt end eaſtward. 'tis about 800 foot long. and for the moſt part there is a ditch beſides the rampire, to render the aſcent ſtill more difficult to aſſailants. the entrance is ſouth-weſt at a corner from a narrow ridg. here two rampires advance inwards like the ſides of a gate for greater ſtrength. within is a riſing hill about the middle, and they ſay that vaults have been found there-

abouts. Antiquarians talk of a temple which poſſibly may have been there, and in the time of the *Brittons*; thus the old *Fanum* of *Apollo* at *Delphos* was in a concavity on the top of a hill. the name of *Vernometum* ſignifys a ſacred plain, as they tell us from autority. it contains about 16 acres. ſeveral ſprings riſe from under the hill on all ſides, and I obſerv'd the rock thereof is compos'd intirely of ſea ſhells. they frequently carry away the ſtones that form the rampires to mend the roads with. the town it ſelf is now but a ſmall village. there is another *roman* caſtle ſouthward near *Tilton*, but not ſo big as *Borough-hill*. a petrifying ſpring near it, and a *roman* road as thought call'd *long hedges*. I am not without ſuſpicion that the true name is *Verometum*, and muſt be ſought for ſome where near a river.

Leiceſter is the *Ratæ Coritanorum* of the *Romans*. the trace of the *roman* wall quite round is diſcoverabl without difficulty, eſpecially in the gardens about *Senvy* gate. there was a ditch on the outſide, very viſibl in the gardens thereabouts. 'tis 2500 *roman* feet long, and as much broad towards the ſouth-eaſt, 2000 *roman* feet broad to the north-weſt. this was repair'd by *Edelfleda*, a noble *Saxon* lady, *anno* 914. but the ſtorys in Mr. *Camden* of the piles it ſtood on, and the indiſſolubl tenacity of the mortar, ſeems meant of the *roman* work. the ſtreets run in the manner we obſerv'd of *Camboritum*, the length of the city being from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. there is a *roman* muſive pavement in a cellar, in part remaining, of a perſon ſtanding by a deer, *Cupid* drawing his bow, delineated in differently color'd ſmall ſtones as uſual. the old work call'd *Jewry wall* is compos'd of rag-ſtone and *roman* brick, ſeveral fragments and foundations are in all the houſes hereabouts of this building whatever it were, as well as in the adjacent church, which ſeems to be built in the very *area* of it, and out of its ruins. Not far off is a place call'd *Holy bones*, where abundance of bones of oxen have been dug up, the *exuvia* of their ſacrifices. this is however a moſt noble piece of *roman* antiquity, and I lament it ſhould be ſo much abus'd. Many *roman* coyns are found at *Leiceſter*. at the entrance into *white fryars*, a pot full dug up about five years ago, and many great foundations. at St. *Mary de Pree*'s abby they dug up a body about three years ago, which they ſuppos'd to be cardinal *Wolſey*'s. In this abby is nought worth ſeeing but a pleaſant terras walk, ſupported by an embattail'd wall, with lunets hanging over the river and ſhadow'd with trees. the little remains of the old building are new modell'd by later hands, and ſcarce to be diſtinguiſh'd. it was made a dwelling-houſe ſince the diſſolution, and that is now ſpoil'd of floors, roof, and windows, and the naked walls are left to daily ruin and pillage. the ſpot of the abby is turn'd into a garden. they ſhow us a place in it where has been much ſearch for the famous cardinal's body, but it did not ſeem to me a likely place. the church, tho' wholly eras'd, did not probably come out ſo far toward the river. indeed there is thorough work made of all the religious houſes at *Leiceſter*, and ſcarce one ſtone left in its original ſcite. St. *Margaret*'s church was a biſhop's ſee in the time of the *Saxon* kings. within the caſtle is a collegiat hoſpital, founded by *Henry* earl of *Lancaſter*, who with his ſon *Henry* duke of *Lancaſter* lye buryed in the chappel. the church was very fine, demoliſh'd in the ſuppreſſion. here, ſay ſome, was bury'd *Richard* III. this caſtle was built by *Simon de Montfort*. there is a very pretty arch reaching acroſs the river call'd *Bowbridg* at *blackfryers*, under which they have a notion that king *Richard* III. was bury'd, which ſeems

RATAE Coritanorum. TAB. XCII.

TAB. LV.

to

to allude to the *britiſh* romance that tells of king *Leir* being buryed here half a mile ſouthward from *Leiceſter* upon the edg of the meadows is a long ditch call'd *Rawdikes*, upon view of the place I found it to be a *britiſh curſus*. king *Charles* I. when beſieging *Leiceſter*, lay at the vicarage houſe at *Elſton*, and during the ſtorm of the town when his men took and pillag'd it, he ſtood, as they report, upon the banks of this *Rawdikes*. about *Feb.* 172½. a teſſelated pavement was found on the other ſide the river about *Wanlip*, with coyns of *Conſtantine*, broken urns, a human ſcull, *&c.* a foundation by it, doubtleſs of the houſe that cover'd it.

RAWDIKES *a* br. *curſus.*

Soon after you go from *Leiceſter*, taking the *Foſs* at *Bronſtongate*, you come to ſome encloſures and troubleſome gates acroſs the road. here they have fenc'd it out into a narrow ſcantling, ſcarce the bredth of a coach, to the ſhame as well as the detriment of the country, ſuffering ſo ſcandalous an encroachment. I travell'd by *Narborow* on the weſt ſide of the river, and a very wet journey under foot for one that was reſolv'd to keep upon the road. ſometime I rode half a mile up to the horſe's belly in water upon the *Roman* pavement. the river *Soar* running near its eaſt-ſide, it's carry'd over many bogs, quags and ſprings for miles together with a viſibl pavement of great round coggles by *Sharnford*, ſo call'd from the cauſey. approaching *High-croſs* it enters encloſures again, and is croſs'd by ſome more lakes ſcarce paſſabl. juſt upon the edg of *Leiceſterſhire* and *Warwickſhire* at *High-croſs* I met the *Watling-ſtreet*, my future conductor.

Benonis ſtands in the interſection of the two great *roman* roads, that traverſe the kingdom obliquely, and ſeems to be the center of *England*, and higheſt ground, for from hence rivers run every way. The *Foſs* went a-croſs the back-ſide of the inn, and ſo towards *Bath*. The ground hereabouts the ſcite of the antient city is very rich, and many antiquitys, ſtones, *roman* bricks, *&c.* have been dug up. *roman* coyns were found when they plow'd the field weſt of the croſs. much *ebulus* grows here, ſought for in cure of dropſys. *Claybroke* lane has a bit of an old quick-ſet hedg left a-croſs it, betokning one ſide of the *Foſs*. the bearing of the *Foſs* here is exactly north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, as upon the moor on this ſide *Lincoln*. in the garden before the inn was a *tumulus* lately taken away, under it they found the body of a man upon the plain ſurface, as likewiſe under ſeveral others hereabouts upon the *Watling-ſtreet*. foundations of houſes have been frequently dug up along the ſtreet here, all the way to *Cleyceſter*. here is a croſs of handſome deſign, but of a mouldering ſtone, thro' the villany of the architect one *Dunkley*, built at the charge of the late earl of *Denbigh* and the gentlemen in the neighborhood. it conſiſts of four *Doric* columns regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and croſs a-top upon a ſun-dyal. On two ſides between the four *Tuſcan* pillars that compoſe a ſort of pedeſtal, are theſe inſcriptions.

BENONIS. TAB. XCIII.

Vicinarum provinciarum Vervicenſis
Scilicet & Leiceſtrenſis ornamenta
Proceres patriciique auſpiciis
Illuſtriſſimi Baſilii comitis de
Denbigh hanc columnam ſtatuendam
curaverunt in gratam pariter
& perpetuam memoriam Jani tandem
a ſereniſſima Anna clauſi.
A. D. MDCCXII.

Si veterum Romanorum veſtigia quæras, hic cernas viator. Hic enim celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares ſeſe mutuo ſecantes ad extremos uſque Britanniæ limites procurrunt, hic ſtativa ſua habuerunt Vennones & ad primum abhinc lapidem caſtra ſua ad ſtratam & ad foſſam tumulum Claudius quidam cohortis præfectus habuiſſe videtur.

Cloudbury-hill, two thorn-buſhes upon a *tumulus* on the *Foſs* ſuppos'd the ſepulchre of one *Claudius*. the city probably was of a ſquare form humoring the croſſing of the roads, and had conſequently four ſtreets and four quarters. many foundations are dug up along all the roads. it commands a charming proſpect to *Ratæ*, *Vernometum*, *Coventry*, &c. and quite round. you go thro' a gate by the croſs to regain the *Foſs*, at the length of a paſture it meets the true old road.

Being now got upon the *Watling-ſtreet* I made this remark of it, that 'tis the direct road to *Rome*, for take a ruler, and lay it in a map of *Europe* from *Cheſter* thro' *London* and *Dover*, and it makes a ſtrait line with *Rome*. ſo the great founders had this ſatisfaction when they travell'd upon it, that they were ever going upon the line that led to the imperial capitol. Our antiquarians are much at a loſs, after torturing of words and languages, to find out the reaſon of the name of this ſtreet which is ſo notorious, that many other by-roads of the *Romans* in different parts of the kingdom have taken the ſame, and it became almoſt the common appellativ of ſuch roads. my judgment of it is this. 'tis natural to denominate great roads from the places they tend to, as the *Icening-ſtreet* from the *Iceni*. the *Akeman-ſtreet* is ſaid to come from *Akemanceſter*. in *Wiltſhire* and other places the way to *Exeter* they call the *Exeter* road, tho' a hundred mile off. ſo the *London* road is every where enquir'd for as the moſt remarkabl place. thus *Watling-ſtreet* tending directly to *Ireland* no doubt was call'd the *Iriſh* road, that is the *Gathelian* road, *Gathelin-ſtreet*. whence our preſent word *Wales* from *Gauls*, *warden* from *guardian*, *&c. Scoti qui & Gaidelii* ſays *ogygia extera*. whether there be any thing in the ſtory of *Gathelus* as founder of the *Iriſh*, I don't concern my ſelf at preſent, but their language is call'd *Gaothela*. ſo Mr. *Camden* ſays the true genuin *Scots* own not that name, but call themſelves *gaoithel*, *gaiothlac*, as coming from *Ireland*, and that they glory in this name, and there's no diſpute but this is the antient appellativ of the *Iriſh*, which the learned Mr. *Edw. Lluyd* has turn'd into *Gwydhelians*. and this name which has ſuperſeded that which the *Romans* gave it, (whatever it was,) ſeems to ſhow there was ſuch a road in the antient times of the *Britons*, as the track of the trade between *Ireland* and the continent, yet it muſt be own'd, nought but *Roman* hands reduc'd it to the preſent form. WATLING-STREET. TAB. LVI.

Hence-forward we turn our courſe upon the *Gathelin-ſtreet* directly for *London* along with the *Itinerary*. the road is now altogether between hedgrows, very clayy and bad, full of lakes and mires thro' the intolerabl negligence of the inhabitants. here and there they have ſtupidly mended it by making a ditch in the middl of the road to raiſe a bank of earth, for which they ought rather to be puniſh'd than commended.

I turn'd out of the road to the weſt thro' ſome encloſures to ſee *Ceſter-over*, induc'd by the name. I found a houſe in a little ſquare deeply intrench'd upon the ſide of a hill, but the earth rather thrown outward than inward as a *vallum*, and the level within much lower than the field around it. I perceiv'd it was a religious houſe, ſome part of the building left, and without the ditch a fine chappel built of brick with good ſtone coins and mullion'd windows, converted into a barn. and a-croſs a valley hard by I ſaw dams or ſtanks for fiſh-ponds. the peopl within could give me no manner of intelligence, having but lately come thither. I fancy'd it to have been a nunnery, and that it was call'd *Siſter-over*, to diſtinguiſh it from other neighboring towns; as *Church-over*, *Browns-over*, *&c.* but afterwards I learnt from other hands that there is a cloſe call'd *Old-town* where they dig up foundations, being very rich land (ſaid to have been a city) lord *Brook* poſſeſſor.

TRIPONTIUM. TAB. XCIV.

Thence paſſing a rivulet, from *Bensford* bridg I came to *Tripontium*, plac'd in a ſweet littl valley, but the ſides pretty ſteep. the road on the oppoſite hill looks perfectly like a perſpectiv ſcene at the play-houſe. this is the next *Roman* ſtation, which is rightly plac'd at *Dovebridge* upon the *Avon*, running by *Rugby* to *Warwick*. the ſtream here divides into two, with a bridg over each. upon one a ſtone inſcription very *laconic* ſhowing the three countys that repair it. the firſt ſyllabl of *Tripontium* has relation to the old *britiſh* word *Tre*, a town or fortification. the remainder is generally thought to ſignify a bridg, but 'tis not to be imagin'd the *Romans* would make a bridg over this rill, or one ſo eminently large as to denominate the town. indubitably it comes from the *britiſh* word *pant*, a littl valley as this is, and remarkably ſo, which the *Brittons* pronouncing broad created the *latin Tripontium*. Here are no manner of remains of antiquity, but the diſtances on each hand aſcertain this the place. hard by antiquitys have been found both at *Cathorp* and *Lilburn*, one on the north, the other on the ſouth of the river, ſo that the *roman* city ſtood on both ſides. *Caſtl-hills*, a place at *Lilburn*, where are ſome old walls, *Camden* ſpeaks of it. Mr. *Morton* has treated largly on this ſtation, to whom I refer the reader. the neighboring *Newton* probably ſucceeded it, and then *Rugby*.

Yet rolling *Avon* ſtill maintains its ſtream
Swell'd with the glorys of the *Roman* name.
Strange power of fate, unſhaken moles muſt waſt
While things that ever move for ever laſt!

With this reflection of the poet leave we the name of *Tripontium*, made immortal in the imperial *Itinerary*.

When we mount the next hill there's a lovely proſpect as far as *Watford-gap* four miles off, a great vale or rather level medow lying between, a-croſs which the road is drawn. and hereabouts the ridg of it is very high for miles together. the nature of the way on both ſides being ſtony has ſpar'd it. ſeveral *tumuli* upon the road, bodys found under them. this ſhows the *Romans* did not travel upon 'em on horſe-back. *Watford-gap* is a convenient inn for antiquarys to ſupply the manſion of *Tripontium*, which I think proper to advertiſe them of. it has a pleaſant proſpect of the road northward. 'tis a high hill, and a rock of ſtone ſix foot under the ſurface, which is ſoftiſh, then a bed of clay, under that a blue hard ſtone of good depth. below this rock it is ſpringy,

and

and at the bottom by the medows are many quick ſprings. at *Legers Aſhby* near here has been another old town, as they ſay, deſtroy'd by the *Danes*. there are great ditches, cauſeys, and marks of ſtreets. *Catesby* own'd the town, who hatch'd the powder plot. I went out of the road thro' *Norton* to ſee a great camp call'd *Burrow hill*, upon the north end of a hill cover'd ore with fern and goſs. here is a horſe-race kept; and the whole hill top, which is of great extent, ſeems to have been fortify'd. but the principal work upon the end of it is ſquariſh, doubled ditch'd of about 12 acres. the inner ditch is very large, and at one corner has a ſpring. the *vallum* is but moderate. a ſquariſh work within upon the higheſt part of the camp like a *prætorium*. they ſay this was a *Daniſh* camp, and every thing hereabouts is attributed to the *Danes*, becauſe of the neighboring *Daventre*, which they ſuppoſe to be built by them: the road hereabouts too being overgrown with *daneweed*, they fancy it ſprung from the blood of the *Danes* ſlain in battle, and that if upon a certain day in the year you cut it, it bleeds. as to the camp, I believe it to be originally *roman*, but that it has been occupy'd by ſome other people, and perhaps the *Danes*, who have new-model'd it and made new works to it. conſult Mr. *Moreton*, who has diſcours'd very largely about it. Much *cotyledon* and *ros ſolis* grow in the ſprings hereabouts. the ſtone is red and ſandy and brimful of ſhells. I ſaw a fine *cornu ammonis* lye neglected in *Norton* town road, too big to bring away, and where they have freſh mended the *Watling-ſtreet* with this ſtone, 'twas an amuſement for ſome miles to view the ſhells in it. hereabouts the road is overgrown with graſs and trefoil, being well nigh neglected for badneſs, and the trade wholly turn'd another way by *Coventry* for that reaſon. between the head of the *Leam* and this *Avon* is *Arbury* hill in view, another *roman* camp, upon a very high hill. notoriouſly made for a guard between the two rivers.

BURROW HILL. RO. *camp.*

ARBURY HILL. RO. *camp.*

The next ſtation the *Watling-ſtreet* leads us to is *Weedon* on the ſtreet, beyond diſpute *Benavona*, as ſurely it ought to be wrote, being ſituate on the head of the *Aufona*, running to *Northavonton* or *Northamton*. This too affords but little matter for the antiquary. The old town ſeems to have been in two paſtures weſt of the road, and ſouth of the church, call'd *upper Aſh-cloſe* and *nether Aſh-cloſe*, or the *Aſhes*, in which are manifeſt *veſtiges* of the ditch and rampart that ſurrounded it, and many marks of great foundations. they ſhow you the ſcite of king *Wolfhere*'s palace, the *ſaxon* kings of this province having their ſeat here. the *Aſhes* was the *roman caſtrum*. here was a chappel of St. *Werburg*, daughter of king *Wolfhere*, abbeſs to the nunnery in this place. there has been dug up abundance of very fine ſtone, and many *roman* coyns. now *Weedon* conſiſts of two pariſhes, and has been a mercat town. there is a large *roman* camp a little higher toward the river head, ſouthward a mile, as much from *Watling-ſtreet*, call'd *Caſtledikes*, probably one of thoſe made by *P. Oſtorius Scapula, proprætor* under *Claudius*. *roman* coyn and pavements have been found there. I viſited the place, 'tis of a very pleaſant and healthful ſcituation, being in a wood. probably it was a *roman villa*, afterwards render'd *ſaxon*. a houſe ſtands by it. another of theſe camps of *Scapula* I mention'd before at *Guildsborough*. at *nether Hayford* on the other ſide the road, *anno* 1699, a *roman moſaic* pavement was found, of which Mr. *Moreton* gives us a drawing, but in too ſmall a compaſs.

BENAVONA.

CASTLE-DIKES.

Towceſter

LACTORODUM. *Towceſter* is a conſiderable town between two rivulets, but what its *roman* name, time has envy'd us, the *Itinerary* paſſing it by. *Lactorodum* is the next ſtation, being *Old Stretford*, on the oppoſite ſide of the *Ouſe* to *Stony Stretford*. many *roman* coyns have been found in the fields thereabouts, and queen *Elenor*'s croſs ſtood a little north of the *horſeſhoo-inn*, pull'd down in the rebellion, which ſhows that the town was on this ſide the bridg in the time of *Edward* I. Mr. *Baxter* ſays, the name imports the ford over the water. my friend *Browne Willys* eſq; who lives in the neighborhood, has enquir'd into the antiquitys of this place, and gives us an account of them in his curious treatiſe of burroughs, which it is to be wiſh'd he would continue. a little on this ſide *Stretford* to the weſt upon very high ground ſtands *Whaddon-hall*, Mr. *Willys*'s ſeat, it has a moſt delicate proſpect. this manor formerly belong'd to the lords *Grey*; one a knight of the garter, lyes bury'd in the church. *Spencer* the poet liv'd here, and the learned duke of *Bucks*. here is the original picture of Dr. *Willys*. I ſaw many of his MSS. letters, conſultations, lectures and other works unprinted.

Still higher ſtands *Stukeley*, a very large pariſh, on the ſame ſort of ſoil as that in *Huntindonſhire*. this is the oldeſt church, and moſt entire I ever ſaw, undoubtedly before the conqueſt, in the plain antient manner, being a parallelogram of four ſquares. two are allotted to the church, one cover'd by the ſteepl, which ſtands between it and the quire, carry'd acroſs the church upon two round arches; one ſquare to the quire which is vaulted over with ſtone. the windows are ſmall with ſemicircular arches, and few in number. at the weſt-end are three arches, the door in the middlemoſt. the whole of a very good manner of ſymmetry.

MAGIOVINIUM. Thus far we have gone thro' *Northamtonſhire* and *Bucks*, now we enter *Bedfordſhire*, and arrive at *Magiovinium*, or *Dunſtable*. the road hither from *Fenny Stretford* is deep ſand (and comes from *Salinæ*, or *Sandy*) till you arrive at the bottom of the chalk-hills, or *chiltern*, which ariſe very ſteep on this ſide, as being northweſt, conform to my aſſumption p. 4. the town ſtands upon this chalk, whence its *roman* name importing the white town. it conſiſts of four ſtreets, interſecting at right angles, but oblique to the cardinal points, becauſe ſuch is the direction of the *Icening* and *Watling-ſtreet* which here meet. in the center ſtood one of thoſe beautiful croſſes of queen *Elenor*. but fanatic zeal has robb'd the town of this ornament. this being a high ſcituation and no running water near, they are forc'd to draw up their water from very deep wells, by machinery of great wheels. *Kingsbury*, the royal ſeat over-againſt the church, is now a farm houſe. the church is compos'd of many parts tackt together, ſome very old. it was part of the priory. arch-biſhop *Cranmer* was the laſt prior here. In *Dunſtable* church is this inſcription,

Hic jacent Nicholaus Lane quondam p̃ſidens frat'nitat'
ſci Johannis Baptiſte de Dunſtable qui obiit ij die menſ' Decembr
anno Dni M° CCCC° lix Et Agnes ux. ej° quor̃um animabus propicietur
Deus amen

MAIDEN BOWER. Br. I viſited *Maiden-bower*, mention'd by Mr. *Camden*, but can't think its name has any relation to that of the town. tho' *roman* coyns have been found here, I'm perſuaded 'tis a *britiſh* work like that at *Aſhwell*, at like diſtance from the *chiltern*, and of like form, but more circular. it

ſtands

ſtands upon a plain, but not far from the edg of a leſſer eminence of theſe hills, about a little mile from *Dunſtable*. the rampire is pretty high, but very little ſign of a ditch, nor do I think there ever was much more. it encloſes about nine acres. the ground round it is plow'd. this chalk yields good wheat. between here and the town is a long barrow call'd the *mill-hill*, no doubt from a mill which was afterwards ſet upon it. the ends of it plow'd up ſomewhat, it ſtands eaſt and weſt. I have no ſcruple in ſuppoſing it *celtic*. a high prominence of the *chiltern* overlooks all, call'd the *five knolls*, from that number of barrows or *celtic tumuli*, round, pretty large and ditch'd about upon the very *apex* of the hill. cloſe by are two round cavitys, as often obſerv'd in *Wiltſhire*. the *Icening-ſtreet* runs under the bottom. Theſe chalk hills have frequently veins of ſtrong clay intermix'd, and the like between theſe hills and the ſand more northward. This great tract of chalk comes from the eaſtern ſea, and traverſes the kingdom much in a like direction with the *Icening-ſtreet*. Tumuli *Britiſh*.

At *Woburn* is ſome fullers earth. there was a noble abby, now the ſeat of the duke of *Bedford*. in it ſeveral valuabl works of *Inigo Jones* left, particularly a curious *grotto*.

From *Dunſtable* the *Itinerary* leads us out of the road going ſtrait to *Verolam*, and takes in another ſtation by the way, *Durocobrivis*; which demonſtrates it was made not ſo much for travellers, as for the ſoldiery or officers that were to viſit the garriſons, therefore comprehends as many as could conveniently be taken into that route. About this ſtation antiquarys have been much divided, when it certainly ought to be plac'd at *Berghamſted*, commonly *Barkamſtead* in *Hartfordſhire*, which well ſuits the aſſigned diſtances from *Magiovinium* and the ſubſequent *Verolanium*, and has evidently been a *roman* town, as its name imports. and probably the caſtle there ſtands upon a *roman* foundation. 'tis certain *roman* coyns are frequently dug up there. my friend Mr. *Browne Willys* has a *roman* coyn found there. young Mr. *Whitfield*, brother to the major at St. *Albans*, has many *roman* coyns great and ſmall found in the caſtle at *Berghamſted*. the inſide within the walls where the lodgings were, is about two acres. the entrance was not at the corner where now, but in the front of the ſouth ſide. many chimneys remain in the wall, of the lodgings which extended quite round, leaving a ſpacious court within, and all the windows look'd inward. the ground of the court is diſtinguiſhabl being good ſoil, and there they find the *roman* coyns, the reſt is rubbiſh and foundations, ſo that the *ſaxon* caſtle was made upon the *roman*. the chappel ſeems to have ſtood againſt the weſt wall, where be ſigns of a ſtaircaſe. the walls are of flints gather'd from the high lands, very thick and laid with ſtrong mortar. This town fully anſwers the diſtance in the *Itinerary* and remarkably the import of the name, according to Mr. *Baxter*'s derivation, tho' he erroneouſly places it at *Woburn*, *civitas paludoſi profluentis*. for here is a large marſh or bog, wherein the antient *britiſh oppidum* was plac'd. 'tis moſt ſweetly ſurrounded with high, hard and pleaſant ground all around, full of hedgrows, paſtures and arabl. the caſtle was ſet very judiciouſly in the north ſide upon a piece of dry ground, encompaſs'd with ſprings, by the *Saxons* made exceedingly ſtrong. the town is upon the ſouth ſide of the marſh, ſtretching its ſelf a good length in handſom buildings, and a broad ſtreet. the church is a large handſom building. a monumental effigies of a knight and a lady. up- DUROCOBRIVIS.

on his coat a bend or belt, and in the ſiniſter chief a martlet. a lyon his creſt under his feet. 'tis full of chappels and monuments old and new. This town has been an old corporation. the kings of *Mercia* reſided here. *Wightred* king of *Kent* and *Mercia*, *anno* 697, held a parliament here. and here king *Ina*'s laws were publiſh'd. all which further confirm its being the place we aſſert.

Near is *Aſhridg*, an abby, now the ſeat of the duke of *Bridgwater*. a park finely wooded, eſpecially with tall beech trees full of maſt. hereabouts I obſerv'd many great ſtones compos'd wholly of little pebbles, others of larger pebbels or flints petrify'd together exceeding hard. near *Ricmanſworth* at *Moorpark* Mr. *Styles* digging a hill away, found veins of ſeaſand with muſcles in them, and many other curious particulars,

VEROLANIUM. TAB. XCV.

We come again into the *Watling-ſtreet* at *Verolanium*. I need ſay little here, after Mr. *Camden*, *Chancey*, *Weaver* and others. This was the famous *municipium* of the *Romans*, deſtroy'd by *Boadicia*. the form of the city is depicted in plate 95. in one part the ditch is double, but irregularly form'd. I imagin the outermoſt was the only fence of the firſt city, which *Boadicia* deſtroy'd before the walls were built, and theſe reduc'd it into a more ſquare form: to which the inner ditch belong'd. In ſome meaſure the track of the ſtreets is viſibl, when the corn firſt comes up or is nearly ripe. three year ago good part of the wall was ſtanding, but ever ſince out of wretched ignorance, even of their own intereſt, they have been pulling it up all around, to the very foundations, to mend the highway. and I met hundreds of cartloads of *roman* bricks, *&c.* carrying for that purpoſe, as I now rode thro' the old city, tho' they may have ſtone cheaper, becauſe of the prodigious ſtrength of the mortar, ſo that they cannot get up one whole brick in a thouſand. the compoſition of the *roman* wall is three foot layers of flint, and one foot made up of three courſes of *roman* brick. there are round holes quite thro' the wall at about eight yards diſtance, in that corner ſtill left by St. *German*'s chappel. another great piece of the wall is left by the weſt-gate call'd *Gorham block*, 'tis always 12 foot thick. I ſaw a little braſs *lar*, or *genius alatus*. another curious antiquity of a braſs knife handle with odd faces and figures on it, now in poſſeſſion of Sir *Robert Cornwall*, bart. a little urn of white earth two inches and quarter high. part of a great wine jarr 20 inches high in St. *Michael*'s veſtry. in this church ſleeps the great naturaliſt *Bacon*, who firſt reviv'd the experimental way of philoſophy. his manſion-houſe or manor was at *Gorhambury* hard by, where is a ſtatue of *H.* VIII. and ſeveral things worth ſeeing. 'tis now the ſeat of my lord *Grimſton*. infinite are the antiquitys of all ſorts that have been and frequently are dug up at *Verolam*. When I was making an ichnography of it, I could have taken ſeveral pecks of remainders of *moſaic* pavements out of a little ditch near St. *German*'s chappel, and there is one or two intire yet under ground. as you walk along the great road that runs north and ſouth thro' the city from St. *Michael*'s church, you ſee foundations of houſes and ſtreets, gutters, floors, *&c.* under the hedgrows. the antient part of the monaſtic church and the ſteeple are intirely built of *roman* brick, fetch'd by the abbots from the old city. *March* 171⅘ a *moſaic* pavement was found. the *roman* bricks are generally 18 inches long, 12 broad, 1½ thick. I meaſur'd one in the ſouth wall of the ſchoolhouſe by the eaſt end of the abby church 23 inches long, three thick, which probably was made for *hypocauſts*. upon the walls of old *Verulam*

grows

grows the *bee orchis*, a very curious plant. many are the monuments, braſſes, tombs, and inſcriptions in the abby church. the vault of *Humphry* duke of *Gloceſter* was lately diſcover'd. the high altar is a curious piece of *Gothic* work, which I have repreſented in two plates. Hard by is *Sopwell* nunnery, where they ſay *H.* VIII. was marry'd to *Anna Bolen.* part of it is ſtanding. but to ſay any thing particular of religious antiquitys, would be too tedious. they have lately been working hard at pulling up the old foundations of the abby, and it's now level'd with the paſture, when three years ago one might make a tolerable gueſs at the ichnography of the place. In the heart of the town of the adjoining corporation ſtood another of queen *Elenor*'s croſſes, which they likewiſe entirely demoliſh'd, not conſidering that ſuch kind of antiquitys invite many curious travellers to come thither. this very year they pull'd down the ſtone tower or gatehouſe on the north ſide of the abby, within a month after I had taken a sketch of it. In St. *Peter*'s church I found this old inſcription on a ſtone, TAB.XXX. XXXI.

EDITHE : LE : UINETER : GIST : ICI : DIEU : DE : SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI.

I ſhall add no more than that my notion of the derivation of this town, and ſeveral others compounded of like words, is a fair habitation, *Vrolân*, as it juſtly merits.

The *Watling-ſtreet* ſeems to have paſs'd directly thro' the *Roman* city a littl ſouthward of St. *Michael*'s church and St. *Mary*'s chappel, ſo by St. *Stephen*'s. nevertheleſs there is a road round about without the ſouthſide of the city walls, for thoſe that had no occaſion to go thro' the city. it goes by St. *Julians*, once an hoſpital, then by *Colney-ſtreet* and *Radway*, thence almoſt diſus'd, and ſcarce known but from its ſtraitneſs, it continues direct, but very narrow, the hedges having encroach'd upon it on both ſides, till we arrive at our next ſtation *Suellaniacis*, upon *Brockley-hill* a little ſouth of *Elſtre*, and near *Stanmore*. from this eminence, where Mr. *Philpot*'s ſummer-houſe ſtands, is a ſweet proſpect a-croſs the *Thames* into *Surrey*. this is by *Kendale-wood*, where formerly they found an old flint wall laid in terras mortar as they call it, meaning its ſtrength, ſo hard that they could not poſſibly dig it up with pick-axes. they found likewiſe an oven in the ſame place. Mr. *Philpot* when digging his canal and foundations for his buildings, which is upon the ſcite of the old city, found many coins, urns and other antiquitys. they have a proverb here, *no heart can think, nor tongue can tell, what lys between* Brockley-hill *and* Penny-well. meaning the coyns found thereabouts. in the wood over-againſt the houſe, great quantity of *roman* bricks, gold rings, and coyns have been found in digging, many arched vaults of brick and flints under the trees, the whole top of the hill is cover'd with foundations. *Pennywell* is a parcel of cloſes a-croſs the valley beyond *Suellaniacis*, where foundations are diſcernibl. here likewiſe they ſay was a city. two or three year ago they dug privately in hopes of finding treaſure at this place. I am of Mr. *Baxter*'s opinion, that the name of this ſtation has ſome reference to the famous *britiſh* king *Suellan*, or *Caſſibelan*, general of the *Brittons* againſt *Cæſar*, and that his town was in this neighborhood, which I ſhall conſider more SUELLANIACIS.

particularly

particularly upon another occaſion. by the road ſide is a barrow lately dug away.

Hence the road goes thro' *Edgworth*, and ſo at *Paddington* by *Tyburn* it croſſes the other *roman* road call'd now *Oxford-ſtreet*. which was originally continued to *Old-ſtreet* going north of *London* one way, the other way it proceeds by the back-ſide of *Kenſington*, and thro' an unfrequented path till it falls into the preſent great road to *Brentford*, *Stanes*, *&c.* and 'tis a *roman* road all the way, going pretty nearly eaſt and weſt; therefore our *Watling-ſtreet* muſt croſs it with an oblique angl, and by obſervation I found it to be about forty five degrees. *Higden* takes notice the *Watling-ſtreet* ran to the weſt of *Weſtminſter* over the *Thames*, ſo thro' the middl of *Kent*. from *Tyburn* I judg it goes over part of *Hyde-park*, and by *May-fair*, thro' St. *James*'s park to the ſtreet by old *Palace-yard* call'd the *wooll-ſtaple* to the *Thames*. here has been an old gate, one part of the arch is ſtill left, but not *roman*. on the oppoſite ſide of the river is *Stane-gate* ferry, which is the continuation of this ſtreet to *Canterbury*, and ſo to the three famous ſea-ports, *Rutupiæ*, *Dubris*, and *Lemanis*. this *Oxford* road was originally carry'd north of *London* in order to paſs into *Eſſex*, becauſe *London* then was not conſiderabl. but in a littl time became well nigh loſt, and *Holborn* was ſtruck out from it as conducting travellers thither, directly entering the city at *Newgate*, originally call'd *Chamberlains-gate*, and ſo to *London-ſtone*, the *lapis milliaris* from which diſtances are reckon'd. and hence the reaſon why the name of *Watling-ſtreet* is ſtill preſerv'd in the city, tho' the real *Watling-ſtreet* goes thro' no part of it, but thro' *Southwark*. or if we pleaſe we may call this a vicinal branch of the *Watling-ſtreet*.

LONDINIUM. TAB. LVII. According to method I ſhould ſpeak of *Londinium* here, but becauſe the great deal that may be ſaid thereupon, will make a diſcourſe by its ſelf; we content our ſelves at preſent with giving the plan of it, as we ſuppoſe it might appear in the times of the *Romans*. and ſo continuing our tour into *Kent* will finiſh the whole continuation of the *Watling-ſtreet* with what few memoirs I could pick up at that time.

As *Old-ſtreet* went on the north of *London*, ſo the proper *Watling-ſtreet* we have been upon, ſince *High-croſs* in *Warwickſhire*, went on the ſouth; from *Stane-gate* ferry a-croſs St. *George*'s fields, ſo ſouth of the *Lock-hoſpital* to *Deptford* and *Black-heath*. a ſmall portion of the antient way pointing to *Weſtminſter* abby is now the common road on this ſide the nearеſt turn-pike. but the continuation of it is quite loſt ſince the bridg was made, and all roads meet at that center as ſo many *radii*. When *London* became conſiderabl, the ferry over-againſt it from being better attended, render'd that at *Stangate* almoſt uſeleſs. ſo paſſengers went thro' the city by *Canon-ſtreet*, *Watling-ſtreet* and *Holborn*, hence ſo littl appears of it between *Tyburn* and the *Lock-hoſpital*. and probably its materials were long ſince wholly dug away to mend the highways. upon this way in *Southwark* many *roman* antiquitys have been found, particularly a *Janus* of ſtone in poſſeſſion of Dr. *Woodward*. but our buſineſs ſhall be to proſecute the end of the ſecond journey and the whole third and fourth of *Antoninus*.

From *Shooters-hill* the direction of the road is very plain both ways. a mile weſtward from the bottom of the hill you find *veſtiges* of it juſt upon the common. ſome part of the *agger* is left made of gravel near at hand. from the top of *Shooters-hill* you ſee it butts upon *Weſtminſter-*

abby where it paſſes the *Thames*, and this demonſtrates its original direction, and that it was begun from the eaſt. for the turn of the river at *Greenwich* intercepts it, tho' not obſerv'd in maps, ſo the way is forc'd to deflect a littl ſouthward there, and then recovers its point. beyond that hill 'tis very ſtrait as far as the ken reaches. On *Black-heath* a vaſt *tumulus*, now us'd as a butt for archers, hereabouts in great requeſt till *H.* VIIIth's time. and hence the name of *Shooters-hill.*

It is to be noted that in the ſecond journey of *Antoninus*, *Madviacis Maidſtoni* and *Durobrivis Rocheſter* are tranſpos'd, therefore in the whole between *London* and *Rocheſter* it is 28 mile, as in both the next journeys call'd 27, (but more rightly the former.) ſo that as the *Watling-ſtreet* leads directly over *Shooters-hill* between *London* and *Rocheſter*, and ſeeing the whole diſtance is anſwerabl to fact; we need be in no pain for finding out the intermediate ſtation *Noviomagus*. doubtleſs 'twas about *Wellend* or *Crayford*, as Mr. *Somner* judges, where the reſpective diſtances on each ſide point it out: notwithſtanding as to matters of antiquity we have nothing to ſay. ſo with good reaſon Dr. *Plot* ſettles *Pennocrucium* at *Stretton* in *Staffordſhire*, becauſe 'tis upon this ſame *Watling-ſtreet*, and anſwers the diſtances, tho' no *roman* antiquitys are there diſcover'd. and the like muſt we do of other places. no doubt there were two ſtations between *London* and *Rocheſter*, tho' only one mention'd in the *Itinerary*. *Northfleet* ſeems to be the other, where many antiquitys are found. I heard much talk of an old town at *Plumſted* nearer the *Thames*, and to which they ſay the river came up originally. if true perhaps this was the *Noviomagus* and the *Trinobantum* or *Trenowydh* of the *Brittons*, *i. e.* the town of the *Novii* or *Novantes*, of which their old writers make a din, and would affix it to *London*. they ſay there are much ruins there. Eaſt of *Crayford* all along upon the heath as well as on the other ſide from *Shooters-hill*, the ridg of the *Watling-ſtreet* is very viſibl. but beyond *Dartford* the common road leaves it quite on the ſouthſide, which induc'd me to follow the *roman*. it becomes a lane preſently, and paſſes in a very ſtrait line for five or ſix miles thro' little valleys, woods, and encloſures, and about that diſtance I loſt both it and my ſelf in a wood by *Southfleet*; which oblig'd me to endeavor again to recover the great road. by the quantity of ground I went for that purpoſe, I gueſs this is a branch of the main road directly to *Maidſton*, for the convenience of ſuch as intended to go ſtrait to *Lemanis* by *Durolenum*. the ſoil from *London* to *Dartford* is gravel, but the higheſt ground has ſand, beyond to *Rocheſter* 'tis chalk full of flints and gravel. the flints lie in *ſtrata* very black and ſqueez'd flat like mortar in the courſe of a wall, and above the chalk is pure ſand.

NOVIOMAGUS.

NORTHFLEET. RO. *town.*

The river *Medway* at *Rocheſter* is very broad and rapid, foaming moſt violently. there is a ſtately bridg built a-croſs it. below bridg lye about fifty of our biggeſt firſt-rate men of war unrigg'd, ſuch as the *Royal Sovereign*, *Brittannia*, *Barfleur*, *&c.* the *Roman* city was very ſtrong, being wall'd about and ditch'd. near that angle below the bridg encompaſs'd by the river, is a large piece of *Roman* building of the wall, made of rubble-ſtone laid ſloping ſide-ways, here and there *Roman* bricks. houſes are built upon it, and 'tis broke thro' for a paſſage, in the inſide much flint. Dr. *Thorp* has great numbers of antiquitys found hereabouts. this city ſtands in an angle of the river, it ſeems to have been of a ſquare form, the *Watling-ſtreet* running directly thro' it, moſt of the walls ſtill remain but repair'd.

DUROBRIVIS.

TAB. VI. pair'd. The caſtl was built out of one angl by *William* the conqueror, which together with the cathedral has alter'd the regular ground-plot of the city as at *Lincoln*. the walls of the great tower now left are four yards thick, the body of the cathedral is of the original ſtructure before the conqueſt, repair'd by biſhop *Gundulf* an architect, who likewiſe bu ilt the caſtl. the great tower is now call'd *Gundulf*'s tower. the chalky cliff under the caſtl wall next the river is a romantic ſight. the rapidity of the river waſts it away, and then huge tracts of the wall fall down, in ſome places you ſee the bottom of the broad foundation, and which in others is carry'd down to the water. on the north ſide of the north-weſt tower of the church is *Gundulf*'s effigies. the front of the church is of the old work, but a new window put in the middl. the eaſtern gate of the city was pull'd down not long ago. I ſaw many of the ſtones diſtributed among the adjacent buildings, being of a *Roman* cut.

VAGINACIS. We muſt now according to the *Itinerary* leave the *Watling-ſtreet*, and go to *Maidſton*. the road hither paſſes by that famous *britiſh* monument call'd *Kits-coty-houſe*. it can't be diſputed but that *Maidſton* is the next *Roman* ſtation, *Mædwæg* I apprehend ſignifys the meadows upon the river *Vaga*, which are here beautiful. whether the *latin* word be *Madviacis* or *Vagniacis*, I ſee no difficulty in forming it from the *britiſh*. the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had a palace here, founded by *John Ufford*, finiſh'd by *Simon Iſlep*. a college or hoſpital was erected by A. B. *Boniface*, and a chantry by *Thomas Arundel*, now the free-ſchool. about 1720, they dug up ſeveral canoos made of hollow'd trees in the marſhes of the river *Medway* above *Maidſton*, one is us'd for a boat to this day. I ſaw in the hands of Dr. *Dodd* a *britiſh* coyn of *electrum* found at *Addington* near *Malling*, *anno* 1720, in the foundation of a ſtone-wall; on the concave ſide a *britiſh* horſe rude enough, the convex was plain.

DUROLENUM. From thence the *Itinerary* leads us to *Durolenum*. the learned *Talbot* firſt gueſs'd it to be *Charing*, and to me he ſeems to be in the right. 'tis upon a ſpring of the river *Len*. the preſent name is deriv'd from the *britiſh Caer*, as they call'd all *roman* towns in after-times. antiently it was wrote *Cering* with a *ſaxon* termination, intimating the meadows it ſtands upon. *Roman* antiquities are found all about, but nothing I have yet met withal that particularly fixes the ſpot the *roman* city ſtood upon. near is a manor call'd *Broughton*, *Chart* is the name of the hundred from two little adjoyning villages. but at this place the diſtances anſwer well, and the roads in many parts appear. that from hence to *Canterbury* paſs'd by *Chilham*, ſo over the river *Stour* by *Sharnford*, which retains the *britiſh* name of a cauſway. the archbiſhops of *Canterbury* had a caſtellated palace at *Charing*, probably given them by ſome of the firſt *ſaxon* kings as a royal demeſne of theirs. there are large ruins of it ſtill left. here was a chantry founded by Sir *John Burley*. All the ground upon the river *Len* at the bottom of the great ridg of hills is ſand, ſometime exceeding white, between that and the bottom of the hills 'tis flinty. the hills themſelves are pure chalk. all *Kent* conſiſts of large tracts of ground gradually riſing from the eaſt to a weſtern ridg ſteep that way, ſo ſucceeded by another of like manner, but any of theſe tracts are made up of little hills and ſhort valleys quite of a different nature from thoſe on the weſt ſide of the iſland. and Mr. *Camden* has obſerv'd this before us, as to the northern part of the iſland. *p.* 533. *Britannia*. we may gather an idea of the natural reaſon

of it from what we ſpoke at firſt, of the ground hardning upon the inſtant of the earth's rotation.

After we have made this excurſion with *Antoninus* to take in theſe two ſtations, which ſeems to have been done to conduct travellers the neareſt way to the *portus Lemanis*: we return again to *Rocheſter* that we may finiſh the progreſs of the *Watling-ſtreet*.

From *Rocheſter* the *Watling-ſtreet* continues very ſtrait to *Canterbury*, by *Feverſham*, whither I went to viſit the remains of the monaſtery founded by king *Stephen*, and where he was bury'd with his family. at preſent nothing left but two gatehouſes, and they of mean ſtructure. the hall was ſtanding entire within this forty year, but now the whole monaſtery is level with the ground and converted into orchards, ſo that I could not ſo much as gueſs at the place where the church was. They have a report ſtill that at the diſſolution of abbys, they took up the coffin of lead wherein the king was bury'd, and ſold it. as for his corps they threw it into the *Thames*. here king *Ethelſtan* enacted laws *anno* 903. at *Newington* ſeems to have been another ſtation. many *roman* coyns and antiquitys have been found there. *vid.* large accounts thereof in *Burton*'s *Itinerary* p. 181. Beyond *Broughton*, which ſeems to have been another, you come to a very high hill, ſteep on the weſt. the *Watling-ſtreet* here firſt preſents the tower of the cathedral in its line, and both together make a fine ſhow. FEVERSHAM TAB. XXVII. NEWINGTON. RO. *town.*

Apparet rurſum moles operoſa viarum,
Conſurgit ſtratis agger ubique ſuis.

Canterbury is deſervedly famous for religious as well as *roman* antiquity, being the place where chriſtianity firſt made its entrance among our *Saxon* anceſtors. here are many remains of *roman* buildings, many made of *roman* materials in the *ſaxon* times. many antiquitys found in digging about the hop-grounds. your lordſhip has quantitys of them. the city is ſtrongly wall'd about, and many lunets or towers at due intervals, a deep ditch cloſe underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. the original groundplot here, as in many other citys, is ſpoil'd by churches built in the middl of ſtreets. To the ſouth is an old obſcure gate call'd *Worth-gate* partly wall'd up, 'tis under the caſtle. This is entirely a *roman* work, the ſemicircular arch is of *roman* brick, beautifully turn'd, the peers of ſtone, the thickneſs of it is three *roman* feet. I ſuppoſe this the original gate of the *roman* city, and from hence went the road which preſently divides it ſelf into two. the one goes by *Chilham* to *Durolenum*, over the river at *Sharnford*, as we ſaid. the other goes in a very ſtrait line by the name of *Stoneſtreet* to the port of *Lemanis*. The caſtle built here in *William* the conqueror's time, extending its limits beyond this gate, was the occaſion of blocking it up, and ſo *Winchup-gate* was built a little further eaſtward to ſupply its uſe. The caſtle is much of the ſame form as that at *Rocheſter*, and the walls of the ſame thickneſs. a little further within the walls is a very high mount call'd *Dungeon-hill*, a ditch and high bank encloſe the *area* before it. it ſeems to have been part of the old caſtle. oppoſite to it without the walls is a hill, ſeeming to have been rais'd by the *Danes* when they beſieg'd the city. the top of *Dungeon-hill* is equal to the top of the caſtle, and has a fine proſpect ore the city and country. the materials of the city walls are chiefly flint. Next to this where the *Watling-ſtreet* comes, is *Riding-gate*, built by a mayor of the city, but evidently DUROVERNUM. TAB. XCVI. TAB. LIV.

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in the place of the *roman* one, for there is part of the *roman* arch, and the peer of one ſide ſtill viſibl, but much lower than the preſent gate. and in a yard cloſe by is part of the arch of a poſtern, or foot-gate, by the ſide of it. theſe arches are of *roman* brick, and there are in the wall here and there ſome more fragments of the *roman* work. the draught of it I have given in the plate of the city ground-plot, 96. Hence the *Watling-ſtreet* paſſes directly to *Dover*, over *Barham* downs. Next to *Eaſt-gate* is another gate, oppoſite to what they call St. *Ethelbert*'s tower, this is the way to the port of *Rutupium*. Here is the famous monaſtery of
TAB.XXV. St. *Auguſtin*, the firſt metropolitan, built, as they ſay, near the palace of the converted king *Ethelbert*. two gates remain next the city, and both very ſtately. perhaps one belong'd to the palace, the other to the monaſtery, which doubtleſs was as magnificent as richly endow'd. and ſuch its ruins demonſtrate, and the great compaſs of ground it took up, encircled with a very high wall. great vying was ever here between the religious of St. *Auſtin* and of *Tho. a Becket*, both very rich and contentious. At the weſt end of this church, as I conjecture, were two great towers, half of
TAB. XXIV. one is ſtill remaining, call'd *Ethelbert*'s tower; all the whole ſtones and pillars about it are skinn'd off as far as they can reach, and every year a buttreſs, a ſide of an arch or the like, paſſes *ſub haſta*. there is part of the other ſtanding, if it can be ſo ſaid, that is only not fallen, I call it *muro torto*. 'tis a vaſt angular piece of the tower about 30 foot high, which has been undermin'd by digging away a courſe at bottom, in order to be thrown down. but it happen'd only to disjoint its ſelf from the foundation, and leaping as it were a little ſpace, lodg'd its ſelf in the ground in that inclining ſtate. to the wonderment of the vulgar, who don't diſcern the meaning of it, tho' the foundation it came from is ſufficiently viſible. thus happening to be equally poiz'd, 'tis a ſight ſomewhat dreadful, and forbids a too near approach on any ſide, with the apprehenſion of its falling that way. Under St. *Ethelbert*'s tower is the porch where St. *Auguſtin* and his ſix ſucceſſors, as *Bede* tells us, were interr'd. the arch'd roof is left, but ready to fall. the pavement is gone, in the middl of which was an altar. The adjacent cloſe is full of religious ruins and foundations. one great part turn'd into a ſtable near the almery. all over they are buſy in pulling it up to ſell the ſtones, which generally pays the rent, and yet the tenants of ſuch places thrive never the more. In one corner of this field
TAB.XXV. are the walls of a chappel, ſaid to have been a chriſtian temple before St. *Auguſtin*'s time, and reconſecrated by him to St. *Pancras*. a great apple tree and ſome plum trees now grow in it. the lower part of it is really old and moſtly made of *roman* brick, and thicker walls than the ſuperſtructur. there's an old *roman* arch on the ſouth-ſide toward the altar, the top of it about as high as ones noſe, ſo that the ground has been much rais'd. the preſent eaſt window is a pointed arch, tho' made of *roman* brick, later than St. *Auſtin*'s time. near it a little room, ſaid to have been king *Ethelbert*'s pagan chappel. however it be, both theſe and the wall adjoyning are moſtly built of *roman* brick. the bredth of the mortar is rather more than the brick, and full of pebbels; but the marks of the devil's claws, there obſerv'd by the vulgar, is fantaſtical. the garden and orchard adjoyning ſeem to lye in their antient form. there is a large ſquare mount cloſe by the wall, which it equals in height, and gives a proſpect into the fields. your lordſhip has a huge water-pipe dug up among many other antiquitys in a *ro-*

man

man bath diſcover'd at *Canterbury*, 'tis five inches and a half diameter at the ſmaller end, ſeventeen long, ſeven in diameter at the broad end, they were faſtned into one another with ſtrong terras cement. the great number of other antiquitys of all ſorts found at and about this city, make part of your fine collection.

Eaſtward of this, and farther out of the city, is the church of St. *Martin*, ſaid to be the chriſtian place of devotion, where king *Ethelbert*'s queen uſed to go, and St. *Auſtin*'s firſt ſee. 'tis built for the moſt part of *roman* brick. in the middl is a very large old-faſhion'd font, ſuppoſed that where the king was baptiſed. North of the city is a very ſmall remnant of St. *Gregory*'s chapel, founded probably by *Auſtin* to the honour of his patron.

The cathedral of *Canterbury* is very ſtately, but neither in length, bredth, nor hight, eſpecially in front, equal to *Lincoln*, in my judgment. 'tis entirely vaulted with ſtone, and of a very pretty model of building, but much too high for its bredth, as all *Gothic* buildings were. I believe they got this ill taſte from building upon the old foundations. the ancient churches being much narrower and lower than the ſucceeding times: when greater riches flow'd in upon them, they carryed their walls and roofs to an unſeemly hight. the place where *Thomas Becket*'s ſhrine ſtood, is ſufficiently known by the mark of the devoted knees quite around it, which have left deep impreſſions in the hard coarſe marble. The black prince has a noble monument of braſs. that of *H.* IV. is a good tomb, and there is a pretty chapel hard by, to ſay maſs for him. There is an old picture of arch-biſhop *Becket*'s martyrdom, as call'd, and upon the wall an old painting of the ſiege of *Jeruſalem* in our old habits. here are ſeveral monuments of the biſhops. the metropolitan chair is of grey marble, ſtanding behind the high altar. the cloyſters are pretty good, and a very large chapel near them call'd *ſermon-houſe*, wainſcotted with *Iriſh* oak. The reaſon of the antient name of this *britiſh* city, ſeems intimated in this verſe of *Virgil*,

Divinoſque lacus & averna ſonantia ſilvis. Æn. iii.

the poor derivation of the commentators thereon ought to be refer'd to *Tuſcan* original, to which our *celtic* is a-kin.

Leaving *Canterbury*, I journey'd to find out *Rutupiæ*. at *Wingham* I ſaw a very large barrow, of *celtic* make, by the road ſide, call'd the *mount*. upon enquiry I found there were ſeveral more in the pariſh, and that a lane here is call'd *port-lane*, doubtleſs the *roman* road, for here the common road goes more ſouthward. The *roman* city and port without peradventure was the place now call'd *Stonar* or *Stanar*, as they pronounce it, from the ſtony foundations I chuſe to think: over-againſt *Sandwich*, or rather half a mile lower upon the river coming from *Canterbury*, and almoſt encompaſs'd by it. This river at firſt diſcharg'd its ſelf into the ſea by *Ebbesflete*, north of the *roman* city, till the ſand pouring ſo directly upon it, oblig'd the ſtream to ſlide under the cliff by *Richborough* caſtle, and ſo by *Sandwich*. then coming in obliquely by the weight of its waters, it maintains its paſſage. I conceit the etymology of *Rhutupium*, about which the learned contend much, is to be ſought for in this *Ebbesflete*, and that this water was originally call'd *Ube* or *Tyvi : rhyd tyf*, or *tyvi* is the paſſage over it. the *Saxons* call'd it *Reptaceſter*, a contraction only from *Rhutupiceſter*, and ſo our *Ebbe* at preſent came from them; *Ruptimuth* antiently. hence you ſee far into the iſle of *Thanet* and *Ramsgate-cliff*, nam'd

RUTUPIÆ.

from the *Romans*, thruſting its chalky promontory into the ſea. This was the chief port for the *roman* navy. At preſent there is only a farm-houſe or two, ſtanding on an elevation in the marſhes. they inform'd me that here had been a great city, and that they can diſcover all the ſtreets when the corn is on the ground, and thoſe ſtreets are nothing but pure gravel laid very deep. innumerabl ſtones and foundations have been dug up, but now moſtly evacuated, and no doubt *Sandwich* was built out of it. the river runs cloſe by it, with difficulty preſerving its current to the ſea: but no doubt originally 'twas an open beech or port. perhaps the city its ſelf was an iſland. the old mouth of the river is now fill'd up by the aſtoniſhing quantity of ſmall pebbles thrown into this bay by the rowl of the ocean. You ſee here a hundred acres of this flat ground cover'd over with them ſix or ſeven foot deep, and looking blue like the water. I fancy'd the peopl that liv'd here in like danger with thoſe that travel the ſandy deſarts of *Africa* or *Arabia*. Here are two elevations, where they ſay two churches ſtood. upon one where an elder-tree grows, much rubbl and ſtone is left, but no part of any building. nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh what it was originally.

TAB. XCVII. *Richborow* caſtle, as now call'd, was the fort as it were to this city, and ſtation of the garriſon, which was to watch and defend the port and ſea-coaſt hereabout; or rather one of thoſe caſtles built upon the *littus ſaxonicum*, in the time of *Theodoſius*. it is a mile off *Stanar* and *Sandwich*, ſcituate upon the higheſt elevation near hand, and being the only ſmall part of a bold ſhore in all this bay. the river runs at the foot of it,

——— *arvaque & urbem*
Littore diductam anguſto interluit æſtu. Virg. Æn. iii.

'Tis a moſt noble remnant of *roman* antiquity, where in later times of their empire the *Legio* II. *Aug.* was quarter'd. the walls on three ſides are pretty entire, and in ſome places ſtill about 25 or 30 foot high, without any ditch. the ſide next the ſea being upon a kind of cliff, the top of the wall is but level with the ground. beſide, at the eaſt angle the wall deſcends to another ſlope juſt upon the river, which ſeems to have been in the nature of an outwork, or gradual aſcent into the caſtle. the ground on the inſide is pretty much rais'd. In the middle of the north-eaſt ſide there is a ſquare work jetting out from the wall, which ſeems to have been an oblique gate to enter at, for thoſe that came from the water ſide. and it's not unlikely that gap on the north-weſt ſide was another gate. it was a ſquare CV paces one way, CL the other: according to the *roman* method of making camps, a third part longer than their bredth. there's a foundation within, which has caus'd many words among the *Kentiſh* antiquarys: ſeems to have been a *Pharos*, or lodging for the commanding officer, a *prætorium*. there are foundations of ſeveral apartments, the walls monſtrouſly thick and ſtrong. 'Tis manifeſt to any one that ſeriouſly contemplates the ruins of the walls in divers places, that this caſtle was deſtroy'd by great violence and induſtriouſly. I gueſs by the *Saxons* immediately after the *Romans* left the iſland, when they could more boldly make deſcents upon the coaſt: the reaſon why is evident from the intent of theſe caſtles. upon the eaſtern corner eſpecially, great piles of wall lye upon one another like rocks: in other places cavitys are hewn out of its thickneſs that would make good lodging rooms. the manner of the compoſition of the walls is ſeven courſes

ſes of ſmall hewn ſtone, which take up four *roman* feet, then two courſes of *roman* brick, which are white like the brick in the iſle of *Ely*. I obſerve all the brick about *Sandwich* to be of the ſame color, made of whitiſh clay. the walls are 12 foot thick. the inward body therof is made of flint and exceſſive hard mortar. *Sandwich* bears directly ſouth. Dr. *Holland* talks of a carv'd head over one of the gates, but I could find no ſuch thing now. In the way thither upon an eminence is the carcaſs of a *caſtrenſian* amphitheatre made of turf, I ſuppoſe for the exerciſe and diverſion of the garriſon. the ſoil of it is gravel and ſand, and has been long plow'd over, that we need not wonder 'tis ſo level. there are two *roman tumuli* before *Sandwich* gates, one a windmill ſtands on. 'tis not eaſy to aſſign which *Contentus* was bury'd under. AMPHITHEATRE.

Contentum tellus quem Rutupina tegit. Auſon.

South of *Sandwich* as we go along upon the ſea ſhore, are ſix large and broad *celtic tumuli* equidiſtant. This flat coaſt is fenc'd againſt the ocean by the ſand downs, which in *Lincolnſhire* we call meals. but within the memory of man, as they told me, the ſea has commenc'd a new method of guarding againſt its own violence, by covering the ſhore for a great depth and height with the pebbles aforemention'd, which is an odd mutation in nature, and it's obſervable that theſe pebbles come from the ſouth. I rode from *Sandwich* as far as *Hithe* upon the brink of the ſhore or cliff, in ſight of *France* all the way, and nothing could be more entertaining in this autumnal ſeaſon, when the weather is generally clear, ſerene and calm. much ſea *tithymal* grows here, and a very pretty plant *papaver cornutum flore luteo*, rock ſamphire feeding upon *petroleum*, a moſt excellent pickle, and many more. the murmur of the ocean has a noble ſolemnity in it, as *Homer* ſays when latiniz'd,

Eructante ſalo raucam dant littora vocem.

More copiouſly expreſs'd in *Virgil*,

Et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulſataque ſaxa,
Audimus longe, fractaſque ad littora voces.
Exſultantque vada atque æſtu miſcentur arenæ. Æn. iii.

which is an exact *idea* of this place. by liſtning attentivly I obſerv'd this noiſe of the ocean is by fits, at ſhort but equal intervals, which I believe gave occaſion to that fancy of the antients, that every tenth wave was the largeſt, of which *Ovid* has a diſtich.

Sandown caſtle is compos'd of four lunets of very thick arch'd work of ſtone, with many port-holes for great guns. in the middl is a great round tower, with a ciſtern at top. underneath an arch'd cavern bomb-proof. a foſs encompaſſes the whole, to which there is a paſſage over a draw-bridge. *Deal* caſtle and *Walmer* caſtle are of the ſame nature, all built by *Harry* VIII. to guard this naked level coaſt. moreover lines are drawn along between caſtle and caſtle, and at proper intervals round baſtions with a ditch and parapet of earth, where cannon may be planted as in the infancy of fortification. theſe are what *Camden* calls *Rome*'s works, and fancys to be remnants of *Cæſar*'s ſhip-camp. the neighbours with as little truth affirm they were thrown up by *O. Cromwell*, for reduction of theſe caſtles. one is cloſe by the northſide of *Deal*, and two between *Deal* caſtle and *Walmer* caſtle. At *Walmer* caſtle the cliff begins for about half

a mile ſouthward with a gentle riſe to a hill, whereon is a *tumulus*. then the ſhore is plain again in a valley 'till you come to *Kings-wold*, which is half a mile's ſpace. Between *Walmer-caſtle* and *Deal*, I take to be the ſpot where *Cæſar* landed in his firſt expedition, becauſe 'tis the firſt place where the ſhore can be aſcended north of *Dover*, and exactly anſwers his aſſigned diſtance of eight miles. probably in his ſecond expedition when he came with many more ſhips, and had a perfect knowledg of the country, he went a littl furder in the *downs* whereabouts now is *Deal*, a town lately ſprung up from the mariners. As for his ſea-camps 'tis vain to expect a ſight of them, they are many ages ſince abſorpt by the ocean, which has ſo long been exerciſing its power, and waſting the land away. Even ſince *Harry* VIIIth's time it has carry'd off the ſea-ward *eſplanades* of the three caſtles, and one half of two of the three circular forts. Indeed of late years the providential ejectment of thoſe pebbles has put a ſtop to it in ſome meaſure, and 'tis amazing to ſee how it by degrees fills up theſe foſſes and trenches, and ſometimes flys over the banks a good way up into the land, with a power well expreſs'd by the poet,

Aut vaga cum Tethys Rutupinaque littora fervent. Lucan vi.

But of this affair of *Cæſar*'s I reſerve to my ſelf another opportunity of ſpeaking, when I ſhall expreſly treat of his expedition hither. at *Deal-caſtl* is a very good well, tho' cloſe by the ſea.

Now my journey lay entirely upon the edg of the cliffs, whoſe precipicious height with the nobl proſpect at ſea, and moſt awful roaring of the waves fill'd the mind with a ſenſe of nature's majeſty. about St. *Margarets* on cliff, near the light-houſes, I ſaw in two places a great number of littl *tumuli* of unequal bulk cloſe by one another, and the like I found frequently about *Barham-downs*, and between *Hardres* and *Chilham* and other places. I know not that ſuch have ever been taken notice of, the peopl ſay they were burying-places of the *Danes*, probably digging into them might give us ſome ſatisfaction. I believe 'em *celtic*, becauſe I ſaw many ſorts of them, and ſuch as appear on *Salisbury-plain*.

DUBRIS PORTUS. *Dover* is a moſt romantic ſcituation, 'tis a great valley, and the only one about this coaſt where water is admitted inwards of the cliff, here very high: and a running brook diſcharges it ſelf into the ſea. the water formerly came a good way higher up, and made a large port, and they have found anchors above the town. The *Roman* city of *Dubris* was to the ſouth of the river, the *Watling-ſtreet* enters it at *Bigin-gate* coming very ſtrait from *Canterbury* over *Barham-down*, where it is very perfect. butting directly upon the great tower of the cathedral, it bears a littl more northerly than north-weſt. this city was an oblong ſquare, and ſome of the walls are left. the churches are of a very antique make. that of St. *Martin* is collegiate, founded by *Wightred* king of *Kent*, 'tis a venerabl ruin. the eaſt-end ſeems to have terminated in three ſemi-circular works, 'twas built in form of a croſs, as to its main body. much remains of the priory, now a farm-houſe. the *maiſon dieu* over-againſt it is become a ſtore-houſe. here the knights hoſpitallers or templers lodg'd, coming into, or going out of the kingdom. the peers that form the haven or large baſon are coſtly and great works. above is a fort with four baſtions of modern date. the broad beach which lys at the mouth of this great valley, and was the harbor in *Cæſar*'s time, is very delightful. 'tis no little part of the diverſion in walk-

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ing there, to obſerve the odd produce of the ocean thrown up under your feet and the ſea-plants that grow there. the *umbelli*, *ſtarfiſhes*, many curious foſſils and ſhells, the *eringo*, *ſea-lungs*, *ſea-weed* or *ood* as call'd, &c. one long ſtreet here is nam'd *Snaregate* from the moſt tremendous rocks of chalk hanging directly ore the houſes.

DOVER CASTLE.

The caſtl is the ſtrongeſt place in the world, of old fortification; it takes up thirty acres of ground. 'tis an amazing *congeries* of walls, ditches, arches, embattlments, mounts, and all imaginabl contrivances to render it impregnabl after the old mode. but with higheſt regret I beheld this moſt nobl and memorabl fortreſs, once thought the key of *Brittan*, and that has divers times had the honor to ſave the kingdom from conqueſt and ſlavery, now become a common prey to the peopl that belong to it. in the late wars with *France* they kept 1500 priſoners in the great caſtl, but within this twelvemonth they have carry'd away the timbers and floors, diſabling it even for that uſe. thus much I think out of gratitude is its due; let it ſtand a monument of antiquity, or ſink ſlowly by its own ruin. the braſs gun call'd Q. *Elizabeth*'s pocket piſtol, is a great curioſity, twenty two foot long. it requires fifteen pound of powder, and carrys a ball ſeven miles (as the gunner told me;) 'tis excellently well wrought. I ſaw two very old keys, and a braſs horn, which ſeem to be the enſigns of authority, belonging to the conſtabl of the caſtl, or lord warden of the cinque ports. one part of the fortifications conſiſts of a large circular work, in which ſtands the old church, ſaid to have been built by *Lucius* an antient king of the *Britons*, and firſt chriſtian. Biſhop *Stillingfleet* thinks he's no romantic perſon, but reign'd in *Kent* and *Suſſex*. however that be, I believe this church is as antient as the time aſſign'd him. there's not much doubt to be made that upon this hill was a *caſtrum* of the *Romans*, like that at *Richborough*, to guard this haven. 'tis ſomewhat ſurprizing that our *ſaxon* anceſtors ſhould take great pains to demoliſh *roman* works, tho' they wanted ſuch in the ſame places, and were forc'd to build them again. I look upon it as an argument that they had no thoughts of conquering the iſland at firſt, and deſtroy'd theſe bulwarks that ſuch might not hinder their depredations; but eſpying the nakedneſs of the land, thro'ly evacuated of its youth and men of arms by the *Romans*, they found a conqueſt practicabl. then were they oblig'd to repair theſe caſtles. the church we are ſpeaking of was built in the firſt times of chriſtianity out of part of the *roman* ruins, whence there are huge quantitys of *roman* bricks laid into the work; the arches are entirely turn'd with them, the corners and many parts both within and without are built up therewith, and the remainder is of ſtone originally cut by the *Romans*. it is in form of a croſs, and has a ſquare tower in the middl. I have repreſented the drawing of it in plate 48. The ſtone windows of this church are of later date than the building, they have been put in long ſince. but the greateſt curioſity here is the *Pharos* or *roman* watch-tower ſtanding at the weſt-end of the church. notwithſtanding 'tis ſo much diſfigur'd by new daubing with mortar, caſing and mending, I diſcover'd its primary intention the firſt minute I ſaw it. and ſent the three prints of it, which I here preſent the reader, to monſieur *Montfaucon*, at the inſtances of my moſt honoured lord the archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. I was in hopes they would have been more uſeful to that celebrated author, for therein at leaſt he might have found that the building which he firſt took for a *Pharos*,

TAB. XLVIII. *Roman* PHAROS.

ros, and whereof he gives us four views, is only the tower of the church we were talking of. the deſcription of this curious work, which I believe the moſt perfect of any left, in ſhort is thus.

TAB. XLVII. In the 47th plate we have ſhown the groundplot upon which it is form'd, and a ſection of the work, whence we may readily obſerve that the deſign is ſimple, but admirably contriv'd for its uſe and purpoſe; the baſe is octagonal without, within a ſquare, but the ſides of the ſquare and octogon are equal, *viz.* fifteen *roman* feet, which reduces the wall to the thickneſs of ten feet. in this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than at preſent. but it retires inward continually from all ſides, with much the ſame proportion as an *egyptian obelus*. upon four of theſe ſides there are windows narrow, handſomly turn'd with a ſemicircular arch of *roman* brick ſix foot high, ſo that the outſide of it appears as in our 46th plate. the door to it is on the eaſt ſide, about ſix foot wide, very well turn'd over head, with an arch made of a courſe of *roman* brick and ſtone alternately, 14 foot high. all the ſtones of this work are of a narrow ſcantling, and the manner of the compoſure thro' out, is perfectly the ſame with that lately deſcrib'd at *Richborough* caſtle. there is firſt two courſes of this brick, which is level with the bottom of the windows. then ſeven courſes of hewn ſtone, which mount up to the top of the windows, then two courſes of brick, ſeven of ſtone alternately, to the top; every window by this means reaching to a ſtage or ſtory. there are five of theſe ſtages left. they are viſibl enough to a diſcerning eye, tho' ſome be ſtopt up, others cover'd over, others have modern church-like windows of ſtone put in. I ſuppoſe the inſide was intirely fill'd up with a ſtaircaſe. the height of what is left is 40 foot, I believe there was 20 foot more originally, and the whole number of windows on a ſide was eight. this building was made uſe of as a ſteeple, and had a pleaſant ring of bells in it, which Sir *George Rook* procur'd to be carry'd away to *Portſmouth*. Since then the office of the ordnance, under pretext of ſavingneſs, have taken away the lead that cover'd it, and left this rare piece of art and maſonry to ſtruggle with the ſea, air and weather. Mr. *Degg* gave me a coyn of *Diocleſian*, found here. the *Erpinghams* arms are pacht up againſt one ſide of the *Pharos*, being two barrs and a canton, ſo that I ſuppoſe it was repair'd in *H.* Vth's time, lord *Erpingham* then warden of *Dover* caſtle. in the *roman* caſtle here the *Tungrican* ſoldiers had their ſtation. I have heard there is another ſuch *Pharos* at St. *Andrews* in *Scotland*.

On the other high cliff oppoſite to this beyond the town, has been another *Pharos*; ſome part of the bottom part of it is ſtill left, call'd *the devil's drop*, from the ſtrength of the mortar. others call it *Bredonſtone*. here the new conſtabl of the caſtl is ſworn. If we conſider the antient ſtate of *Dover*, we muſt imagin that the little river ran directly into the ſea, and left a harbour cloſe to the walls of the town; but in proceſs of time, as the ſea threw up that vaſt beach which lys between the town and it, the river was forc'd by an oblique paſſage to creep along the ſhore under the ſouthern cliff, and there vent its ſelf where now is the harbor. This is what nature practiſes in the microcoſm in innumerabl inſtances, as the paſſage of the gall and pancreatic juice into the inteſtines, in the duct of the urine from the ureters into the bladder, of the chyle into the torrent of the blood, inſinuating themſelves for ſome ſpace between the membranes. And this caution

tion may be of ſervice in forming harbors. as in that coſtly work of the *French* king's before *Dunkirk*, where two banks or peers projected for half a mile thro' the ſands directly, which ought rather to have gone downwards a little towards the fall of the tide. the cliffs here are of ſolid chalk to the very bottom, full of the blackeſt flints. and thoſe at *Calais* ſeem perfectly like them, and no doubt a long vein of chalk is continued from one to the other under the ſea, and perhaps thro' many countrys. but that theſe two places were ever contiguous or join'd by an *Iſthmus* is chimerical.

Tho' the mariners have much mathematics on board, and in all their tackl and machinery, yet here I had occaſion of obſerving a groſs error that has not been thought on, in the ſhape of their oars; where the extremity of that fan-like part which oppoſes the water in rowing is broadeſt. now this is quite contrary to nature's method, who is the beſt geometrician in like caſes: in the ſhape of a ſingl feather, or in the wings of birds, theext remity is always pointed, and the broadeſt part is neareſt the joint where the power lys, analogous to the *fulcrum* of leavers, therefore is drawn off to a narrower ſcantling as the part recedes from it, and the effect of the moving force. thus it is even in the wings of *butterflys*, and all other inſects, as well as birds, and ſo in the *water-beetles* that row with oars. tho' the broad part reſiſts the water more as farther diſtant from the *fulcrum*, yet it requires more proportionabl ſtrength, and in my judgment therefore, oars ought to be made quite the contrary way, and drawn off into a point, the broadeſt part neareſt the hand; and I doubt not but equal ſtrength will then out-row the other, *cæteris paribus*.

Beyond *Dover* ſouthward the cliff is exceedingly high to *Folkſton*. in the road two great *roman* barrows, which will be eaten away in a few years by the ſea. here this larger track of cliff ends, as to the ocean, and ſlauntsoff weſtward towards *Wye* in a long ledg very ſteep all the way to the weſt. the whole county of *Kent* conſiſts of three or four of theſe parcels, lying parallel and running nearly north and ſouth; they riſe gently from the eaſt as a reclining plain, and then end ſuddenly on the weſtern ſide with a quick deſcent. at bottom begins another ſuch plain, and it ends in like manner after it has gone its proper diſtance, to be alike ſucceeded, as we ſaid before. Beyond this we are upon, ſouthward is a leſſer ledg of high ground ſandy and rocky, but good land eſpecially in the valleys, and full of wood. this is terminated by *Romney-marſh*, ſuch another country as our *Lincolnſhire Holland*. to the right of us is *Eleham*, ſeated in a pleaſant concavity. there has been a religious houſe. upon one end of our upper chalk hills near *Folkſton* is a camp call'd *Caſtl-hill*.

Now deſcending, *Folkſton* offers it ſelf, ſtill ſtanding on a cliff, but not ſo high as the former, and of a rocky compoſure, the other being chalk. 'twas antiently call'd *Floſtane*, a leſſer rock or cliff of ſtone. ſo that it probably was the *lapis tituli* of the *Romans*. here's a copious ſpring runs thro' the town. near the church upon the ſea-ſide is a ſquare plain like that I obſerved at *Burgh* in *Lincolnſhire*, and was of the ſame uſe. I ſaw two pieces of old wall hanging ore the terribl cliff, ſeemingly of *roman* work. here are ſome old guns, one of iron of a very odd caſt, no doubt as old as *Henry* VIIIth's time. many *roman* coyns have been found here. a nunnery was built by *Eanſwide*, a religious daughter of *Eadbald* king of *Kent*.

LAPIS TITULI. TAB. XCVIII.

I paſs'd by *Sandgate* caſtle, another of thoſe built by *H.* VIII. in a little valley where the ſhore is plain. then we enter upon the beach. here are many ſprings which come down from the higher ground, and ſink immediately into this beach, rendring it a little boggy, this I thought very odd. You ride thro' a wood of ſea poppy, which is a fine variety in nature, caſting all the numerous ſeeds into a long pod, inſted of the common globular head. the leaves look hoary like ſea ragwort, and are finely criſped. the flowers of a moſt delicate yellow, taken notice of by the poet,

Ore floridulo nitens
Alba parthenice velut
Luteumve papaver. Catull.

HYTH. *Hyth* ſtands on the edg of this leſſer ridg, but the marſh has intercepted it from the ſea. they talk much of their charnel-houſe full of human bones, ſaid to have been the maſſacred *Danes*, but I thought it not worth going to ſee, nor believ'd their report of it. They ſay this has been a great city, and reach'd as far as *Weſt-hyth*, where is an old ruinous chappel, they mean undoubtedly the city of *Lemanis*. Here were two hoſpitals, St. *Bartholomew*'s, and St. *Leonard*'s.

I viſited *Saltwood* caſtle in hopes to find ſomwhat *roman*, as is reported. 'tis a very ſtrong ſeat of the arch-biſhop's, the outer wall has towers and battlements and a deep ditch. within, and on one ſide, ſtands the main body of the place. two great and high towers at the gate of this, over which are the founder's arms, arch-biſhop *Courtney*, in two ſcocheons. the firſt impal'd with thoſe of the ſee; the other plain, a label over three plates. This inner work has a ſtronger and higher wall, with a broad embattel'd parapet at top. within is a court, but the lodgings are all demoliſh'd. the floor of the ruinous chappel is ſtrongly vaulted. in the middl of the court is a larg ſquare well, which is the only thing I ſaw that look'd like *roman*. 'Tis ſaid that hereabouts anchors are dug up, which if true, is not owing to the ſea's coming ſo high, as the vulgar think, for that's impoſſible; but to an iron forge of the *romans* conveniently placed, where ſo much wood grows, ſo near the ſea, and ſo many ports. They ſay too that *roman* coyns are found at *Newington*, not far off here.

LEMANIS Portus. TAB. XCIX. A little way further at the end of the *Stane-ſtreet* the *roman* road from *Canterbury*, and at a proper diſtance from thence, is the port of *Lemanis*. I am ſurpriz'd that ſome *Kentiſh* antiquarys ſhould by pretended corrections of the *Itinerary*, ſend it farther off to the ſouthern coaſts. as ſoon as I came to *Limne* church, looking from the brow of the hill to the ſubjacent marſhes, I deſcry'd the tatter'd *roman* walls, ſcituate on this ſouthern decline, almoſt at the bottom. one would imagin the name came from the *ſtone-ſtreet*, for ſuch it literally ſignifys *via lapidea*. this is a ſolid rock of ſtone laid out in a ſtrait line between here and *Canterbury*. thus in *Yorkſhire* another *roman* road is call'd *Leming-lane*, from its ſtony compoſure. *lhe* ſignifys a way in *britiſh*, *maen* a ſtone. its preſent appellation of *Studfal* caſtle gives occaſion to ſome uncouth etymologys. without any difficulty I think it deriv'd from *ſtæd-weall*, the ſea ſhore, in *Saxon*, ſo that it ſignifys no more than *caſtrum littoreum*. this fine remnant of *roman* work, and which was the garriſon of the *Turnacenſian* band, hangs as it were upon the ſide of the hill, for it is pretty ſteep in deſcent. the walls include about twelve acres of ground, in form ſomewhat ſquariſh, without any ditch. a pretty brook

ariſing from the rock weſt of the church, runs for ſome ſpace on the eaſt ſide of the wall: then paſſes thro' it, and ſo along its lowermoſt edg by the farm houſe at bottom. the compoſition of the wall is ſimilar to that of *Richborough*, but inſtead of hewn ſtone and regular courſes as there, the interval between the three layers of *roman* brick is made of rag ſtone. the brick too is of the ſame whitiſh kind, but remarkably thin. I ſuppoſe the clay ſhrank much in burning. this interval of ſtone is four feet of *roman* ſtandard. the walls are twelve foot thick, and have ſome round holes at equal ſpaces, that run quite thro', as we obſerv'd at *Sorbiodunum* and *Verolanium*: perhaps to let the air in for drying the wall, being of ſo great a thickneſs. here are ſeveral of the circular or rather elliptic buttments as thick as the wall, like thoſe at the *roman* caſtle of *Garionenum*, near *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, in plate 58, which my worthy and learned friend Mr. *Hare* gave me from his own menſuration. 'tis a piece of maſonry I muſt own unaccountabl to me. they are like round towers or baſtions, but ſolid, and ſome ſcarce join to the wall at the ſides, but go quite thro' to the inſide. the circuit of this wall is manifeſt enough on three ſides, but that ſouthward is levell'd to the ground. every where elſe where not ſtanding it lys ſideways, flat, cloſe by in prodigious parcels: or where ſtanding crack'd thro' the whole ſolid thickneſs. as if time was in a merry humor and ruin'd it in ſport. but I believe 'tis the effect of deſign and much labor, as I ſaid of *Richborow*. probably the *Saxons* or *Danes* thus diſmantled it, to render it uſeleſs againſt their incurſions. where this wall is ſtanding, 'tis ten foot high or more, made with excellent cement. on the caſtern ſide is ſuch another gate, form'd by the return of the wall, as at the place laſt mention'd. *Geo. Hunt*, an old man, living in the farm-houſe, told me he has found coyns here. he ſays, once the ſea bank broke, and his houſe with all the adjacent marſhes was floted. for the level of the ocean is higher than this place, but it has fenc'd its ſelf out by raiſing the ground continually near the ſhore, as it does in other like marſhes. whether the ſea reach'd this lower wall even in the time of the *romans*, I cannot determin: for I don't believe this was the very port, but the caſtle belonging to it. that, I rather think was ſomewhat more eaſtward about *Weſt-hithe*; and there, the town that belong'd to it. for they find old foundations frequently under the ſide of the hill, laid in ſtrong terras mortar. the reverend Mr. *Bagnal*, miniſter of the place, informs me, that the field of about ſixteen acres of ground, adjoyning to the church-yard of *Limne*, is to this day call'd the northern town; nor do they know that it ever had any other name. which intimates that the *roman* town was thereabouts, lying upon the ſlope of the hill, as the caſtle dos, and to the eaſt of it. This port is now call'd *ſhipway*, where the *limenarcha*, or lord warden of the cinque ports was antiently ſworn; where their courts were kept, and all the pleas relating to theſe ports. ſince the decay thereof, that ceremony is transferred to *Dover*. this *ſhipway* too denominates the *lathe* or diviſion of the country. *Leland* ſays, the people of *Limne* had an horn and mace, remaining enſigns of their authority.

TAB. LVIII.

Thus have we conducted our journey for the ſpace of 500 mile, all upon *roman* roads, to theſe three famous ports on the eaſtern ſhore, where commonly the great *roman* emperors and generals landed from the continent. and in which we have run over ſuch notices as occurr'd to us in 35 *roman* ſtations, many camps and other things of higheſt antiquity. The

ſeaſon of the year for expeditions being far ſpent, 'tis time to releaſe your lordſhip's patience, and retire into harbor, concluding with the great *roman* wit, in his poetical voyage,

Lemanis longæ finis chartæque, viæque.

10 *Octob.* 1722.

ITER DUMNONIENSE. VI.

Ipſe locis capitur patriis & ſingula lætus
Exquiritque, auditque virûm monumenta priorum. Virg.

To my Lord PEMBROKE.

I Have ſometime in travelling been apt within my own mind to make a compariſon between the excellence of the ſtudy of philoſophy, and that commonly call'd antiquity, that is, antient hiſtory. The beautys and the advantage of natural enquirys I cannot but be highly ſenſibl of: yet I muſt needs give the preference to the latter: as it more nearly concerns the rational part of the creation, for whom the whole was made. 'tis a comment upon the wonderful volumes of divine wiſdom, and the conduct of providence in the management of its ſupreme workmanſhip. God has given us indeed a large manuſcript of his power, and other adorabl attributes, in his wide extended products, the furniture of the world: but in man a more correct epitome of himſelf; a delegated immaterial particle of his ſpirituality, a ſelf-moving principl of free agency, from the very fountain of all exiſtence. as he is the great maſter-wheel and *primum movens*; ſo we are the ſubordinate executors of his mighty purpoſes, by his direction and ſuperintendence carrying on the regular government and unſeen operations thereof. whoever declaims againſt this, ought to be look'd upon as one of a poor, narrow way of thinking, and who does not deſerve ſo much as that nobl faculty of the ſoul, reminiſcence or memory, which is the ſame to a ſingl man, as antient hiſtory is to the whole community. ſuch a one no more claims the name of a ſcholar, than he that knows but the letters of the alphabet, or whoſe ſtudy conſiſts only in gazetts. 'Tis the knowledge of antiquity that can give us a maturity in judgment, either in perſons or things; and how unfit ſuch a one is, that is deſtitute of it, in the executing the great offices of life, I need not inculcate.

But nothing I can ſay in favor of this ſubject, can be ſo great a panegyric to it, as your lordſhip's illuſtrious name prefixt. The glorious ardor for this kind of learning, that kindled in your younger years, and that thro' a long cultivation of it, has produc'd a boundleſs extent of knowledg, with the deepeſt penetration, the ſtrongeſt judgment, the fire of the ſoul and all ſublimeſt qualities which the world admires in your lordſhip;

bears

bears down all oppoſition to the ſtudy of antiquitys, wherein you preſide moſt worthily: wherein no one dares to be rival, or hopes to be equal. We ſee the fruits of it in the beſt choſen library of antient authors, in the beſt collection of moſt antient coyns, ſtatues, buſto's, and learned marbles which the world can ſhow. You, my lord, by treading in the ſteps of the great *Arundel*, have brought old arts, *Greece* and *Rome*, nay *Apollo* and all his muſes to *Great Brittan*, *Wilton* is become tramontane *Italy*.

Every part of learning is your lordſhip's province and ſure of your protection. But I have a particular happineſs in laying before you the following account of this ſummer's journey, becauſe the greateſt part of it was by your own direction, and as excurſions I made whilſt at your lordſhip's moſt delightful ſeat at *Wilton*. I ſhall begin with what I obſerv'd in my tour about it, and proceed to my more weſtern perambulation, thro' a country pregnant of antiquitys, and the greateſt curioſitys in the world.

The *Belgæ*, the antient inhabitants of this country, were a brave and warlike people, when on their original continent, and we have no reaſon to think, after tranſplantation on the *britiſh* ſoil, they abated ought of their courage and valor, natural to its inhabitants. Theſe were one of thoſe powerful nations, whoſe conqueſt gave opportunity to the emperor *Veſpaſian* highly to ſignalize his conduct when he firſt made a figure in arms. Hence it is that we find ſo many camps hereabouts, from the ſea ſide to the midland parts, many of which were made by him, and others by his undaunted oppoſers. The road from *Wilton* to *Shaftsbury*, call'd the *ten mile courſe*, is a fine ridg of downs, continu'd upon the ſouthern bank of the river *Nader*, with a ſweet proſpect to the right and left all the way, over the towns and the country on both ſides. a traveller is highly indebted to your lordſhip for adding to his pleaſure and advantage, in reviving the *roman* method of placing a number'd ſtone at every mile, and the living index of a tree to make it more obſervabl; which ought to be recommended as a laudabl pattern to others. thus *C. Gracchus* planted a ſtone at every mile, with the diſtance inſcrib'd, ſays *Plutarch*. and thus *Rutilius*, *Itinerar*. II.

Intervalla viæ feſſis præſtare videtur,
Qui notat inſcriptus millia crebra lapis.

Between N° 5, and 6, is a pretty larg camp call'd *Chiſelbury*, upon the northern brow of the hill. 'tis ſingle ditch'd and of a roundiſh form. before the chief entrance is an half moon, with two apertures for greater ſecurity. there is a ditch indeed goes from it downward to the valley on both ſides, but not to be regarded. This I imagin relates not to the camp, for I obſerv'd the like acroſs the ſame road in many places between little declivitys, and ſeem to be boundarys and ſheep-walks made ſince, and belonging to particular pariſhes. I fancy this name imparted from ſome ſhepherds cot, antiently ſtanding hereabouts, in *ſaxon Ceſol*. it ſeems to be a *roman* camp, but of later date. at the end of this courſe, when you come to the great chalk hill looking towards *Shaftsbury*, are three or four *celtic* barrows, one long and large, pointing eaſt and weſt. in this hill is a quarry of ſtone, very full of ſea-ſhells. not far off in the pariſh of *Tisbury*, near *Warder* caſtle, is a great intrenchment in a wood, which was probably a *britiſh oppidum*, and near the river before mention'd.

CHISELBURY.

Br. *oppidum*.

Re-

Carvilii *tumulus.*

. Returning, we ſee upon the higheſt eminence that overlooks *Wilton*, and the fertil vally at the union of the *Nader* and *Willy*, the famous *King-barrow*, as vulgarly call'd. 'tis a round *tumulus* of a moſt antient form, flat at top and without any ditch. Your lordſhip rightly judges it in ſcituation to be one of the higheſt barrows in *England.* being by exact obſervation from the water level and calculation, at leaſt four hundred foot above the ſurface of the ocean. This, queſtionleſs, is a *celtic tumulus*, and the very name inherent thro' long revolutions of time, indicates it to be the grave of a king of this country of the *Belgæ*, and that *Wilton* was his royal reſidence. which for goodneſs of air, of water and ſoil, join'd with the moſt delightful downs all around it, muſt highly magnify his judgment in choice of a place ſecond to none, for all the conveniences and delicacys of life. If we reflect a little upon the matter, it appears a ſuppoſition far from improbability, that this is the very monument of *Carvilius* mention'd by *Cæſar*, who joining with the other kings along the country on the ſeaſide from hence to *Kent*, attack'd his ſea-camp on the *Rutupian* ſhore. and this was to make a diverſion to the great *roman* general, preſſing hard upon *Caſſibelan.* for as the late learned and ſagacious Mr. *Baxter* obſerves in his *Gloſſary*, where ſhould *Carvilius* live but among the *Carvilii?* as *Segonax*, one of his confederates, among the *Segontiaci*, that is, *Segontium*, or *Caerſegont*, as the *Brittons* call it, which is now *Silcheſter.* and it ſeems to have been the faſhion of that time, for kings to be denominated from the people or place they govern'd, as *Caſſibelan* was in name and fact king of the *Caſſii.* and many other inſtances I might bring of like nature. where then ſhould *Carvilius* live but at *Carvilium*, now *Wilton*, or where be bury'd but in the moſt conſpicuous place near his palace? and no other barrow competitor to leave any doubt or ſcruple. 'tis natural to ſuppoſe that the very ſpot where his reſidence was, is the ſame where king *Edgar*'s queen ſpent the latter part of her life in a religious houſe ſhe built near your lordſhip's ſeat, being a hard dry ſoil, gravelly, and encompaſs'd with two fine rivers, which in early times added much to the ſecurity of the place, and much ſought for by the *Brittons.* We took notice when with particular pleaſure we viſited his *tumulus*, and paid our reſpects to the illuſtrious *manes* of the royal defunct; that among other views of great diſtance, we could ſee a long barrow beyond *Stonehenge*, and all the long ridg of *Martinſal* hill, St. *Ann*'s hill, and *Runway* hill beyond that, upon which goes the great *Wanſdike*, which I take to be the northern boundary of the *Belgic* kingdom. I queſtion not but one purpoſe of this interment was to be in ſight of the holy work, or templ of *Stonehenge.* Here then may we conclude reſts the aſhes of *Carvilius*, made immortal by *Cæſar* for bravely defending his country: now reſting in the poſſeſſions of a ſucceſſor, maſter of both their great qualitys. who when wielding the *Britiſh* trident, in a fleet infinitely ſuperior to *Cæſar*'s, could aſſert a more univerſal empire. In you my lord, the memory of *Carvilius* flouriſhes again, in your eminent love for your country's honor, and in your care for preſerving his monument, and adorning it with freſh verdure: by planting four trees round its edg, and introducing it as a *terminus* in one of the *viſto's*, to the admirabl equeſtrian ſtatue of *M. Aurelius*, in the middl of the principal ſtar of your park. Thus according to antient uſage was the *tumulus* of *Diomedes* planted with the *platanus*

brought from *Asia* for that purpose. As *Pliny* informs us in book XII. cap. 1.

From hence riding along the hare-warren and end of the park, we are entertain'd with the landscape of no less than five rivers, four retaining the old *british* names. the villages on each side of them are so thick, that they seem to joyn and form long citys in woods. About the union of these rivers are three citys and three cathedrals within a triangle, whose sides are less than three mile. *Wilton*, old and new *Sarum*. the *Nadre* signifys a snake or adder, metaphorically drawn from its winding current. it rises by the end of the *ten mile course* above describ'd, and passes by a pleasant village belonging to your lordship, *Chilmark*, famous for its quarrys; of a very good stone, white, and that rises in any dimensions. there is now a singl stone lying over the mouth of the quarry like an architrave, full sixty foot long, twelve foot thick, and as the workmen have assur'd me upon examination, perfectly without flaw. sometime here is found great petrify'd oyster-shells. the *Willy* arises about *Warminster*, taking in a littl brook the *Dyver* passing under ground, runs by *Yarnbury* a vast *roman* camp, where some think is *Vespasian*'s name; a great semi-circular work at the entrance. several *roman* coyns have been found here. not far off is a ditch call'd *Chiltern*, which seems to be some division of the hundreds. there's another camp on the other side the *Willy*. then it runs by *Grovely*, a great wood of your lordship's. it admits another stream coming on the west-side of *Stonhenge* from *Orcheston*, remarkabl for a long kind of grass, which without good proof I should scrupl relating, for 'tis commonly 25 foot in length, much coveted by cattl. by Mr. *Ray* call'd *gramen caninum supinum longissimum*, he says they use to fatten hogs with it. this *Willy*, that gives name to *Wilton*, passes chiefly on the north-side of the town, makes the canal before the front of the house, and then joins the *Nadre* coming on the south-side of the town and thro' the gardens, at the end of the avenue. The *Avon* arises from under the great ridg of hills that divides *Wiltshire* into north and south, crown'd with the *Wansditch*. it passes southward thro' innumerabl villages to *Ambsbury*, the *pagus Ambri* famous for a monastery built by one *Ambrus*, which the monks and fabulous writers have wrested into *Ambrosbury*: then for a celebrated nunnery of noble-women, great numbers of whom against the institution of nature and providence were here veil'd. 'tis now the seat of my lord *Charlton*, built by *Inigo Jones*, and deservedly to be admir'd. some new works are added to it under the direction of my lord *Burlington*, possessor of his spirit, and a nobl collection of his designs. the famous old city of *Sorbiodunum* may be said to stand upon this river. it meets with the other two just before it passes thro' *Salisbury*, and beyond it receives the *Bourn*, which has dropt its proper name: but I guess it to have been *Colin* or *Coliniiy*, the same as *Clun*. for at its fountain head is *Colinburn*. all these rivers are call'd *burns*, *Willyburn*, *Adderburn*, &c. below *Salisbury* enters another, I suppose call'd *Ebbesburn*. from *Harnham-hill* we have a view of both *Sarums*. the old city with its high-crested triple fortifications threatens all the circumjacent country: the new justly boasts of its lofty spire, as wonderful for the slenderness of its foundation, as its great height, being 450 foot. making one of the *visto's* to the front of *Wilton* house. to the east is *Clarendon*, which your lordship first observ'd from old writings, ought to be call'd *Clorendun*, from the famous *Roman* camp

YARNBURY. Ro. *Camp*.

AMSBURY.

TAB. LXVII.

CHLORIDUNUM. TAB. XLI.

camp half a mile off the park near the *Roman* road; this was made or repair'd by *Conſtantius Chlorus* father of *Conſtantin* the great. 'twas he that ſlew *Allectus*, after he had baſely murder'd the valiant *Carauſius*. *Conſtantius* liv'd at the neighboring *Sorbiodunum*, he was of *britiſh* extract, the husband of *Helena* a famous *britiſh* princeſs. this camp therefore properly written is *Chloridunum*, being a beautiful fortification of a round form upon a dry chalk hill. within is a circular ditch having two entrances, anſwering to the entrances of the camp, and leaving a large ſpace between it and the *vallum*. I ſuppoſe this ditch was a leſſer camp before, enlarg'd by *Chlorus*, for keeping his legions as in a ſummer camp before the city. this they did by carrying away all the earth of the old *vallum* to the new. for 'tis evident the preſent rampart is of much larger quantity than could be taken out of the ſubjacent ditch. *Chlorendon* park is a ſweet and beautiful place. here K. *John* built him a palace, where ſeveral parliaments have been held. part of the building is ſtill left, tho' they have been pulling it down many years. 'tis chiefly of flint, and was a large place upon the ſide of a hill, but no way fortify'd. This palace of K. *John* anſwers directly to the front *viſto* of *Wilton* houſe over the length of the great canal, and is call'd the *Kings-manor*. they ſay here is a ſubterraneous paſſage to the *Queens-mannor*. between the camp and the park runs a *roman* road, which has not been taken notice of, from *Sorbiodunum* to *Wintcheſter* full eaſt and weſt.

TAB. IX

As we go from *Wilton* to *Stonhenge*, between *Grovely-wood* and *Woodford* runs a ditch a-croſs the plain, with a high rampart ſouthward. the ditch is broad, and goes eaſt and weſt. I take it to be one of the boundarys of the *Belgæ*, which I call the third; the reaſon will hereafter appear. on the eaſt ſide of the *Avon* by great *Dornford* is a very large camp covering the whole top of a hill, of no determinate figure, as humouring the height it ſtands on. 'tis made entirely without any ditch, the earth being heap'd up very ſteep in the nature of a *parapet*, when dug away level at the bottom. I doubt not but this was a camp of the *Brittons*, and perhaps an *oppidum* where they retired at night from the paſturage upon the river, with their cattl. within it are many littl banks carry'd ſtraight and meeting one another at right angles, ſquare, oblong parallels and ſome oblique, as the meres and diviſions between plow'd lands, yet it ſeems never to have been plow'd. and there is likewiſe a ſmall ſquariſh work entrench'd no bigger than a large tent. theſe to me ſeem the diſtinctions and diviſions for the ſeveral quarters and lodgments of the people within. for I have upon the *downs* in *Dorſetſhire* often remark'd the like, of too ſmall a compaſs to be plow'd fields. this camp has an aſpect very old, the prominent part of the rampart in many places quite conſum'd by time tho' the ſteep remains perfect: one being the natural earth, the other factitious. it certainly has ſo much of the manner of *Veſpaſian*'s camp as induces one to think it an imitation. I know not whether we ought to derive the name of it from the *britiſh Og*, ſignifying the hurdles and penns they fence their cattl in with, which perhaps ſtood upon thoſe meres or littl banks to diſtinguiſh every man's property. *Veſpaſian*'s camp is within ſight of it a littl higher up the river, and on the other ſide. 'tis a famous camp, properly and by univerſal conſent attributed to him, call'd the *walls*; well choſe, being a high piece of ground at a flexure of the river, which cloſes in an end and a ſide of it, the other ſide has a broad and very deep

AUKBURY. br. *Oppidum.*

WALLS. Veſpaſian's *Camp.*

valley

valley along it, and at the other end is the entrance. the whole hangs over the town of *Ambsbury*. the manner of this camp too conſiſts moſtly in a rampire, but much more operoſe than that laſt mention'd. the form oblong, the road to the town goes quite thro' it. 'tis high in the middle, and has a barrow enclos'd, but partly level; this I ſuppoſe originally *celtic*, on account of its vicinity to *Stonhenge*, therefore elder than the camp. the eaſt-ſide of *Veſpaſian*'s camp is ſufficiently guarded by the precipice of the river. Further northwards in the road from *Ambsbury* to *Marlborough*, is the remain of another round camp, extremely old, and almoſt obliterated, this is between *Collinburn* and *Burbich*, upon a riſing ground, ſeemingly *britiſh*. and on the weſt-ſide of the river *Avon* over-againſt it is another, call'd too *Cheſelbury*, and ſaid to have a fair *prætorium* in it. theſe camps ſo contiguous, with a river between, ſeem ſtill remains of *Veſpaſian*'s conqueſts, and that he got the country by inches. CHESELBURY.

North of theſe is *Martinſal* hill, a vaſt ſtationary *roman* camp, upon a high hill ſteep to the eaſt, which is ſeldom obſervabl. I meaſur'd it quite round in company with lord *Hartford* and lord *Winchilſea*; 'tis conſpicuous at a great diſtance, and within ſight of all the camps in the country. I take it to have been made when the *romans* were thoroughly poſſeſſors of the kingdom, and one of their chief fortreſſes, whence they might give or receive ſignals all around, in caſe of diſtreſs, by fire or ſmoak. on two ſides the precipice is dreadfully ſteep. lord *Winchilſea* has a braſs *Alexander Severus* found here, on the reverſe *Jupiter fulminans* with PM. TR. P. COS. On the weſt ſide upon the top of the hill without the camp, is a round pit full of good ſpring water, always to the brim but never overflowing in the dryeſt ſummers, which at thoſe ſeaſons is of greateſt ſervice to the country round, and thouſands of cattle are driven every day from a conſiderabl diſtance to drink there. I am told there is another ſuch upon the top of *Chute* hill, ſouth-eaſt from hence, very high, and no water within ſome miles of it. So provident has nature been in ſubliming by ſome unknown powers, the liquid element to theſe barren heights, that every part of her works ſhould not be without its graces and uſe. The proſpect from *Martinſal* muſt needs be exceeding fine. *Salisbury* ſteeple 20 miles off, bears ſouth-weſt and by weſt. the port of this camp is north-eaſt. MARTINSHAL HILL. Ro. *camp.* TAB. XLIV.

I take the name of this hill to come from the merriments among the northern people call'd *Martinalia*, or drinking healths to the memory of St. *Martin*, practis'd by our *ſaxon* and *daniſh* anceſtors. I doubt not but upon St. *Martin*'s day, or *Martinmaſs*, all the young people in the neighborhood aſſembled here, as they do now upon the adjacent St. *Ann*'s hill upon St. *Ann*'s day. the true word is *Martinſheil*, *heyl* ſignifying health, and the *Germans* call a bowl, or drinking veſſel, *ſchale*. likewiſe *hali* in the *ſaxon* ſignifys holy, whence our hallow. and the *Waſheyl* bowl at *Chriſtmaſs* full of ſpic'd ale, which they carry about, ſinging of carrols in the ſtreets. Monſ. *Keyſler* ſpeaks of theſe matters largely in his *Antiquitates Septentrionales*, *p.* 358. and that the *german* gilds, or ſocietys, were oblig'd to keep drinking feſtivals to St. *Mary*, St. *Martin*, St. *Nicholas*, &c. p. 487. he ſays, at a village in *tractu albino*, the marry'd women upon St. *Martin*'s day pay 4 *d.* to the queſtor. and the ſpring upon this hill ſtill further favor'd their ceremonys. ſo beneficial a baſon in heathen times merited divine honors, and the people not willing to part with a holy-day, MARTINALIA.

blended

blended their rites into chriſtian. the *Engliſh* took the opportunity of the day after this great feſtival of St. *Martin*, much obſerv'd by the *Danes*, to commit that univerſal maſſacre upon them drunken, which totally extirpated them.

In the fields about *Chute* are bones dug up very plentifully, in a place call'd *Blood-field* eſpecially. they likewiſe found there a ſtonecoffin with a skeleton enclos'd, and an arrow, or ſpear head of braſs, as deſcrib'd to me. there was a horſe found bury'd about three yards from the body. whether this was *roman* or *britiſh*, I cannot affirm, I am inclineable to think the latter, but it ſeems that a battle was fought here between 'em.

BARBURY. Ro. *camp.* Full north from hence, upon the *Barbury* hills, the next ridg orelooking the north part of *Wiltſhire*, is another camp call'd *Barbury*, in the pariſh of *Ogburn* St. *George*. the noble lords late mention'd, aſſiſted in meaſuring it; 'tis double ditch'd quite round, the inner very deep, and rampart high, of a circular form. an entrance upon the eaſt, and another on the weſt diameter, which is 2000 *roman* foot long. at the weſt the inmoſt rampire retires inwards a little, to make a port with jambs. eaſt-ward the outer ditch turns round with a ſemicircular ſweep, leaving two paſſages thro' it obliquely to the main entrance, like our modern half moons, both theſe methods I have oft ſeen practis'd. this mighty camp ſtands on one of the weſtern eminencys of this ridg, running eaſt and weſt; very ſteep to the north and weſt, ſeparating the high ground or downs from the fertile country below, which belong'd to the *Dobuni*, and lyes under the eye like a map, as far as the *Welſh* hills beyond the *Severn*. whoſe lovely proſpect would naturally animate the *Britons* in its defence, as the *Romans* in its conqueſt. 'Tis indeed a fine ſcene of woods, towns, paſtures, rivers and valleys. a little beyond upon the ſame ridg is *Badbury* camp, and the whole is well planted with ſtout camps and frequent, the eye-ſore and terror of the plain. hence you ſee *Martinſal* camp and many more.

BADBURY.

Ro. *road to* BATH. VIA BADONICA. Having recited theſe matters as preliminary, I ſhall begin my journey from *Marlborough*, the *roman Cunetio*. I forbear ſpeaking of the infinite number of *celtic* monuments I have found in this country, deſigning them for a particular treatiſe, to be honor'd with your lordſhip's illuſtrious name: and from *Marlborough* purſue the *roman* road, which we have before trac'd from *Newberry* hither, and lately diſcover'd its whole progreſs toward the *Bath*, which for diſtinction ſake we may call *via badonica*. its courſe is eaſt and weſt. it goes hence all along the north ſide of the *Kennet* river, between it and the high grounds; and is the preſent road, but highly wants a *roman* hand to repair it. When we have rode about a mile, over-againſt *Clatford* at a flexure of the river, we meet with ſeveral very great ſtones, about a dozen in number, which probably was a *celtic* templ, and ſtood in a circle, this form in a great meaſure they ſtill preſerve. I gueſs the *Romans* bury'd 'em in the ground under their road, becauſe directly in its paſſage. the materials thro' out have ſince been worn away, or ſunk into the ground, being in this place meadow, and ſo has reſtor'd their huge bulk to day light. hence it proceeds directly up to the famous *Overton-hill*, where I firſt diſcover'd its ridg, when ſurveying the beautiful circle of ſtones there, belonging to the majeſtic temple of the old *Brittons* at *Abury*. this ridg is a little to the north of the preſent road, ſomewhat higher up the hill, it points directly eaſt and weſt, one end to *Marlborough* the other to *Silbury hill*. and this ſhows a defect in our maps, which place *Abury*

too much to the ſouth. 'tis perfect for ſome ſpace over the down, but upon deſcending the hill weſtward, they have plow'd it up, and found ſeveral *roman* coyns near it, ſome of which I have by me. At the bottom by the corner of the hedg, it meets again the common road near the *white hart* alehouſe, and ſo they go together above *weſt Kennet* to *Silbury* hill. this was the poſt and coach road to the *Bath*, till for want of reparation they were forc'd to find a new one, more northward upon the downs, and farther about thro' the town of *Abury*. when on the ſouth-ſide of *Silbury* hill, it goes very ſtrait and full weſt thro' the cornfields on the ſouth of *Bekhamton*, where it's ſtill ſufficiently known by the name of the *French* way, for what reaſon I can't imagine. They have of late endeavor'd to exclude travellers going upon it, by incloſing it at both ends with ditches, but the badneſs of the lower road has defeated their purpoſe, and made people ſtill aſſert the public right. Beyond *Bekhamton* it again enters the downs, and marches up the hill in a very plain ridg and beautiful to behold; the pits and cavitys whence the earth was taken on both ſides, being conſpicuous all the way. beſides, the *romans* have defac'd a druids barrow, and another *celtic* one near, which ſav'd 'em ſome labor. a proof they were there before the *roman* road. but this is not a proper place to enlarge upon it. when it has gain'd the ſummit of the hill, it leaves *Oldbury* caſtle a little to the north. this is a great and ſtrong *roman* camp on the north-weſt point of the hill, overlooking *Calne*. the precipice on thoſe two ſides is altogether inacceſſibl, falling down in narrow cavitys or ribs, as it were the great roots of a tree, with an odd and tremendous aſpect, and that way there was need but of very ſlender work for its ſecurity. but on the other ſides 'tis double ditch'd, having but one entrance to the eaſt, and that fortify'd with a return of the outer ditch and inner rampire, very artificially. there is a ditch likewiſe acroſs the middle, as if it had been enlarg'd with an additional intake weſtward. 'tis in the main of a ſquariſh form, and has a very fine proſpect. on the northern limit in the higheſt part ſeems to have been a *prætorium*. on this hill, which is wholly a chalky down, with a moſt delicate turf (and ſofter to walk upon than a *turky* carpet) about a foot or two under the ſuperficial earth, they dig great quantitys of flints to mend the high-ways withal. one would imagine they had been ſpew'd out of the hardning chalk at the creation, as extraneous bodys, tho' of greater ſpecific gravity than its ſelf.

OLDBURY. Ro. *camp.* TAB. XLII.

Return we to the *roman* road, which proceeds acroſs another valley, and ſo towards *Runway* hill, the higheſt in all theſe parts. This was famous for a battle in the late civil wars, and they oft find the bullets, when digging for the pebbles as aforemention'd, and below the hill they plow up the bones of the ſlain; but much more is *Runway* eminent for two mighty works of antiquity, this *roman* way and *Wanſdike*. the moſt lovely proſpect here will tempt even a haſty traveller to caſt his eyes about him, and ſee all the country far beyond the *Bath*, and ſo proportionally quite around. I am not doubtful that it takes its name from the *roman* way, which here has an unuſual and the moſt curious appearance of any I have ſeen. I took pleaſure in examining the particularity of it more than once, and 'tis a maſter ſtroke of skill to conduct it down the north-ſide of this long and ſteep hill (as I have ſo often remark'd to be the condition of northern heights) to render it eaſy or even practicabl. when from the top of this hill

you look towards *Marlborough*, which is full eaſt, you may diſcern that the road curves a little northward, not diſcernibl but in the whole. the reaſon is to be attributed to the river *Kennet*, thruſting it out ſomewhat that way, otherwiſe the true line ſhould have lain a little more to the
WANSDIKE. ſouth of *Silbury*. To the right you ſee *Wanſdike*, creeping all along from ſouth of *Marlborough* (about two mile) upon the northern edg of the great ridg of hills, parting north and ſouth *Wiltſhire*, till it deſcends St. *Ann*'s hill; and makes ſeveral right angles to humor the edges of the other hills. the *vallum* is always on the ſouth ſide, and the higher ground behind it. then it mounts up to the higheſt *apex* of *Runway* hill. but the method of the *roman* road is this: it goes along the northern ſide of this hill, preſerving its ſelf upon the level, being cut like a terras walk, with a parapet before it next the precipice; and that winding in and out as the curvatures of the hill require. it paſſes juſt by *Calſton* lime-kiln, and is defac'd by it, for the workmen make no ſcruple to dig thro' it for their materials, and this practice has been ſo old as to denominate the town lying beneath. Soon after, it meets with the *Wanſdike*, deſcending the hill juſt by the gibbet. here it enters full into it, and very dexterouſly makes uſe of it all along to the bottom on a very convenient ſhelf, or ſpurn of the hill. at the place of union is a flexure of the *Wanſdike*, ſo that the *roman* road coincides with it directly; and in order to raiſe it from a ditch into a road, the *roman* workmen have thrown in moſt part of the rampire, ſtill preſerving it as a terras to prevent the danger, and the terror of the deſcent on one ſide.

I ſhall mention upon another occaſion, ſome other obſervations I have made long ſince, that overthrow the notion of thoſe that imagine *Wanſdike* was caſt up by the *Saxons*, as a limit of the weſt *ſaxon* and *mercian* kingdoms, or that its name is deriv'd from their god *Woden*. but here we have a moſt inconteſtable proof that it was in being before the *roman* times. and its very name ſhows it, ſignifying in the old *britiſh* language the *diviſion dike*, *guahan diſtinctio*, *ſeparatio*. 'tis indeed the work of the *Belgæ*, their fourth and laſt boundary. theſe two, the *roman* road and *Wanſdike*, go together after this manner, till they enter the encloſures a little north of *Hedington* town below *Runway* hill. At *Calſton* is a moſt famous ſpring or cataract of water, coming out of the chalk hill, and much talk'd of. *Wanſdike* was made by the people of the ſouth, to cover their country, as the mode of it ſufficiently teſtifys, and as we ſaid before, was the moſt northern bounds of the *Belgic* kingdom. When from the top of theſe hills you view the *roman* road, towards the weſt you ſee it butts full upon the *Bath*, or that great chink between *Lanſdown* and the banks of the river *Avon* going to *Briſtol*.

VERLUCIO. TAB. LXVIII. I had no ſooner trac'd out this road, but I found a fair opportunity preſented of ſetting the antiquarys right, as to part of the XIVth journey of *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*, in which they have hitherto been much perplex'd. I found no manner of difficulty in ſettling *Verlucio* at *Hedington*. *Hedda*'s town, *Heddan genitivo*. this town is but ſmall at preſent, lying at the bottom of this great hill in a rich marly country. the inhabitants are not ſurpriz'd when you inquire for antiquitys, they aſſert it to have been a very old and great city. infinit quantitys of antiquitys are found here, handfuls of coyns brought home every time they plow, (madam *Whitlock* has many) and the ſtreets and foundations of houſes found for a great length,

ſuf-

ſufficiently evince it. *Reuben Horſal*, clark of *Abury*, told me, he had ſeen a gallon of *roman* coyn taken up at a time in *Hedington* field, in an urn cover'd with a ſtone. I ſuppoſe its original name was *Verolucio*, as *Verolanium* &c. and then it ſignifys in the old *celtic* the *white habitation*, *vrô llug*. *llug* denoting ſplendid, as *Lugdunum* a white hill. the ſame as the greek Λ&x@ *albus*. if *lug* imports pure water, then it muſt relate to *Calſton* ſpring, breaking forth like a caſcade. if we take the word *gloyii limpidus*, 'tis all one. It muſt be noted that both the XIIIth and XIVth journeys of *Antoninus* his *Itinerary* are abominably corrupted, and want a healing hand as much as any thro'out. and being both one journey by a different route, I ſhall undertake thus to reſtore them.

ITER XIII.

Ab Iſca Callevam *M. P.* CXXXIX. *ſic*

Iſca leg. II. *Aug.*		Caerleon	
Burrium		Uſk	IX
Bleſcium		Old town	XI
Ariconium		Kencheſter	XI
Glevum colonia		Gloceſter	XXXV
Durocorinium		Cirenceſter	XIV
Cunetio	*Marlboro*		XIX
Spinas		Newberry	XV
Vindoma	*Silcheſter*		X
Caleva Atrebatum		Farnham	XV. *toto* CXXXIX.

In the copys the ſum total is ſet down CIX miles, when if you caſt up the particulars it amounts to no more than XC. ſo that no leſs than nineteen in the original is loſt; this ſhows plainly that ſome ſtation is dropt out, and geography its ſelf indiſpenſably demonſtrates it. Mr. *Fulk* was ſenſible of ſome deficiency by his adding *Gobannium*, tho' thereby he hit not the white. in truth both ſtations and numbers are wanting, for 'tis notorious that the diſtance between *Ariconium* and *Glevum* places ſufficiently known, and about which we have no conteſt, is much too littl, when ſet down only XV mile, and XX muſt unavoidably be added. tho' I am as cautious as any man living in laying hand upon theſe venerabl remains and altering them, yet where nature and reaſon abſolutely require it, I have not the leaſt fear in adding two ſtations, which are quite ſlipt out from the original. between *Cirenceſter* and *Newberry* 'tis evident *Cunetio* muſt be interpos'd, or the diſtance heightned to twice as much, the truth is one ſtation is intermitted *Cunetio*, and the like between *Spinas* and *Calleva*, for *Vindoma* or *Silcheſter* muſt be added, beyond which is our *Calleva* or *Farnham*: all in a ſtrait line, and upon a *roman* road from *Ariconium*. caſt up the whole account it comes to CXXXIX inſtead of CIX, then all the difficultys that have hitherto obſcur'd this journey, vaniſh. they that compare *William Harriſon*'s firſt copy with the others of this journey, will not be ſurprized at the effects of negligent tranſcribers, when out of ſeven names in other books, he has miſt two. and ſo frequently in other journeys. in the next place I offer this as the true reading of the fourteenth journey of *Antoninus*.

ITER

ITER XIIII.

Alio itinere ab Iſca Callevam M. P. CIII. *ſic*

Iſca leg. II. *Aug.*		Caerleon	
Venta ſilurum		Caerguent	IX
Trajectus		Old-bury	IX
Abone		Henbury	IX
Aquæ ſolis		Bath	VI
Verlucio		Hedington	XX
Cunetio		Malboro	X
Spinas		Newberry	XV
	Vindoma	*Silcheſter*	X.
Calleva Atrebatum		Farnham	XV *toto* CIII.

this journey leads us to *Calleva* another way. Mr. *Gale* has obſerv'd *Trajectus* and *Abone* tranſpos'd. The ſum total here likewiſe is invariably in all copys CIII. when the particulars amount but to 98. whence we likewiſe infer a ſtation is dropt out as before, *viz. Silcheſter* with the number X annex'd. now it happens that number was not loſt, tho' the ſtation was, but was erroneouſly plac'd to *Marlboro*, being XX inſtead of X. ſeeing the diſtance between the *Bath* and *Marlboro* is notoriouſly too much. ſetting then X mile to *Cunetio*, its real diſtance from our *Verlucio*, *Hedington*; it remains further to correct the number annex'd to *Verlucio* XX for XV, the letter X being eaſily corrupted into an V, then we anſwer the diſtances on all hands, having a *roman* road accompanying us, and compleat the ſum total ſet at top preciſely CIII. and reſtore the whole to its antient purity. when we reflect a little, that take the matter how we will any other way, the difficultys are unſurmountabl: I am throughly ſatisfy'd in theſe corrections. much ruſty old iron is dug up at the quarrys by *Brunham*, probably of the *Romans*. 'tis a mile off *Hedington*.

Upon the edg of the hill which overlooks *Hedington*, as it bends a littl ſouthward, is another pretty littl *roman* camp in an angl of the hill of a ſquare form, and as if not finiſh'd or made for but a ſmall time of abode upon an expedition: for neither *vallum* nor ditch of any great ſtrength. it is ſcituate on a very convenient promontory or rather *peninſula* of high ground, the ſteepneſs whereof is a guard to three ſides of it, the other has the ſlender *vallum* made chiefly of the ſurface of the earth thrown up a little. From the edg of theſe hills is an indefinite proſpect over the country of the *Dobuni*, the *Belgæ* and *Durotriges*. the deſcent to it, as being on the weſt ſide of the hill, is very ſteep. I think this place is call'd *Bagdon-hill*.

PUNCTUOBICE. TAB. LXIX.

Under it to the left is the *Deviſes*, this I take to be the *Punctuobice* of *Ravennas* which he mentions by parcels thus, *Leucomagus Bedwin*, (*Cimetzone* for) *Cunetione* in the ablative caſe *Malboro*, *Punctuobice* the *Deviſes*. then he begins a new period of citys in *Wales*, *Venta Silurum* &c. I ſuppoſe here is a remnant of the former part of the word *Punctuobice* in *Poulſholt*, a little village hard by, *Potern* another, *Potern-wood*, and the name of the hundred *Potern*, taken in the firſt times of their diviſion from ſuch a corrupt appellation of this place. the laſt ſyllable *bice* ſubſiſts in the preſent name *Deviſes*, vulgarly *vies*. This town is excellently ſcituated about two miles from the bottom of the hills which keep off the eaſtern winds, and in a rich ſoil. under the hill

at *Runway* is an excellent ſpring, which the inhabitants have not yet found means to convey thither, tho' it runs but a littl way off the town, where they want water. 'tis a very large old town, conſiſting chiefly of two long parallel ſtreets, the houſes for the moſt part of timber, but of a very good model. they value themſelves for one of the beſt weekly mercats in *England*, and for being tenants to the king. It was enclos'd by the *Romans* with a *vallum* and ditch, which I preſently found out. they have made a road of the ditch in moſt parts round the town. but in ſeveral places both that and the *vallum* are viſibl enough, and it took in the caſtl. this caſtl was *roman* originally, finely choſen upon a natural fortification, but in after-times made in a manner impregnabl by *Roger* a biſhop of *Salisbury*. tho' now 'tis ignobly mangled, and every day deſtroy'd by peopl that care not to leave a wall ſtanding, tho' for a fence to their garden. here are two churches; the quire of St. *Mary*'s, of a very old model; the ſteepl, quire, and both wings of St. *John*'s the ſame, to which parcels have ſince been tackt all round, and new wide windows put in with pointed arches, inſtead of the antient narrow ſemi-circular ones. juſt out of town is a pretty plain call'd the *green*, with another handſom church and ſteepl, ſuburbs to the old town. here *William Cadby* a gardener dug up his collection of gods which he carry'd about for a ſhow. they were found in a garden in a cavity enclos'd with *roman* brick. the *Venus* is of an excellent deſign, and the veſtal virgin as they call it, a fragment of *corinthian* braſs: 'tis of very curious drapery. *Vulcan* is as lame as if made at a forge; the reſt equal in deſigning with the *lares* of the *Oſtiaques*. and not at all mended in the plate publiſh'd by Dr. *Muſgrave*. he had ſeveral coyns found thereabouts, and a braſs *roman* key which my lord *Winchilſea* bought. *Roman* antiquitys are found here every day. My lord *Winchilſea* has one braſs *Probus*, on the reverſe *Victoria Germ.* with a trophy. and a great fund of ſuch antiquitys is to be met with all around the country. At *Calne* incredibl numbers of *roman* coyn dug up, ſo at *Studley* in the way to *Bath*, once a ſeat of the *ſaxon* kings. I have ſeen and bought ſome of theſe. lord *Winchilſea* has many found there.

From hence towards *Trubridg* is *Steepl-Aſton*, upon the bottom of the downs of *Salisbury-plain*. 'tis a moſt excellent church and tower of ſtone, and had a famous ſpire of lead upon it, but twice thrown down by thunder and tempeſt, which abſolutely diſcourag'd the inhabitants from ſetting it up again.

Return we to the *roman Bath* road, which we left at *Hedington*. whence it goes much as the common road to *Bath*, and all along upon the ſouth diviſion of *Chipenham* hundred. I could diſcern its bank now and then upon the road, tho' much worn away and defac'd in defect of neceſſary repairs. it paſſes the *Avon* at *Lacock*, where has been a great religious houſe, ſo by a chappel ſouth of *Haſelbury*. then it deſcends a hill for two miles together, till it meets over-againſt *Bathford* the *Foſs-way*, which comes in a ſtrait line hither thro' *Cirenceſter*, from *Benonis* or *High-croſs* in *Warwickſhire*, where I left it laſt year. then our road goes round the crook of the river by *Walcot* to the *Bath*. this turn it is that ſwells the diſtance between *Bath* and *Verlucio* to XX *roman* miles, as we before corrected it. the *Wanſdike* runs ſtill not far off this road, but a littl north of it thro' *Spypark*. ſo by *Ditchbridg*, which has its name from it. then to the *Shire Stones*, at the diviſion between *Gloceſterſhire*, *Wilts* and

Somerſet. as to the nature of the ſoil, when we have left the chalky downs at *Hedington* 'tis entirely ſand to the river *Avon*, whence the name of *Sandy-lanes*; from thence to the *Bath* 'tis rocky. there is a vaſt deſcent from the *Downs* quite to *Bath*, and every great ridg is very ſteep weſtward.

AQUAE SOLIS. TAB. LXX. LXXI.

The *Bath* is a place ſo celebrated, and ſo well known, that I need ſay but littl upon it, nor can much be expected from the ſmall time I reſted here. its hiſtory and antiquitys have been copiouſly handled by ſeveral gentlemen of our own faculty. 'tis indeed a ſpot of ground which we *Brittons* may eſteem as a particular boon of nature. it lys in a great valley ſurrounded with an amphitheatrical view of hills: and its ſcituation on the weſt ſide of the iſland does not a little contribute to its pleaſures, for ſuch is ever leſs ſubject to violent and enormous alterations of the air by winds and tempeſts, heat and cold. but the *Romans* were prudently induc'd to make a ſtation here, by the admirabl hot ſprings ſo wonderful in themſelves, and ſo juſtly regarded. the walls round the city are for the moſt part entire, and perhaps the old *roman* work, except the upper part which ſeems repair'd with the ruins of *Roman* buildings. for the lewis holes are ſtill left in many of the ſtones, and to the ſhame of the repairers many *Roman* inſcriptions; ſome ſawn a-croſs to fit the ſize of the place, are ſtill to be ſeen, ſome with the letters towards the city, others on the outſide. moſt of thoſe mention'd in Mr. *Camden* and other authors are ſtill left: but the legend more obſcure. the level of the city is riſen to the top of the firſt walls, thro' the negligence of the magiſtracy, in this and all other great towns, who ſuffer idle ſervants to throw all manner of dirt and aſhes into the ſtreets. theſe walls encloſe but a ſmall compaſs of a pentagonal form. four gates on four ſides, and a poſtern on the other. from the ſouth-weſt angle has been an additional wall and ditch carry'd out to the river, by which ſhort work the approach of an enemy on two ſides is cut off, unleſs they paſs the river. the ſmall compaſs of the city has made the inhabitants croud up the ſtreets to an unſeemly and inconvenient narrowneſs. 'tis handſomly built, moſtly of new ſtone, which is very white and good, a diſgrace to the architects they have there. the cathedral is a beautiful pile, tho' ſmall, the roof of ſtone well-wrought, much imagery in front, but of a ſorry taſte. here they ſuppoſe (with probability) ſtood the *Roman* temple of *Minerva* patroneſs of the *Baths*. Before it was a handſome ſquare *area*, but lately deform'd with houſes encroaching. on the ſouth ſide are the juſtly renowned hot ſprings collected into a ſquare *area* call'd the *King's-bath*. the corporation has lately erected a pretty handſom building before it, call'd the *drinking-room*, for the company to meet in that drink the waters, drawn hither by a marbl pump from the bottom of the ſprings, where it is near boiling hot. this water is admirably grateful to the ſtomach, ſtriking the roof of the mouth with a fine ſulphureous and ſteely *gas*, like that of the *german-ſpaw* or *Pyrmont*. tho' you drink off a large pint glaſs, yet 'tis ſo far from creating a heavineſs or *nauſea* that you find your ſelf brisker immediately, by its agreeable ſenſation on the membranes of the ſtomach. at firſt it operates by ſtool and eſpecially urine. 'tis of moſt ſovereign vertue to ſtrengthen the bowels, to reſtore their loſt tone thro' intemperance or inactivity, and renews the vital fire by its adventitious heat and congenial principles. hither let the hypochondriac ſtudent repair, and drink at the muſe's ſpring. no doubt the advanta-

ges

ges obtain'd here in abdominal obſtructions muſt be very great. the king's bath is an oblong ſquare, the walls full of niches, perhaps the *roman* work. there are twelve on the north ſide, eight on the eaſt and weſt. about four larger arches on the ſouth. at every corner are the ſteps to deſcend into it, and a parapet or baluſtrade with a walk round it. in the middl is ſet an aukward timber-work like a croſs, adorn'd with crutches, the trophys of its wonderful cures. around that emerge the boiling ſprings very plentifully. upon the ſouth wall is the fanciful image of K. *Bladud*, with a ſilly account of his finding out theſe ſprings, more reaſonably attributed to the *Romans*. they no doubt ſeparated 'em firſt from common ſprings, and fenc'd 'em in with an eternal wall. the people have a notion, and probabl enough, of ſubterraneal canals of their making, to carry off the other waters, leſt they ſhould mix and ſpoil the heat of theſe. 'Tis remarkabl that at the cleanſing of the ſprings, when they ſet down a new pump, they conſtantly find great quantitys of hazelnuts, as in many other places among ſubterraneous timber. Theſe I doubt not to be the remains of the famous and univerſal deluge, which the *Hebrew* hiſtorian tells us was in autumn. providence by that means ſecuring the revival of the vegetabl world. In this bath the people ſtand up to the chin, men and women, and ſtew, as we may properly call it: for the moſt part, in the way of gallantry and as at a collation. I ſhould judg the method us'd at *Buxton* preferabl, where the ſexes go in ſeparately and privately, where they have liberty to ſwim about and ſtir the limbs, and exerciſe the lungs, whence the whole body will better receive the full force and benefit of the warmth. and this will more effectually put the humors in motion, that ſhould be exterminated at the open'd pores. this exerciſe of the ſolids ſetts the glands to work, and every ſecretion is promoted. many are the diſeaſes and calamitys which here find a happy period, when judiciouſly apply'd, which as a traveller I need not diſcourſe upon. This brings innumerabl peopl to the ſalutiferous ſtreams. eſpecially in the ſummer time, which likewiſe ſeems an error owing to cuſtom and faſhion, for I doubt not they are equally, if not more beneficial, both internally and externally, in winter than ſummer. the carrying the water to diſtant places to drink, ſeems only a ſplendid fallacy.

I obſerve the whole country hereabouts is a rock of good lime-ſtone, which is the *minera* of the water's heat and vertue; but how that comes to be calcin'd; by what refin'd chymiſtry of nature ſulphur and ſteel is mix'd with it; by what means it acquires and conſerves with ſo much conſtancy this equabl and mighty *focus*, together with the reaſon of fountains in general: I profeſs in my ſentiments is one of the great *arcana* in philoſophy hitherto inſcruteabl.

Behind the ſouthern wall of the king's bath is a leſſer ſquare, call'd the *queen*'s *bath*, with a tabernacle of four pillars in the midſt. this is of more temperate warmth, as deriving its water at ſecond hand from the other. there are likewiſe pumps and pumping rooms, for pouring hot ſtreams on any part of the body. which in many caſes is very uſeful, to diſſolve ſizy concretions about the joints and the like, and recovers the natural elaſticity in the relax'd fibres of the ſolids. the *area* before this bath and front of the cathedral, is in the center of the *pentagon*, upon which the city is form'd. why the *Romans* made it of this unuſual figure, I cannot tell. nothing appears from the manner of the ground and ſcituation. but I obſerve

ſerve the ſame of *Aix* in *France*. one would be apt to ſuſpect they had a regard to the ſacred ſymbol, and myſtical character of medicine, which in antient times was thought of no inconſiderabl vertue. this is a pentagonal figure, form'd from a triple triangle, call'd by the name of *Hygeia*, becauſe to be reſolv'd into the *greek* letters that compoſe the word. the *Pythagoreans* uſed it among their diſciples as a myſtical ſymbol, denoting health. and the cabaliſtic *Jews* and *Arabians* had the ſame fancy. 'tis the *pentalpha* or *pentagrammon*, among the *Egyptians*, the mark of proſperity. *Antiochus Soter*, going to fight againſt the *Galatians*, was advis'd in a dream to bear this ſign upon his banner, whence he obtain'd a ſignal victory. this would make one believe a phyſician had a hand in projecting this city. Dr. *Muſgrave* thinks it was *Scribonius*, who accompany'd *Claudius* hither.

In the ſouth-weſt part of the town are two other baths, not to be diſregarded; for in any other place who would not purchaſe them at the greateſt price? the hot bath is a ſmall parallelogram, not much inferior in heat to the king's bath; it has a ſtone tabernacle of four pillars in the middle. the croſs bath near it is triangular, and had a croſs in the middl, which now is a very handſom work in marbl of three *Corinthian* pillars, erected by the Lord *Milford*, in memory of king *James* the ſecond's queen conceiving, as 'tis ſaid, after the uſe thereof. hard by is an hoſpital built and endow'd by a biſhop of this ſee. the water in theſe two places riſes near to the level of the ſtreets, becauſe I ſuppoſe in this part of the town the earth is not ſo much heightned. On the ſouth ſide of the cathedral are ſome parts of the abby left, and the gatehouſe belonging to it. not long agoe, by money contributed, they made a cold bath, at a ſpring beyond the bridg, that nothing of this ſort might be wanting for the benefit of the infirm.

Since Mr. *Camden*'s time two inſcriptions have been ſet in the eaſtern wall of the cathedral, fronting the walks; but this is as imprudently done as thoſe in the city walls. for beſides the rain and weather, they are expos'd to the boys who throw ſtones at them. one is that of *Julius Vitalis*, publiſh'd by Dr. *Muſgrave*; but I obſerv'd the IX, which he puts between *ſtipendiorum* and *annorum* is VIX. for *vixit*, the two firſt letters being conjoin'd. the other which he calls a *baſſo relievo* of *Geta*, ſeems to have been the top of a monumental ſtone over ſome common horſman. *Harriſon*'s houſe, they ſay, is built againſt ſome *baſſo's* and inſcriptions. In the 49th plate I have given the whole ſtone and inſcription, now in the wall near the north gate.

TAB. XLIX.

At *Walcot* has been a camp, and many *roman* antiquitys are frequently found. lord *Winchilſea* has an urn, a *patera* and other things found in a ſtone coffin, wherein was a child's body, half a mile off the *Bath*.

Riding upon *Lanſdown*, I ſaw the monument lately erected by lord *Lanſdown*, in memory of his grandfather *Bevil Granvile*, ſlain here in a battle with the parliament forces. hence, it being a north-weſt precipice, is a proſpect of *Briſtol*, the *Severn* &c. this road ſeems to be the *Ricning-ſtreet*, call'd *Langridg*, going to the paſſage over the *Severn*, the ancient *Trajectus*, and ſo along the eaſt ſide of the *Severn*, and into *Yorkſhire*. the ground hereabouts is very red, covering a ſolid rock of ſtone, which lys in thin layers parallel to the horizon, with as much exactneſs as if hewn for courſes in a wall. this ſtone is full of little ſhells, and of this ſort is

the monument of *Julius Vitalis*. between the *ſtrata* are chryſtallizations or fluors of petrifying juices. all the ſtone in this country abounds with curious foſſils. As you walk along a new pav'd road 'tis very common to find very great *cornua ammonis* two foot diameter, laid in among the reſt. and tho' form'd with ſuch admirabl curioſity, yet the country peopl walk careleſsly over them as I obſerv'd: whilſt a horſe will ſtartle at ſo unuſual an appearance. the firſt I ſaw in the *Foſs* road going up the hill ſouth of *Bath*, I took for the image of the ſun, which I remember'd to have ſeen prints of, as it was in *baſſo relievo* in the city walls, with his hair flowing round like rays ; and this was well enough repreſented in a ſtone that had been worn a little, but I was ſoon undeceiv'd, when I found great numbers of the ſame ſort further on.

From the *Bath* I went to viſit the famous *celtic* templ call'd the *Weddings*, in company with *John Strachey* eſq; who lives near there, a perſon well vers'd in natural hiſtory and antiquitys, and fellow of the *Royal Society*. I ſhall deſcribe this memorabl curioſity upon another occaſion. in the way hither about *Twyfordton* I found a fallow field with but little quantity of earth upon the rock: this was as full of foſſil ſhells as poſſibl, let into a ſoftiſh ſtone, which had preſerv'd their very natural color of blue and white as perfectly as at firſt. Near *Stanton Drue* in a *trivium* is an old elm tree made infamous for the bloody trophys of judg *Jeffrys*'s barbarity, in the duke of *Monmouth*'s rebellion. for all its broad-ſpreading arms were cover'd ore with heads and limbs of the unfortunate countrymen. In *Chu* pariſh is *Bowditch*, a large camp on a hill trebly fortify'd, whence you may behold the iſles of *Flatholm* and *Steepholm* in the ſea. I ſuppoſe the word means the circular form of the place. here is a petrifying ſpring. this country abounds with coal-pits. the ſlates that lye upon it, and have not receiv'd their due quantity of ſulphur, ſo as to make perfect coal, are moſt curiouſly mark'd with impreſſions of plants, capillary ones eſpecially, and more particularly thoſe of fern ; all which grew in exceeding plenty in this country, and gave their forms to this ſoft matter at the deluge. this is indeed a rock, and full of ſprings, very bad road for travelling, ſhort and ſteep valleys, narrow lanes, intricate, dark and hard. ſo no wonder *harts-tongue*, *liver-wort*, *maiden-hair*, *navel-wort* and the like moiſt plants thrive here. the ground in theſe valleys is very rich, much wood grows upon it. tho' in ſome roads you ride upon the ſuperfice of a rock lying flat in great ſlabs, as if artificially plac'd with good joints. many wood plants grow about here, ſuch as *wood-ſorrel*, *ſtrawberrys*, *tutſan* or *park-leaves*, &c. the neatneſs of the houſes even of the poorer ſort of people is remarkabl, being generally whited over, and with pretty little gardens, which in pure and unartful nature is a neceſſary adjunct in the happineſs of life.

The WEDDINGS. br. *Temple.*

MARSBURY FIELD.

BOWDITCH *Camp.*

There is a camp overlooks *Stanton-drue* call'd *Mizknoll*, another at *Elm* two miles weſt from *Frome*. in 1691 a pot of *roman* coyn found there, moſt of *Conſtantin* junior. it's upon the end of a precipice, and ſever'd from the reſt of the hill by a *vallum* on one ſide only. ſouth of it runs a rivulet. *Masbury* caſtle upon *Mendip* hills, half a mile from the *Foſs*, a mile north of *Shipton-mallet*, of a round form, 150 paces diameter. the two entrances oppoſite. the environing ditch on one end laps over with a ſemi-lunar turn, rendring the paſſage to it oblique. hereabouts are many camps, whoſe ditches are hewn out of the ſolid rock. that a-

Camps.

bove *Briſtol* has four trenches, as many *vallums*, and but one entrance. one would think it impregnabl to any thing but hunger. a camp cut out of the rock at *Churchill* with a ſingle trench. there is a cave equal to that of *Ochey-hole* at *Dolebury*. theſe are from information of Mr. *Strachey*.

In this county of *Somerſetſhire* are three remarkabl hills that make an exact triangl twelve mile each ſide, much talk'd of by the country peopl. *Camalet* caſtle, *Glaſſenbury tor* and *Montacute*. they have a notion that K. *Arthur* obtain'd from ſome ſaint, that no ſerpent or venomous creature ſhould ever be found in this compaſs, tho' frequent all around it. I ſhall rehearſe to your lordſhip what occurr'd to me at the places. all this country, tho' to the eye very pleaſant with woods and proſpects, yet is very diſagreeabl to travel, for the reaſons I juſt mention'd.

COLOMEAE. TAB. XLIII. *Camalet* is a noted place ſcituate on the higheſt ground in this county, on the edg of *Dorſetſhire*. the country peopl are ignorant of this name, which has generally obtain'd among the learned. they call it *Cadbury* caſtle from the village of *North-Cadbury* in which it is. this caution is uſeful to thoſe that go to enquire for it. hereabouts riſe the rivers of *Somerſetſhire*, which run into the *Severn* ſea weſtward, and that in *Dorſet* which goes eaſtward, thro' *Sturminſter* into the ſouthern ocean. 'Tis a nobl fortification of the *Romans*, plac'd on the north end of a ridg of hills ſeparated from the reſt by nature. and for the moſt part ſolid rock, very ſteep and high. there are three or four ditches quite round, ſometime more. the *area* within is twenty acres at leaſt, riſing in the middl. its figure is ſquariſh, but conforms to the ſhape of the hill. there is a higher angl of ground within, ditch'd about, where they ſay was king *Arthur*'s palace. it was probably the *prætorium*, and might be king *Arthur*'s too, who liv'd in this place. the country peopl refer all ſtorys to him. the whole has been plow'd over ſince the memory of man, and much ſtone has been taken from the ſurface, which has alter'd it. the rampart is large and high, made chiefly of great ſtones cover'd with earth, and perhaps in ſome parts where it was neceſſary laid with mortar. here is only one entrance from the eaſt. 'tis not unlikely there were buildings erected in the later *britiſh* times, being of ſo great ſtrength, and a perfect watch-tower, ſurveying the country round to an incredibl diſtance. the proſpect is woody and very pleaſant: here and there littl hills lofty and ſteep, peeping up with their naked heads; you reach all the *Mendip* hills and *Blackdown* in *Devonſhire*. In this camp they find many pebble ſtones exactly round, half a peck at a time, whereas there are none ſuch in the country. they ſuppoſe 'em ſtones to ſling withal, fetch'd from the ſea, or perhaps ſhot in croſs-bows. *Roman* coyn in great plenty has been found here, and all the country round. I ſaw vaſt numbers of *Antoninus* and *Fauſtina*, about that time and after. the entrance here is guarded with ſix or ſeven ditches. on the north ſide, in the fourth ditch is a never-failing ſpring call'd K. *Arthur*'s well. over it they have dug up ſquare ſtones, door-jambs with hinges, and ſay there are ſubterraneous vaults thereabouts. *Selden* in his notes on *Polyolbion* writes it was full of ruins and reliques of old buildings. at top they told me many pavements and arches have been dug up, hand-grind-ſtones and other domeſtic or camp utenſils. they ſay there's a road a-croſs the fields that bears very rank corn, call'd K. *Arthur*'s hunting cauſey.

The

The church and tower of *Cadbury* is neat and ſmall, built of ſtone. in this place they call walnuts *welſh* nuts. to the ſouthward on the oppoſite hill corpſes have been dug up. there was lately an urn full of *roman* money found at *Wincaunton*. a little above *Sutton* toward *Beacon-aſh* in encloſing ground, half a peck of the ſame coyn was found, I ſaw ſome of *Tetricus*. *Roman patera's*, a knife and other antiquitys taken up thereabouts, ſent to madam *Thyns*, now in lord *Winchilſea*'s cuſtody. many are the *britiſh* ſtorys told of *Camalet*, of the knights of king *Arthur*'s round table, of the ſolemn juſtings and tournaments there, &c. it ſeems when the caſtl for its ſecurity was turn'd into a city, this was the *Colomeæ* of *Ravennas*, (as Mr. *Baxter* has corrected it) in the later times of the *Romans*. unleſs *Quincamel* not far off can better put in its claim, to which this might be the garriſon. At *Long-leat* in my lord *Weymouth*'s library is a piece of lead weighing fifty pound, one foot nine inches long, two inches thick, three and an half broad, found in the lord *Fitzharding*'s grounds near *Bruton* in *Somerſetſhire*, and was diſcover'd by digging a hole to ſet a gate-poſt in, upon it this memorabl inſcription, which I ſuppoſe was ſome trophy. communicated by lord *Winchilſea*. CADBURY.

IMP DVOR AVG ANTONINI
ET VERI ARMENIACORVM.

Hence let us go as in pilgrimage to the famous *Glaſſenbury*, for 'tis a very rough and diſagreeabl road, over rocks and the heads of rivers. but that is much alleviated by the many natural curioſitys ſuch places afford. ſeveral times I ſaw *gilded ivy* grow in the hedges as yellow as gold. great plenty of *viorna*, *purging-thorn*, *prim-print*, and the banks every where ore-grown with *fox-gloves*. *Kyneton* village for half a mile together is pav'd naturally, with one ſmooth broad rock, the whole bredth of the road: ſo that it looks like ice. great quarrys of ſtone hereabouts of the ſlab kind, all the uppermoſt layers are incredibly full of ſea-ſhells, and would make admirabl pannels to wainſcot a *Vertuoſo*'s ſummer-houſe, grotto, or the like, and of any dimenſions. not inferior in true value to thoſe brought from *Italy*, but too cheap. I frequently took notice that the courſe of the vein of the ſtone quarry runs north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt.

Croſſing the *Foſs* road at *Lyteford* you enter upon a flat mooriſh country, full of artificial cuts and drains like the levels in *Lincolnſhire*. not far before I came to *Glaſſenbury*, I obſerv'd a great bank croſſing the road which ſeem'd to be a *roman* road. I gueſs there was a *roman* road went from *Briſtol* thro' *Axbridge*, *Bridgwater*, *Taunton*, parallel to the *Foſs*, and nearer the ocean. I have been told between the two laſt places 'tis very fair and pav'd with ſtone. with much labor I climb'd to the top of the *Torr*, hanging ore the town of *Glaſſenbury*. this hill, with that call'd *Werialhill*, is a long rib of elevated ground in the midſt of this vaſt level or iſle of *Avalon*. I obſerv'd in its ſeveral breaks or gradations a ſteepneſs weſtward. here upon the narrow creſt of the *Torr*, which is much the higheſt, the abbots built a church to St. *Michael*, of good ſquare ſtone. the tower is left tho' ruinous, and 'tis an excellent ſea-mark. it probably coſt more to carry the ſtone up to this *apex*, than to erect the building. there is a ſpring half way up it. 'tis certainly higher than any ground within GLASENBURY TORR. TAB. XXXVII.

in ten miles of the place. they ſay here is a paſſage hence under ground to the abby.

GLASENBURY. TAB. XXXIII. This great monaſtery in ſuperſtitious times held the firſt place for fame and ſanctity. here the chriſtian doctrin firſt found admittance in *Brittan*, or early tradition has amus'd us. it's not unlikely the fact may be true, tho' the perſons and circumſtances invented. however 'tis not to be doubted but king *Ina* built their church. as one of the moſt antient, ſo the moſt wealthy and magnificent, loaded with revenues by the *Saxon* kings, and perhaps the *Britiſh* before them. truly the abbot lived in no leſs ſtate than the royal donors; no wonder, when his revenue was equivalent to 40000 *l. per ann.* he could from the *Torr* ſee a vaſt tract of this rich land his own demeſnes, and ſeven parks well ſtor'd with deer belonging to the monaſtery. 'tis wall'd round and embattel'd like a town, a mile in compaſs. as yet there are magnificent ruins. but within a *luſtrum* of years, a presbyterian tenant has made more barbarous havoc there, than has been ſince the diſſolution. for every week a pillar, a butreſs, a window jamb, or an angle of fine hewn ſtone is ſold to the beſt bidder. whilſt I was there they were excoriating St. *Joſeph*'s chappel for that purpoſe, and the ſquared ſtones were lay'd up by lots in the abbot's kitchin, the reſt goes to paving yards and ſtalls for cattle, or to the highway. I obſerv'd frequent inſtances of the townſmen being generally afraid to make ſuch purchaſe, as thinking an unlucky fate attends the family where theſe materials are us'd, and they told me many ſtorys and particular inſtances of it. others that are but half religious will venture to build ſtables and outhouſes therewith, but by no means any part of the dwelling-houſe. The abbot's lodging was a fine ſtone building, but could not content the tenant juſt mention'd, who pull'd it down two or three years ago, and built a new houſe out of it; aukwardly ſetting up the arms and cogniſances of the great *Saxon* kings and princes, founders, and of the abbots, over his own doors and windows. my friend Mr. *Strachey* had taken a drawing of it very luckily juſt before, which I have put in its proper place, plate 37. nothing is reſerv'd entire but the kitchin, a judicious piece of architecture. 'tis form'd from an *octogon* included in a ſquare; four fire-places fill the four angles, having chimneys over them. in the flat part of the roof between theſe, riſes the arched octagonal pyramid, crown'd with a double lanthorn, one within another. there are eight curv'd ribs within, which ſupport this vault, and eight funnels for letting out the ſteam thro' windows, within which in a leſſer pyramid hung the bell, to call the poor people to the adjacent almery, whoſe ruins are on the north ſide of the kitchin. the ſtones of the pyramid are all cut ſlaunting with the ſame bevils to throw off the rain. they have a report in the town, that king *Henry* VIII. quarrelling with the abbot, threatned to fire his kitchen: to which he return'd anſwer, that he would build ſuch a one as all the timber in his foreſt ſhould not burn.

TAB. XXXVII. TAB. XXXIV.

TAB. XXXVI. The church was large and magnificent, the walls of the choir are ſtanding, 25 fathom long, 12 broad. there is one jamb at the eaſt end of the high altar left. hereabouts were bury'd king *Edgar*, and many of the *Saxon* kings, whoſe noble aſhes ought to have protected the whole. two pillars of the great middle tower are left next the choir. on the north ſide is St. *Mary*'s chappel as they told me. the roof beat down by violence, and a ſorry wooden one in its place, thatcht with ſtubble to make it ſerve as a ſtable.

the manger lys upon the altar and nich where they put the holy water. St. *Edgar*'s chappel is oppoſite to it, not much left of it beſide the foundations. the north and ſouth tranſepts are quite demoliſh'd. they ſay king *Arthur* was bury'd under the great tower. a ſmall part of the ſouth ſide wall of the body of the church remains, which made one ſide of the cloyſters: and the arch at the weſt end leading to the chappel of *Joſeph* of *Arimathea*, the patron and aſſerted founder of the whole. this they ſay was the firſt chriſtian church in *Brittan*. the preſent work is about the third building upon the ſame ſpot. 'tis 44 paces long, 36 wide without. 'tis ſo entire that we could well enough draw the whole ſtructure, as in plate 35. the roof is chiefly wanting. two littl turrets are at the corners of the weſt end, and two more at the interval of 4 windows from thence, which ſeem to indicate the ſpace of ground the firſt chappel was built on, the reſt between it and the church was a ſort of anti-chappel. underneath was a vault now full of water, the floor of the chappel being beaten down into it. it was wrought with great ſtones. here was a capacious receptacl of the dead. they have taken up many leaden coffins and melted them into ciſterns. hence is the ſubterraneous arched paſſage to the *torr*, according to their notion. the roof of the chappel was finely arch'd with ribwork of ſtone. the ſides of the walls are full of ſmall pillars of *ſuſſex* marbl, as likewiſe the whole church, which was a littl way of ornamenting in thoſe days. they are moſtly beaten down. between them the walls are painted with pictures of ſaints, as ſtill eaſily ſeen. all the walls are overgrown with ivy, which is the only thing here in a flouriſhing condition; every thing elſe preſenting a moſt melancholy tho' venerabl aſpect. on the ſouth ſide the cloyſters was the great hall. the town's peopl bought the ſtone of the vaults underneath to build a ſorry mercat houſe, contributing to the ruin of the ſacred fabric and to their own. what they durſt not have done ſingly they perpetrated as a body, hoping vengeance would ſlip between ſo many. nor did they diſcern the benefit accruing to the town, from the great concourſe of ſtrangers purpoſely to ſee this abby, which is now the greateſt trade of it, as formerly its only ſupport. for 'tis in a moſt miſerabl decaying condition, as wholly cut off from the great revenues ſpent among them. there are many other foundations of the buildings left in the great *area*, but in the preſent hands will ſoon be rooted up, and the very footſteps of them effac'd, which ſo many ages had been erecting. tho' I am no encourager of ſuperſtitious foppery, yet I think out of that vaſt eſtate, ſomewhat might have been left, if only to preſerve old monuments for the benefit of our hiſtory. the abbot's hall I have been told was curiouſly wainſcotted with oak, and painted with coats of arms in every pannel. the mortar of theſe buildings is very good, and great rocks of the roof of the church lye upon the ground, conſiſting chiefly of rubble ſtone untouch'd by the fanatical deſtroyers, who chiefly work on the hewn ſtone of the outſide, till a whole wall falls when undermin'd a littl. throughout the town are the tatter'd remains of doors, windows, baſes, capitals of pillars, *&c.* brought from the abby and put into every poor cottage.

TAB. XXXV.

TAB. XXXVII.

In the town are two churches, the upper a handſom fabric with a fine tower of good deſign, adorn'd with figures in niches. at the eaſt end of the church-yard is a curious old tomb inſcribed with ancient *engliſh* letters, but ſo worn with trampling on, that I could make little out of it, except the name of the inter'd *Alleyn*. the george inn is an old ſtone build-

ing, call'd the *Abbot's inn*, where chiefly the pilgrims were lodg'd that came ſtrolling hither, and idling their time away for ſanctity. ſtone and timber are liberally beſtow'd on it. a coat of arms of the kings of *England* ſupported by a lyon and a bull over the gate, and many croſſes. the bed I lay in was of large timber, with great emboſt gilt pannels, and ſeem'd to have been the abbot's.

When I left this place I paſs'd thro' a great gate built a-croſs the road under the abby wall, with a leſſer portal by the ſide of it, which I ſuppoſe was ſome boundary of the abby-lands and part of their extravagance. for the abbot's revenues being inconſumabl in their way of life, they prodigally threw it away in building, as one method of perpetuating their name. another they had which was very uſeful, the making great and high cauſways, along this moory country, for facilitating travelling and commerce. the remains of which I ſaw here and there, and wiſh'd they had been in better repair. I paſs'd by the ſide of *Werial hill* where grew the famous hawthorn that bloſſom'd at *chriſtmas*. I ſuppoſe an early blooming white thorn. but that it ſo ſtrictly obſerved *chriſtmas-day* to an hour, nay a minute as they here aſſert, I believe no more than the vulgar derivation of the hill, with more of the dregs of monkery. *Somerton* is an old town that gives name to the whole county, once the royal ſeat of the *weſt-ſaxon* kings. the ſteeple is octangular. probably it was a *roman* town. I ſaw a camp upon a great copped high hill on the right hand as I travell'd. At *Itchester* town end I fell into the *Foſs* road again.

ISCHALIS. TAB. LXXII. This ſtation of the *Romans* is ſcituate on the ſouth ſide of the river *Ivel* or *Yeovil*, the *Velox* of *Ravennas*. *Pillbridg* a littl lower ſeems to retain the name. it is the *Uzella* of *Ptolomy*. I perceiv'd immediately that this place had been originally encompaſs'd with a wall and ditch, and trac'd out the manifeſt *veſtigia* thereof quite round. it was an oblong ſquare 300 paces in length, 200 in bredth, ſtanding upon the oblique points of the compaſs, conform to the *Foſs* way, which paſſes thro' the town exactly from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. the north-eaſt ſide of the city lay againſt the river, where I ſaw foundations of the wall here and there, and took up ſeveral *roman* bricks in ſearching for it in the gardens. the ditch on the north-weſt ſide is become a road called *Yard-lane*, as going behind the yards and gardens. then it runs thro' the fryery garden: for the religious had extended their bounds beyond the city, and turn'd the road on the outſide, then it goes along the road on the back of Mr. *Lockyer*'s garden. 'tis now viſibl between the *Yeovil* road and the ſouthern angl. then runs thro' another garden, being for the moſt part levell'd by the gardner, who ſhew'd me the track of it, and had by times in digging, taken up remainders of the wall, with many coyns, bricks, tiles, and other antiquitys. I bought ſome coyns of him, among which the braſs one of *Antoninus Pius* depicted in the plate, on the reverſe *Britannia* ſitting on a rock with a military enſign. Sir *Philip Sydenham* has a great quantity of coyns found here, and the miniſter of the pariſh gave many to the learned Mr. *Coke* of *Norffolk*. this gardener ſhow'd me many ſquare paving bricks in the floor of his houſe, and told me he dug up a great braſs coyn as big as half a crown, under the foundation of the wall, which doubtleſs would have diſcover'd to us the *æra* of its building. croſſing the *Sherburn* and *Limington* road we find the ditch again, turning up to the river-ſide, on the eaſtern angl, conformabl to the ſcheme; where it is again enclos'd into

to gardens and paſtures. the occupyer of the gardens there inform'd me too, that he had frequently dug up the like antiquitys, together with the foundations of the wall. the quickſet-hedge that fences in the garden, ſtands on the edge of the ditch, and obſerves its turn at that angl of the city. by the new mill it meets the river. in all the gardens hereabouts by the *Borough-green*, they find foundations of old houſes, and ſome run acroſs the preſent ſtreets, now viſibl above ground. this ditch, when perfect, admitted the water of the river quite round. Mr. *Lockyer*'s houſe is built upon ſubterraneous arches. they ſay here have been ſixteen pariſh churches, and foundations are to be found all the town over: and that the ſuburbs extended ſouthward, eſpecially on the *Yeovil* road, which formerly had a gate. 'tis not to be doubted but that there were gates at the paſſage of all the other ſtreets. they ſay the biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells* has a manuſcript relating to the antient ſtate of this town. they have the ſame tradition as in many other places, that the old city was ſet on fire by matches ty'd to the tayls of ſparrows, let fly from a place call'd *Standard-croſs-hill*. as ſoon as I came into the inn, (the *ſwan*) I ſaw a great parcel of the littl ſtones of a teſſelated pavement found but two days before, in a garden over the way near the river. a croud of peopl came immediately out of curioſity to ſee it, and tore it up. I ſaw ſome of the remainder *in ſitu*, about two foot deep, laid in ſtrong mortar upon a hard gravell'd floor. I made the owner melancholy with informing him what profit he might have got by preſerving it, to ſhew to ſtrangers. the *Foſs-way* retains its name, and makes the principal ſtreet; the pavement thereof, or the original ford a-croſs the river, may be ſeen on the weſt ſide of the bridg, made with great flag ſtones. upon the bridg is an old chappel call'd little *St. Mary*'s. at the foot of the bridg within the town is another call'd *White-chappel*, both converted into dwellings. foundations of houſes, chimney-pieces and the like have been dug up in the meads on the weſt ſide the town, and on both ſides the river, with ſtone coffins and other funeral *apparatus*. the head of the mayor's ſtaff or mace is a piece of great antiquity in caſt braſs. there are four niches with four images, two kings, a queen, and an angel. it ſeems to have been the croſier of ſome religious houſe. round the bottom is wrote in two lines. + IESUDEDRUERIE + NEYE DUNETYIE. in the northern angle beyond the old ditch of the city towards the river, have been ſome baſtions and modern fortifications of the time of king *C.* I.

Beyond the river is a village adjoyning, call'd *North-over*, with a church. at Mrs. *Hoddle*'s hard by I ſaw a grey-hound bitch, from whoſe ſide a skewer of wood ſeven inches long had work'd it ſelf out from the ſtomach. we have ſome ſuch rare caſes in medicinal hiſtorys. they talk of a caſtl ſtanding where now is the gaol, and that the tide came formerly up hither, tho' now it reaches not beyond *Langport*. weſt of this ſometime ſince they dug up ſome bones in a leaden caſe as big as a band-box laid in a hollow'd ſtone. and near it under a tree was a vault of ſtone, where a body was found lying at full length. *Langport* is moted about, as they tell me, and probably was a *roman* town. theſe were all the remarkables I met with at *Iſchalis*, where I ſtaid but half a day.

Hence I continu'd my journey along the *Foſs*, which I obſerv'd pav'd with the original work in many parts. 'tis compos'd of the flat quarry ſtones of the country of a good bredth, lay'd edgwiſe, and ſo cloſe that Foſs *road.*

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it looks like the ſide of a wall fallen down, and thro' the current of ſo many ages is not worn thro'. a glorious and uſeful piece of induſtry, and to our ſhame not imitated, for a ſmall reparation from time to time would have preſerv'd it entire, and where 'tis ſo much wanted in a dirty country. As I rode, on my left hand I ſaw the pleaſant view of *Montacute-hill*, a copped round eminence encompaſs'd at bottom with a broad verg of wood, ſo that it looks like a high-crown'd hat with a fringed hat-band. here has been a caſtle and chappel at top, and below it a religious houſe built by the earl of *Moriton* in the time of *William* the conqueror. another hill near it much of the ſame figure. between them and the *Foſs* upon the ſame hilly ridge, is a *roman* camp call'd *Hamden-hill*, with a double ditch about it, to which leads a vicinal *roman* way from the *Foſs* thro' *Stoke*. The *Foſs* is very plain and ſtrait hither, and to *Petherton* bridg near ſouth *Petherton*, once the palace of king *Ina*. here was formerly a wooden bridg, but ruinous, where two children were drown'd, as they ſay, whereupon their parents rebuilt it of ſtone, and caus'd their effigies to be cut upon a ſtone which lyes at the foot of the bridg. in a field not far off, two year ago a pot full of *roman* coyn to the quantity of ſix pecks was dug up. beyond this the *Foſs* grows intricate and obſcure from the many collateral roads, made thro' the badneſs and want of reparation in the true one. yet it ſeems to run thro' *Donington*, which ſtands on a very high hill, and when mounted, preſents us with a vaſt ſcene of *Devonſhire*. I ſuppoſe this *Foſs* went on the eaſt ſide of *Chard*, and ſo by *Axminſter* and *Culliton* to *Seaton* or *Moridunum*, where properly it begins. whence if we meaſure its noble length to the ſea-coaſt in *Lincolnſhire*, at *Grimsby* or *Saltfleet*, where I imagine it ends; it amounts to 250 *roman* miles in a ſtrait line from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. Your lordſhip preſented me with an oyſter found a little northward of *Axminſter*, where the very fiſh appears petrify'd with its cartilaginous concretion to the ſhell, all in their proper colors.

HAMDEN-HILL. Ro. *Camp.* TAB. XLIV.

CHARD. The ſtreet of *Chard* runs directly eaſt and weſt, where formerly was kept a large mercat on *Sundays*. beyond this to *Honiton* is a very bad road of ſtones and ſand, over brooks, ſpring-heads and barren downs. from the hill tops about *Stockland* I firſt had ſight of the ſouthern ocean, a moſt ſolemn view, a boundleſs extent of water thrown into a mighty horizontal curve. beyond *Honyton* the ſcene of travelling mended apace, and the fine *Devonſhire* proſpects entertained the eye in a manner new and beautiful. for here the hills are very long and broad, the valleys between proportional, ſo that the vaſtly-extended concavity preſented an immenſe landskip of paſtures and hedgrows diſtinct, like a map of an actual ſurvey, and not beyond ken. theſe are full of ſprings, brooks and villages, copſes and gentlemens ſeats. and when you have paſs'd over one hill you ſee the like repeated before you, with nature's uſual diverſity. they told me of a great kairn or heap of ſtones on *black down* called *Lapperſtones*, probably a ſepulchral monument.

ISCA DUMNONIORVM. TAB. LXXIII. *Exeter* is the famous *Iſca Dumnoniorum* of the *Romans*, the laſt ſtation this way in *Antoninus* his *Itinerary*. *pen cair* of the *Brittons*, the capital. 'tis a large and populous city, built upon a pleaſant eminence on the eaſtern bank of the river *Ex*, or *Iſca* when latiniz'd. I ſuppoſe the original word ſignifys no more than waters, like the *french eaux*, a collection of them or ſeveral rivers or branches of rivers running parallel; and that whether it be

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wrote *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ix*, *Ox* or *Vx*. of which many inſtances all over *England*. this river is navigabl up to the city, but the tide comes not quite ſo high. the walls take in a very great compaſs, being a parallelogram 3000 *roman* feet long, 2000 broad; having a gate on every ſide. it lys oblique to the cardinal points of the compaſs, and objects its main declivity to the ſouth-weſt. what adds to its wholſomneſs and cleanlineſs, is that the ground is higher in a ridg along the middl of its length declining on both ſides. further, on the ſouth-weſt and north-weſt ſides it is precipicious. ſo that with the river, the walls, the declivity of ground and ditch without ſide, 'twas a place of very great ſtrength, and well choſe for a frontier againſt the antient *Corinavii*. 'twas built with a good omen, and has been ever in a flouriſhing condition. The walls are in pretty good repair, having many lunets and towers, and make a walk round the city, with the advantage and pleaſure of ſeeing the fine country on the oppoſite hills, full of wood, rich ground, orchards, villages and gentlemen's houſes. the beauty of the place conſiſts mainly of one long ſtreet, running the length of the parallelogram, called *High-ſtreet*, broad and ſtrait. the houſes are of a very old, but good model, ſpacious, commodious, and not inelegant. this ſtreet is full of ſhops well furniſhed, and all ſorts of trades look brisk. the peopl are induſtrious and courteous. the fair ſex are truly ſo, as well as numerous; their complexions and generally their hair likewiſe fair: they are genteel, diſengag'd, of eaſy carriage and good mien. At Mr. *Coles* the goldſmith, I ſaw an old ground-plot of this city in Q. *Elizabeth*'s time. there has been ſince a vaſt encreaſe of buildings within and without the city. the ſcituation renders it of neceſſity clean, dry and airy. the ſoil hither from *Honyton* was rather ſandy than ſtony, whence it muſt needs be very healthful, and 'tis of a convenient diſtance from the ſea. they drive a great trade here for woollen manufacture in cloths, ſerges, ſtuffs, *&c.* all along the water-ſide innumerabl tenters or racks for ſtretching them. here is a good face of learning too, many bookſeller's ſhops. I ſaw a printed catalogue of an auction of books to be ſold there. I ſaw the coloſs head of the empreſs *Julia Domna* dug up near *Bath*, in Dr. *Muſgrave*'s garden, which his father calls *Andromache*; the head-dreſs is like that of her times, and her buſt at *Wilton*, nor is the manner and carving deſpiſabl: the graver has not done it juſtice. 'tis the nobleſt relique of *britiſh* antiquity of this ſort that we know. 'tis twenty one inches from the top of the attire to the chin, and belong'd to a ſtatue of twelve foot proportion, ſet upon ſome temple or palace originally. in the ſame place is the inſcription of *Camillus* publiſh'd by him. I ſaw his library, a very good collection of books, coyns and other antiquarian *ſupellex*. likewiſe a treatiſe ready for publication of the original gout, which he wrote thirty years ago, before his other two. The Dr. had made this diſtemper his particular view thro' his long practice. and this country remarkably abounds with patients of that ſort, which he attributes in a great meaſure to the cuſtom of marling the lands with lime, and the great uſe of poor, ſweet cyder, eſpecially among the meaner people.

In the northern angle of the city, and higheſt ground, is *Rugemont* caſtle. once the royal reſidence of the weſt *ſaxon* kings, then of the earls of *Cornwal*. 'tis of a ſquariſh figure, not very large, environ'd with a high wall and deep ditch. there is a rampire of earth within, equal in height to the top of the wall at preſent, and makes a terrace walk ore-looking the city

and country. in the morning, the air being perfectly ſerene, and the ſun ſhining, I obſerv'd from this place all the country ſouthward between the ſea and *Exeter*, cover'd with a very thick fog; the weſt-ſide of the city and country beyond it very clear. in this place is the aſſize-houſe and a chappel. in the wall of this caſtle is a narrow cavity quite round, perhaps for conveyance of a ſound from turret to turret. Dr. *Holland* ſuppoſes this to have been a *roman* work originally, and 'tis not unlikely that it was their *prætorium* or garriſon. beyond the ditch is a pleaſant walk of trees, and a little entrench'd hill call'd *Danes-caſtle*.

The cathedral is a good pile of building, two old towers ſtand on the north and ſouth tranſept of the moſt antient part. the organ is remarkably large. the diapaſon pipes fifteen inches diameter, and ſet againſt the pillars of the church. the weſt front of the church is full of old ſtatues. many religious foundations in the city, are converted into ſtreets and houſes, full of numerous familys and thriving inhabitants, inſted of lazy monks and nuns. K. *Edward* I. in the *ſaxon* times founded the monaſtery of *Exeter*, *anno* 868. *Athelſtan* enlarg'd it for the *Benedictins* in 932. *Edward* confeſſor tranſlated thoſe monks to *Weſtminſter*, and made this an epiſcopal ſee: not *Edward* III. as Mr. *Camden* ſays. *Leofricus* a *Britton* was the firſt biſhop, and founder of the cathedral, he was chaplain to king *Edward* the confeſſor, *anno* 1046. he gave his lands at *Bamton* in *Oxfordſhire* to this church. he has a monument in the ſouthern tranſept. *Warewaſt* the third biſhop began to build the choir, 13 *H.* I. biſhop *Brewer* created the dean and prebends in the time of *H.* III. biſhop *Quivel* built the body of the church to the weſt end, 13 *E.* I. he inſtituted the ſub-dean and ſinging-men. biſhop *Grandiſon* lengthned the cathedral by two arches, and is bury'd in a little chappel in the weſt end. biſhop *Lacy* began the chapter-houſe. biſhop *Nevil* finiſh'd it. biſhop *Courtney* built the north tower, or rather repair'd it, and gave that large bell call'd *Peter*. the dean and chapter built the cloyſters. St. *Mary*'s chappel at the end of the choir is now turn'd into a library, this I ſuppoſe is what biſhop *Leofric* built. the biſhop's throne in the choir is a lofty *gothic* work. here are many monuments of biſhops in the cathedral.

The preſent deanery, they ſay, was a nunnery. The monaſtery of St. *Andrew* at *Cowic* was founded by *Tho. Courtney* earl of *Devon*, a cell to *Bec* abby in *Normandy:* it was diſſolved in the time of *Edward* III. *Roger Holland*, I ſuppoſe duke of *Exeter*, liv'd in it in the time of *Ed.* VI. St. *Nicholas'* priory was a cell to *Battle* abby. St. *John*'s was of *auguſtin* fryars. *Poleſloe* a mile off, dedicate to St. *Katherin*, a nunnery of the *benedictin* order. *Marſh* was a cell to *Plympton*. *Cleve* was a monaſtery of black canons. St. *James'* priory of *cluniac* monks. *Grey-fryars* without *Southgate* were *Franciſcans*. *Gold-hays* without weſt-gate black fryars. the *bear* inn was the abbot of *Taviſtock*'s ſtouſe, the *black lyon* too was a religious houſe. *Lathbier* another, near the new river below *Radford* mount. thus had theſe holy locuſts well nigh devoured the land.

In *Corry* lane over-againſt St. *Paul*'s church, is a little old houſe call'd K. *Athelſtan*'s, ſaid to have been his palace, built of large ſquare ſtones, and circular arches over the doors. it ſeems indeed to have been originally a *roman* building, tho' other later works have been added to the doors and windows. over the door in the ſtreet is a very ſmall nich crouded into the wall, as if it had been converted into a religious houſe. in

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the yard a winding ſtone ſtair-caſe is added. One arch of ſouth gate ſeems to be *roman*. no doubt the walls of the city are upon the *roman* foundation for the moſt part, and great numbers of antiquitys have been found here. in digging behind the gild hall in *Pancras-lane*, they found a great *roman* pavement of little white ſquare ſtones 8 foot deep. a pot of *roman* coyn of two pecks was dug up two years agoe, near St. *Martin*'s church. I ſaw ſome of them in Dr. *Muſgrave*'s poſſeſſion, of *Gordian*, *Balbinus*, *Philippus*, *Julia Mæſa*, *Geta*, *Gallienus*, and the like. Mr. *Loudham*, ſurgeon in this city, has many of them amongſt his curious collection of antiquitys, MSS. *&c.* Mr. *Reynolds* the ſchoolmaſter is a great collector and preſerver of ſuch learned remains. St. *Mary-arches* church and St. *Stephen*'s *Bow* by their names ſeem to have been built out of *roman* temples.

The bridg over the *Iſca* is of great length, and has houſes on both ſides and both ends, a conſiderabl voyd ſpace in the middl. there is a church upon it with a tower ſteepl. In the *gild-hall* are the pictures of general *Monk*, and the princeſs *Henrietta Maria*, born at *Bedford* houſe, a palace in this city, during the civil wars. the compoſition of the ſtone of this country is intirely made of little black pebbles, incruſted in a ſandy matter of a red color and moldering nature. TAB. LXXIV.

Leaving *Exeter*, my fartheſt weſtern longitude at preſent, I ſteer'd my courſe back again along the ſea-ſide, inwrap'd in contemplation with the poet MORIDUNUM. TAB. LXXV.

Undæ quæ veſtris pulſatis littora lymphis,
Littora quæ dulces auras diffunditis agris! Virg.

nor could I think my ſelf alone, when ſo much new entertainment was preſented to me every minute. much rock ſamphire grows upon theſe cliffs. the *roman* road ſeems to have croſs'd the *Otter* at *Hertford*. at *Woodbury* is a camp. I paſs'd by *Sidmouth* and came to *Seaton*, a littl village upon the mouth of the river *Ax*. this Mr. *Camden* conjectures to have been the *roman Moridunum*, and with reaſon. it has been a great haven and excellent port, of which they ſtill keep up the memory. the river runs in a large valley, having high ground on each ſide. the ſhore is rocky, high and ſteep, conſiſting of the ends of hills which here run north and ſouth. the ground at bottom under the rocks is marly, the waves waſh it down perpetually undermining the *ſtrata* of ſtone, which from time to time fall down in great parcels. at preſent this haven mouth, which is a good half mile over, is fill'd up with beach as they call it, that is coggles, gravel, ſand, ſhells, and ſuch matter as is thrown up by the rowl of the ocean. ſo that the river water has but a very narrow paſſage on the eaſt ſide under the cliff. the beach was cover'd o'er with *papaver luteum corniculatum*, now in bloſſom. on the weſt ſide near *Seaton* upon a littl eminence is a modern ruin'd ſquare *pharos* built of brick, they remember it 16 foot high, and two guns lye there. they ſay there were formerly many great foundations of houſes viſibl nearer the ſea than the preſent town, but now ſwallow'd up; and in all likelihood there ſtood the *roman* city. more inwards toward the land beyond the great bank of beach, is a marſh which the ſea has made, landing its ſelf up when its free flux was hinder'd. this is full of ſalt pans, into which they take the ſea water at high tides. when they dig theſe places they find innumerabl keels and pieces of veſſels, with nails, pitch, anchors, *&c.* 6 or 8 foot deep, becauſe it was formerly part of the haven. anchors have been found as high as *Axminſter*, and beyond it, tho'

tho' now there is no navigation at all. ſo great a change has time produc'd in the face of nature, upon theſe confines of the two great elements always oppoſing each other.

Sic volvenda ætas commutat tempora rerum. Lucr. V.

HONEY-DITCHES. *a Camp.*

half a mile off upon higher ground on the weſtern ſide is a caſtle in a paſture, but formerly till'd, call'd *honey ditches*. 'tis moted about and perhaps wall'd, for they dig up much ſquare ſtone there. the place is an oblong ſquare, containing about 3 acres. I gueſs it to have been the garriſon of the port. juſt by the preſent haven mouth is a great and long peer or wall jetting out into the ſea, made of great rocks pil'd together to the bredth of 6 yards. they told me it was built many years ago by one *Courd*, once a poor ſailor, who being ſomewhere in the *Mediterranean*, was told by a certain *greek* that much treaſure was hid upon *Hogſdon* hill near here, and that this memorial was tranſmitted to him by his anceſtors. *Courd* upon his return digging there luckily found the golden mine, which enrich'd him prodigiouſly. ſo that at his own expence he built this wall with an intent to reſtore the harbor. the peopl hereabouts firmly believ the ſtory, and many have dug in the place with like hopes: and as an argument of its truth, they ſay ſome of his family are ſtill remaining that live upon their eſtate got by him.

A mile higher on the ſame weſtern ſide of the river is *Cullyford*, where was the ancient road from *London* to *Exeter* paſſing over at *Axbridg*, which is now a ſtony ford with two bridges that traverſe the valley and the river once a haven. here have been many inns and houſes and a conſiderabl town. they talk of great ſtone vaults being found, ſo that it probably aroſe from the deſtruction of *Moridunum*, as *Culliton* adjacent, from it. further it was a corporation, and they now keep up their claim by an annual choice of a mayor who has a mace too, but I ſuppoſe not of great elegance.

LONDINIS. Lyme. TAB. LXXVI.

Lyme lyes upon the ſea-ſide in the cavity between two mountains, the *Londinis* of *Ravennas* according to Mr. *Baxter*. here is a bold ſtony ſhore, the ridges of the hills jetting out into the ſea: but broken off continually and waſted away by the waves as before. the ground too is clay and ſtone. their method of oppoſing its violence is to throw out a wall of huge dry ſtones, which by time gathers the beech, and conſolidates to a greater bredth. beſides, here is a great artificial peer call'd the *Cobb*, extended to the length of 1000 foot with a bow into the ocean, where ſhips lye ſecure from the impetuous ſurges. here are two little forts, one with 5, another with 3 guns. a large ſort of ſea horſetail grows plentifully upon theſe clayy cliffs, and many little ſprings iſſue thereout in the face of the briny deep, which looſen the earth and haſten its continual downfall. I took notice that the declivity of the hills, with the veins of ſtone and different *ſtrata* of earth in theſe cliffs, is ever north-weſt, juſt as is the appearance of the Iſle of *Portland* hence, and with the ſame angle. the town of *Lyme* has a pretty good appearance. a ſmall river runs in a rocky *alveus* thro' the middle of it into the ſea. moſt of their buildings are of a rag ſtone, blue, not very durabl. the duke of *Monmouth* landed at this place juſt by the peer with only 12 men. many of his party were executed on the ſpot afterwards, their limbs hung up in the town. before that time the duke of *Tuſcany* came here on ſhore in his viſit to *Brittan*. this is call'd *Lime-Regis*.

Here

Here entring *Dorſetſhire* I journey'd along the coaſt in view of the ocean, and *Portland* iſle growing more and more diſtinct, 'till I came to *Bridport* a large town upon a little river. aſcending a high hill I found my ſelf upon the great downs of chalk like thoſe of *Salisbury*, and much to my ſurprize infinitely fuller of *celtic* barrows than your lordſhip's celebrated plains. what matters of that ſort I diſcover'd ſhall be refer'd to another diſcourſe. a little north of *Bridport* I found the great *Icening* ſtreet of the *Romans* going to *Dorcheſter*, which I accompany'd with no ſmall pleaſur. I imagin it goes a littl farther up the country than I had travell'd, and hereabouts may properly be ſaid to begin, probably meeting the *Foſs* at *Moridunum*. the road from *Moridunum* weſtward thro' *Exeter* I think ought not to be denominated either from the one or the other, becauſe of a different direction, which with reaſonabl allowance I eſteem eſſential. but this road we are upon which is the parallel and ſiſter to the *Foſs*, from *Seaton* to *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, extends to the like quantity of 250 *roman* miles. in this place 'tis call'd the ridg way, both as it riſes in an artificial ridg, and as it takes a high ridg all the way between here and *Dorcheſter*, having many valleys on both ſides. the compoſition of the road is wholly of flints gathered off the lands, or taken from near the ſurface. theſe were laid in a fine bank, and ſo cover'd with turf. as I rode along I found it frequently makes great curves to avoid paſſing over valleys, and induſtrioufly keeps on the higheſt ground, and commands the proſpect of the country every where. it goes to *Eggardon hill*, as they tell me, north of *Bridport*. and here I ſuppoſe is a camp whence the whole hundred is denominated. whether from this camp or from this road, 'tis plain the old *latin* word is retain'd *agger*. therefore *aggerdon* as it ought to be wrote is the hill entrench'd, or the down where the high road runs.

ICENING STREET.

AGGERDON.

The *Icening* ſtreet derives its name not from beginning but ending at the *Iceni*, *via ad Icenos*. they ſay hereabouts it was caſt up in a night's time by the devil, referring to a ſupernatural agent the effect of *roman* wiſdom and induſtry. it enters the city of *Dorcheſter* by the north of *Winterburn* at *weſt-gate*. in divers places they have mended it where wore out, by a ſmall ſlip of chalk and flints, with a ſhameful and degenerate careleſneſs. ſo that we may well pronounce the *Romans* work'd with ſhovels, the moderns with tea-ſpoons. beſides 'tis moſtly enclos'd and obſtructed with perpetual gates acroſs it, to the great hindrance of travellers, to whom public ways ought to be laid open and free, and the authors of ſuch nuſances may well be declar'd ſacrilegious. an endleſs fund of *celtic* as well as *roman* enquirys hereabouts, and no where leſs regarded.

Dorcheſter, the *roman Durnovaria*, meaning the paſſage over the river, is a good regular town, ſtanding conformabl to the four cardinal points, with the river on its north ſide. it had four gates in the middl of each ſide, was encompaſs'd with a ſtrong wall and ditch, if not two. for ſo it ſeems, tho' now level'd into arabl, to which the inhabitants hereabout are extremely prone. on the weſt ſide great part of the old *roman* wall is ſtanding, twelv foot thick, made of rag-ſtone, laid ſide by ſide and obliquely, then cover'd ore with very ſtrong mortar. the next courſe generally leans the contrary way: now and then three horizontal ones for binding, for much flint is us'd withal. I ſaw the foundation of it in a ſawpit laid upon the ſolid chalk, 'tis yet twelve foot high, broke thro' and batter'd every where, as if the ſight of it was obnoxious. this is a ſtrong manner of

DURNOVARIA. TAB. LXXVII.

building and very expeditious. much more of this wall remain'd within memory. it would ſurprize one to think, why the very ruins of it ſhould be pull'd down, which muſt be done with great labor, and frequently a mud wall erected in its place. the foundations appear quite round the town. but eaſtward a ſtreet is built upon it, and the ditch fill'd up, 'tis ſtill call'd *the walls*, for that way the town is ſwell'd out into a conſiderabl village, with a church and handſome tower, call'd *Fordington* corruptly *Farington*. here are three churches in the town beſide it. on the ſouth and weſt ſide without the walls a handſome walk of trees is planted, looking pleaſantly into the fields, but the ſort of them being common ſycamores, are incommodious by harboring flies. the winding of the river on the north ſpoils the ſquare of the town that way, and there is an *area* of a caſtle, out of the ruins of which the grey fryars built their convent. but now all the works are wholly obliterated, religious and military. the banks of the river here are ſteep, for the town ſtands on high ground. beyond the river are meadows and warm ſandy lands; on this ſide the fine chalky downs, pleaſant for riding, and profitabl in excellent grain. the air muſt needs be wholeſome and pure, the climate warm, and a ſufficient diſtance from the ſea, ſo that we need not wonder if the *Romans* were fond of this place. the level of the old city was much lower than the preſent, for antiquitys which are found in great number, always lye deep. Some farmers were levelling another great barrow, but the people of *Fordington* roſe in arms and prevented them with a laudabl animoſity. all this land is of the prince's fee. I took notice of a particularity in the ſtone they uſe here, 'tis fetch'd from a quarry ſouthward in the way to *Weymouth*; a flag-ſtone, riſing in large dimenſions, but not very thick, the ſuperfice of it is curiouſly and regularly indented or wav'd, like a mat made of cables, and that very regularly. it much reſembles the face of the ſands upon the ſea ſhore, juſt after the tide is gone off. 'tis very convenient for paving, and thoſe natural undulations prevent ſlipperyneſs, being nevertheleſs level enough. they make fences for their grounds with it in many places, ſetting them up edgwiſe in a pretty method. the *roman* money dug up here are call'd *dorn-pennys*, or king *Dor*'s money. the reverend Mr. *Place*, living here, ſhow'd me a great collection of them. much *opus teſſellatum* has been found. as this town, ſo *Wareham* below from its ford derives its name. in *Lincolnſhire* we call 'em ſtill *warths*.

TAB. LXXVIII.

From *Dorcheſter* many *roman* roads diſperſe themſelves, beſide the *Icening-ſtreet*, paſſing directly ore the medows to *Walton*; one goes by the amphitheater ſouthward to *Weymouth*, another by *Poundbury*, *Stretton*, to *Yeovil* and *Iſchalis*. another probably to *Wareham*.

POUNDBURY a Ro. *camp.*

Poundbury I am entirely perſwaded was a camp of *Veſpaſian*'s, when he was buſy hereabouts in the conqueſt of the *Belgæ*, therefore antienter than the adjacent *roman* city. the ſcituation, the bulk and the manner of it ſo much reſembling that by *Ambsbury*, engages me into that ſentiment. it ſtands half a mile weſt of *Dorcheſter* upon the brink of the river which is very ſteep, in form ſquare. the rampart high, but the ditch inconſiderabl, except at the angle by the river; the reaſon is, becauſe ſtanding on high ground, they dug the earth clear away before it, and threw it intirely into a *vallum*, ſo that its height and ſteepneſs, wherein its ſtrength conſiſts, is the ſame as if a regular ditch was made in level ground. the

chief

chief entrance was on the ſouth ſide. there ſeems likewiſe to have been an entrance next the river, but made with great art, for a narrow path is drawn all along between the edg of the precipice and the *vallum*, ſo that it was abſolutely impoſſibl to force an entry that way. beſide, I obſerve beyond the camp for a long way, a ſmall trench is cut upon the ſaid edg, which ſeems deſign'd to prevent the aſcent of cavalry, if they ſhould paſs the river. the ground of the camp riſes in the middl, as was uſual among the *romans* in their choice. there is a *tumulus* too, which I imagin is *celtic*, and extant before the camp was made. this level'd a little might ſerve for the *prætorium*. a very good proſpect from hence all around. the name is taken from its encloſure as a pound. for here they call a circle of ſtones round a *tumulus*, a pound.

The other camp call'd *Maiden-caſtle*, was undoubtedly the *Æſtiva* of the *Durnovarian* garriſon. 'tis of a vaſt extent and prodigiouſly ſtrong, apparently of much later date than the foregoing. its manner ſavoring of inferior times of the empire. it has every where a doubl ditch of extraordinary depth, and a doubl rampire, in ſome places trebl or more. it takes in the whole ſummit of a great hill. within it ſeems as if two camps, a ditch and *vallum* running a-croſs with each its entry of very perplexed work; ſeveral ditches with croſs entrys lapping ore one another, as we may well expreſs it: eſpecially weſtward, where their number may be affirm'd half a ſcore. Certainly for healthful air and proſpect a moſt delightful place; MAIDEN-CASTLE. Ro. *camp*.

Heic Veneris vario florentia ſerta decore,
Purpureo campos quæ pingit avena colore.
Hinc auræ dulces, hinc ſuavis ſpiritus agri. Virg.

and for ſight of barrows, I believe not to be equall'd in the world, for they reach ten miles. What further remains to be ſaid of *Dorcheſter*, is the noble amphitheater, of which your lordſhip firſt gave me the hint, therefore moſt juſtly are you entitled to the following deſcription of it.

Of the Roman *Amphitheater at* Dorcheſter.

THERE was no kind of civil edifice or public work more frequent among the *Romans*, in *Italy* or the conquer'd provinces, than ſuch as related to ſports and games. For that brave and wiſe people both judg'd, and found that method well calculated, to bring over the nations to their own language and cuſtoms, being agreeabl contrivances that ſeem'd rather pleaſure and delight than compulſion. Such were theaters, circs, amphitheaters, *ſtadia*, and the like. there were three amphitheaters in the city of *Rome*, that of *Veſpaſian*, the *Caſtrenſe*, and of *Statilius Taurus*. And tho' we find them not ſo particularly taken notice of elſewere in hiſtorians, yet we behold the things themſelves, whoſe immenſe bulk and weighty materials have generally ſo long out-fac'd time and weather. we may affirm, there was ſcarce any colony or free city of conſiderabl note in their extenſiv empire, that wanted theſe places of public paſtime: and ſcarce any province now, where their footſteps at leaſt are not viſibl, and many almoſt entire, particularly what we are now treating upon, amphitheaters. yet I believe it will appear a novelty to moſt peopl, when we ſhall talk of ſuch curious antiquities in *Brittan*. But ſince this time twelv months,

TAB. LXI. XCVII. I have ſeen three, one at *Silcheſter*, another at *Richborough-Caſtle* in *Kent*, and this at *Dorcheſter* in *Dorſetſhire*. I have been told of one with ſix tire of ſeats, three mile off *Redruth* in *Cornwal*. Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* is the firſt perſon that I know of who gave this hint of enquiry; in diſcovering this, many years ago, in his journies to the iſle of *Portland*, when he began to build St. *Paul*'s cathedral. Great pity it is that he did not take an exact deſcription of it at that time, when in greater perfection, before the gallows were removed hither by an unlucky humor of the ſheriff. ſince when the parapet at top is on that ſide much beaten down, by the trampling of men and horſes at executions; but eſpecially becauſe his great skill might have done it exact juſtice, and by means of his pen it might have ſhared in the duration of his works. In defect of ſuch illuſtration, I hope the reader will accept of my mean endeavors, to preſerv ſo valuabl a piece of architecture, which notwithſtanding the damage above-mention'd, and that the *area* of it has been plow'd up theſe many years, will ſtill give a ſpectator a fine notion in the ſtructures of this ſort abroad, deſervedly the admiration of travellers; and will preſent a perſon of underſtanding, the pleaſure of obſerving the nobl and great genius of the *Romans*, in every production of their hands. Nor does the meanneſs of its materials debaſe, but rather enhance its value and its art. for tho' leſs coſtly and laſting than ſtone and marbl, of which others are generally built; yet for the ſame reaſon leſs liabl to rapin, and the covetous humor of ſuch as plunder them for other uſes. Therefore I believ, in the main, 'tis as perfect as moſt abroad, if not ſo alluring to the eye: whence we may ſuppoſe it has ſo long eſcap'd common obſervation, tho' cloſe by a great town and road.

An amphitheater is properly a double theater, or two theaters join'd together. A theater is a ſemicircle wherein are the ſeats of the ſpectators: the *apparatus* of the actors or ſcenes filling up the diameter before it. But if we would be more exact, we ſhall obſerv, 'tis half as long again as the *radius*, for they cut off the fourth part of a circle, then the reſt became the form of their theaters. Now two ſuch as theſe join'd together, throwing away the ſcenic part, conſtituted an amphitheater: taking its name from circular viſion, and becauſe the ſeats were continued quite round, the faces of the peopl being all directed to the center of its excentricity. ſo its uſe requir'd, different from that of the theater, where the company look all one way toward the ſtage. But then, as *Lipſius* takes notice in diſcourſing upon this topic, the lines at the ends where they are conjoin'd, muſt be drawn outward a little, approaching more to ſtrait lines, than it becomes a true oval, well expreſs'd by *Caſſiodorus*; " for, ſays " he, the *area* includes the figure of an egg, which affords due ſpace for " combatants, and more advantage to ſpectators to ſee every thing, by its " long curvity or relaxed circle." Theſe were not put in practice at *Rome*, till the end of the commonwelth, and appropriated to the hunting and fighting of wild-beaſts, to gladiators and the like. and at laſt to ſea engagements, repreſented in gallies floating upon the water, which they introduced for that purpos. Firſt of all they made 'em *pro tempore* of timber, being two theaters, each fix'd upon a wonderful *axis*, and ſo contriv'd, that when they pleas'd they could turn both together, with all the people on their ſeats, and make an amphitheater; of which *Pliny* xxxv. 15. ſpeaks with a note of aſtoniſhment, as it really was. This was done by *C. Curio*,

one of *Cæſar*'s party. 'Tis worth while to read the great naturaliſt's deſcant upon it. This I ſuppoſe gave occaſion to the building of regular amphitheaters, of which *Cæſar* made the firſt in the *campus martius*, but of wood, when he was dictator. The firſt of ſtone was erected in *Auguſtus* his time, by *Statilius Taurus*, in the place of the former, which was the only one till *Veſpaſian*, whoſe work was the monſtrous *Coliſſæum*, but finiſhed by his ſon *Titus*. This has afforded materials for many publick buildings in *Rome*, and ſtill boaſts its immenſe ruins, as one of the greateſt prodigies of the imperial city.

Vitruvius mentions nothing of amphitheaters, therefore he probably publiſh'd his book before that of *Taurus* was built. as for *Cæſar*'s, it belong'd not to maſonry, being carpenters work; in which he was a very great maſter, as in every thing elſe: ſo that we muſt form our notions of theſe things from the works themſelves and the ruins that time has ſpar'd. The parts of an amphitheater are theſe: the *arena* or ſpace within, the ſcene of action; the *euripus* or river that generally encompaſs'd the verge of it; the *podium* or parapet at bottom; the *itinera*, or *viæ*, which were the walks between certain ſeries of ſeats; the *aſcenſus*, ſteps or ſtairs; the *pulpita* or *tribunalia*, a ſort of cover'd chair of ſtate, where the emperor, his legate, the prætor or chief magiſtrate of a city ſat; the *cathedræ*, where the ſenators, foreign ambaſſadors and great perſonages ſat; the *gradus*, or common ſeats; the *præcinctiones*, which I ſuppoſe balluſtrades; the *aditus* or *vomitoria*, being the paſſages from the ſtairs withinſide to the ſeats, a metaphorical name from the people pouring themſelves thro' 'em with violence; the *cunei*, which were the ſpace of ſeats comprehended between two of thoſe paſſages, ſo called from their wedg-like ſhape; the *porticus* or galleries within, partly for magnificence, and partly for convenience: all theſe particulars are eaſily apprehended from inſpection of ſchemes and ſections of theſe works in many authors. Some of them could not, others need not to be in our work; therefore I ſhall occaſionally enlarge upon thoſe pertinent to this ſubject, as they fall in our way in the deſcription.

The amphitheater at *Dorcheſter* is ſituate on a plain in the open fields about a quarter of a mile (being juſt 300 of my paces) or 1500 foot ſouthweſt from the walls of the town, delicatly aſcending all the way, cloſe by the *roman* road running from thence to *Weymouth*. The vulgar call it *Maumbury*, but have no notion of its purpoſe, tho' 'tis a common walk for the inhabitants, and the terras at top is a noted place of rendezvous, as affording a pleaſant circular walk, and a proſpect of the town and wide plain of cornfields all around, much boaſted of by the inhabitants for moſt excellent grain. Weſtward of the town we ſee the *roman* camp call'd *Poundbury*, and ſouthward the moſt famous one *Maiden-caſtle*, both before deſcrib'd. More ſoutherly all the hill-tops, as far as the eye reaches, are cover'd with an incredibl number of *celtic* barrows. it ſtands upon the very edg of that part of the fields which declines gently northwards, or toward the town. upon a chalk, and which without doubt at firſt was perfect Down, like that of *Salisbury* plain, or the neighbouring downs in the way to *Bridport*. one may in fancy imagin the beauty of its proſpect, and the pleaſantneſs of the walk hither upon that fine carpet, when all was in its firſt perfection. but at preſent 'tis plow'd up to the very skirt of the amphitheater, both within and without. ſo fooliſhly greedy are the country

TAB. LXXVII.

TAB. LXXVIII.

try people of an inch of ground, that they have level'd ſeveral barrows lately in the neighborhood, which coſt more than the ſpot they cover'd will pay in fifty years. This work of ours is rais'd of ſolid chalk upon the level, without any ditch about it. I have endeavored to delineate, as exactly as I could by menſuration, the true and original ground-plot thereof, or architectonic deſign upon which it is form'd, from what is left by the injuries of age, of the plow, of men and beaſts. and that in its firſt and genuin ſcale the *roman* foot, which is about an eleventh
TAB. L. part leſs than ours. the plate N° 50 repreſents the amphitheater as cover'd with the *ſubſellia*, and as in its primitive perfection, for we may well ſuppoſe age has diminiſh'd it on all dimenſions. and in truth it requires a great deal of thought and judgment to attemt to meaſure it. 'Tis obvious thence to obſerv in the general, its conformity with other works of this ſort abroad, as far as its different materials will allow: and the great judgment of the architect in varying his ſcheme thereto, ſo as fully to anſwer the propoſed end. It is to be noted that half this work is above, and half below the
TAB. LIII. ſurface of the ground, as viſibl in a ſection; ſo that great part of the matter was dug out of the *cavea* in the middl, for 'tis a ſolid bed of chalk, and the reſt fetch'd from elſewhere. I believe the method of building it, was to join ſolid chalk cut ſquare like ſtones, and that mortar made of burnt chalk was run into the joints, and probably all the outſide was neatly laid with ſcantlings of the ſame but with the natural turf on. ſo that 'tis not much inferior in ſtrength to thoſe of ſtone, tho' infinitely leſs expenſiv. but for uſe and convenience there is very little difference; and as to beauty, as far as relates to the ſeats, and what was viſibl on the inſide, our work no doubt was very handſom, and even now is a very pleaſant ſight. 'Tis obſerv'd of moſt amphitheaters abroad, that they are placed without the cities for wholeſomneſs, and upon elevated ground for benefit of the air, and perflation, a thing much recommended for theaters in *Vitruvius*; as that of *Bordeaux* 400 paces without the city. Beſides, this is very artfully ſet upon the top of a plain, declining to the north-eaſt, whereby the rays of the ſun falling upon the ground hereabouts, is thrown off to a diſtance by reflection, and the upper end of the amphitheater, for the major part of the day, has the ſun behind the ſpectators.

When you ſtand in the center of the entrance, it opens it ſelf with all the grandeur that can be imagin'd. the jambs are wore away ſomewhat, and the plow encroaches on its verge every year, eſpecially the cheeks below. never did I ſee corn growing, which of its ſelf is an agreeabl ſight, with ſo much indignation as in this nobl concavity, where once the *gens togata*, and majeſty of imperial *Rome* us'd to ſhow its ſelf. The conjugate, or ſhorteſt diameter externally is to the longeſt as 4 to 5, that of the *area* within as 2 to 3. this is the ſame proportion as of the amphitheater at *Lucca*, which is 195 *brachia* in length, 130 broad. a *brachium* is about 23 ½ of our inches. 'tis 25 high. In ours therefore the two centers upon the tranſverſe diameter or longeſt that form it, are 100 feet diſtant. the ends of the oval are ſtruck with a *radius* of 60 feet ſet upon each of thoſe centers. The centers that deſcribe the ſide-lines are formed by ſetting off 85 feet on each ſide the diameter, from the center of excentricity. Thus from theſe four centers only, the whole is delineated, and that moſt eaſily and naturally; whence I ſuſpect *Deſgodetz*, in laying down his plot of the *Coliſeum*, has without neceſſity employ'd no leſs than 8 centers,

which

which is an operation of great perplexity. but ſtill we except the circle in the middl, which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhes this from all other works, and which gives ſo great a beauty to the ſcheme. this is that artful contrivance ſupplying the place of portico's, ſtair-caſes, *vomitoria*, and all the coſtly work in the grander amphitheaters, for ready conveyance of the ſpectators in and out to their proper places. 'tis deſcribed from the common center of the whole, and in the ground-plot is a true circl. but upon the place becomes a walk of eight foot broad gradually aſcending, from the ends upon the long diameter, to its higheſt elevation in the middl upon the ſhort diameter, where it reaches half-way up the whole *ſeries* of ſeats of the ſpectators: who marching hence diſtribut themſelves therein from all ſides without hurry and tumult. On the top is a terras twelve feet broad at leaſt, beſide the parapet outwardly five feet broad, four high. There are three ways leading up to this. at the upper end of the work over the cave one: and one on each ſide upon the ſhorteſt diameter, going from the elevated part of the circular walk. horſes very conveniently ſeveral a-breſt may go upon this, and frequently do. aſcending by the ruin of the cave, but not on the outward ſteep. the parapet is now three or four foot high, but much ruin'd on that ſide next the gallows ſince laſt year, at an execution. not only ſo, but I ſaw a mixen heap laid under it on that ſide, and ſome vile fellow had been digging down part of the amphitheater to lay among it for compoſt. there is ſome enormity, if one examins this work in mathematical ſtrictneſs without proper judgment. becauſe it ſtands on a declivity, ſome parts of the out-ſide are higher than others, not only as to the ſame ſide, but as to the ſame part on different ſides. the plain on which it ſtands, declines to the north-eaſt. hence the outer ſide of the work is higher there than in other places, therefore in my ſections and ground-plot I endeavor to reduce it to a *medium*, and the meaſur which ſeems to have been the primary intent of the architect.

The cave or receptacl of the gladiators, wild beaſts, *&c.* I ſuppoſe to have been at the upper end. under the aſcent to the terras, being vaults under that part of the body of the work. whether they were of the ſame chalk, or timber, or whether they were arch'd with brick or ſtone, or what other matter, I cannot ſay; but the ruin thereof ſeems to be the reaſon of the preſent deformity at that end; ſo that 'tis not eaſy to gueſs at its original profile. We may obſerve that the parapet and terras go back there, and taking a new ſweep, fall beyond the line of the outer oval; for two reaſons, as I conceive. 1*ſt*, becauſe by that means there's a greater length obtain'd for the aſcent to the terras, which makes it more gradual and eaſy. 2*dly*, thereby more ſpace is procur'd for the apartments of the priſoners under ground. By the ſection lengthwiſe, it's eaſily underſtood that I ſuppoſe a paſſage quite thro', or ſubterraneous gallery upon that end of the longeſt diameter, under the aſcent to the terras, from the out-ſide into the *area*. this muſt open at the bottom of the *podium*, as was practis'd in other works of like nature, with a ſquariſh door, as *Varro* tells us, *de re ruſtica*. "The door (ſays he) ought to be low and "narrow, of that ſort which they call a *cochlea*, as is wont to be in the "cave where the bulls are ſhut up for fight." the entrance to this place might be from without-ſide the amphitheater. here is no want of room for the door within; for the level of the *area* was at leaſt 12 feet lower than the *podium*, like our pit at the play-houſes, and 'tis probabl there TAB. LIII.

was

was a deſcent of the whole level this way to draw off the rain into ſome ſubterraneous paſſage. the *podium* in the *caſtrenſian* amphitheater is monſtrouſly high. Our *area* no doubt is exceedingly elevated by manuring, plowing and ruins. yet it preſerves a diſh-like concavity, thro' innumerabl injuries: for the deſcent from the entrance is very great, and you go down as into a pit. I conjecture the middl part of the *area* is now ten foot lower than the level of the field. but the field its ſelf eſpecially about the entrance is much lower'd by plowing, becauſe the end of the circular walk there which ſhould be even with the ground is a good deal above it. the dens and caves of the wild beaſts at the great circ in *Rome*, were only of earth and wood, 'till *Claudius* the emperor built them of marbl. this ruin at the upper end is very conſiderabl, for it has ſo fill'd the *arena* thereabouts, that the cattle plow up to the very *præcinctio*. on the out-ſide is a large round tumor, a conſiderabl way beyond the exterior verge, and regular in figure, which certainly has been ſomwhat appertaining to the work. I could wiſh that a careful perſon had liberty of digging into it. Moreover, this *podium* had a parapet of earth, if not a baluſtrade, as was uſual in others. behind this upon the lowermoſt ſeat, was the place of the ſenators and chief perſons, who often had chairs or cuſhions. this was the beſt place for ſeeing and hearing, as being neareſt the *arena*, whence *Juvenal* ſays,

——————— generoſior & Marcellis,
Et Catulis Paulique minoribus & Fabiis &
Omnibus ad podium ſpectantibus. ———

So *Suetonius in Auguſto*, ſays, the ſenate made an order, that the firſt or loweſt ſeat at publick ſpectacles ſhould be left for them. probably this was broader than any other ſeat, with a greater ſpace between the *podium* and next ſeat, for more eaſe. the chair of ſtate for the prætor was on one ſide, and probably another oppoſite to it for the emperor, or his legate, which was reſerv'd empty for ſtate, in their abſence. or for the *Editor* of the ſhows, who was generally thus diſtinguiſh'd. and 'tis remarkabl that a littl prominence is ſtill left in theſe very places. theſe were ſet in the middl of the *podium* on each ſide upon the ſhorteſt diameter, and were cover'd with canopies like a tabernacl. this *podium* had for greater ſafety, grates, nets, and lattice-work of iron, or more coſtly metal, ſupported by pillars, and the like. beſide, there were rollers of wood or ivory length-wiſe, which hinder'd the beaſts from climbing up, by their turning round, as is particularly deſcrib'd by *Calpurnius*. And moreover, in greater amphitheaters, there was a ditch full of water under it call'd *euripus*, firſt introduc'd by *Julius Cæſar*. In the early times of theſe buildings, the peopl ſat all together promiſcuouſly; but after the emperors, the places were diſtinguiſh'd according to the degrees of quality, ſenators, knights or common peopl. The knights ſeats were next to the ſenators 14 deep in number. ſo that *gradus quatuordecim* became a phraſe for the equeſtrian order. We may ſuppoſe theſe two degrees fill'd all the ſeats in our amphitheater under the circular walk or aſcent. The common peopl poſſeſs'd the remainder, or the whole concavity above the circular walk, taking the beſt places as they came firſt. but the uppermoſt ſeats were reſerv'd particularly for the women; and one reaſon of their diſtance was, I ſuppoſe, becauſe the gladiators were naked. And that no routs and con-

fuſions ſhould diſturb the order of theſe ſolemnities, there were proper officers appointed, that took care none ſhould preſum to ſit out of the ſeats ſuitabl to his degree.

I imagin the terras at top in our work was deſign'd for the men of arms. for they are by no means to be excluded, ſeeing one of the primary intents of theſe diverſions was to inure them, as well as the peopl, to blood and murder. hence before they went upon any great expedition or foreign war, theſe feaſts and butcherys were publickly celebrated. and in my opinion the two riſing plots that are ſquariſh on each ſide upon the ſhorteſt diameter, were for the officers. Theſe are above the level of the walk or terras, and might poſſibly have a tent ſet upon them for that purpoſe. I call them pavilions, they are of a handſom turn and capabl each of holding 2 dozen of peopl commodiouſly. their ſide bredth is 15 foot, their length, *i. e.* north and ſouth, 20. they are ſomewhat nearer the upper end, not ſtanding preciſely upon the ſhorteſt diameter, and 4 foot above the level of the terras. I conſider'd with care that ſeeming irregularity of the terras on both ſides the lower end, for 'tis higher within ſide than without, yet ſo as to produce no ill effect below, either within or without, but the contrary. I find 'tis a maſter-piece of skill, and am ſurpris'd that it has not been more defac'd in ſo long time: the matter is this. the work ſtanding on a declining plain, this artifice was neceſſary to render its appearance regular, for when you ſtand in the center within-ſide, the whole circuit of the terras ſeems and is really of one level: but on the out-ſide the verge of the north-eaſterly part is ſloped off gradually toward the entrance where the declivity is, conformably with it. whence the whole exterior contour appears of an equal height too. and this could not otherwiſe have been obtain'd. ſince within it was neceſſary to keep a true level without regard to the outer plain. As to the ſeats, which I have ſuppos'd in plate 50, they were contriv'd to be twice as broad as high. their height was but a ſmall matter more than a foot, and their bredth not above two feet and a half. half that ſpace being allotted for the ſeat of the lowermoſt, and the other half for the feet of the upper moſt. the declivity of theſe *gradus* is juſtly made within an angle of 30 degrees, the third part of a quadrant. but this is more exact at the ends, for in the middle or towards the ſhorteſt diameter over the elevated part of the circular walk, the upper *ſeries* of ſeats has a ſomewhat more obtuſe angle. the reaſon of which is obvious, to overlook the bredth of the circular walk. this is moſt plainly ſeen in the ſections, and is done with judgment, becauſe by that means the upper edg of the amphitheater is in a right line with the declivity. as to the diſpoſition of theſe ſeats, their method is as new as curious. it's ſo contriv'd, that the circular walks cut the whole bredth in two equal parts upon the ſhorteſt diameter, therefore an equal number of ſeats is above and under it. hence the middle ſeat at each extremity is in the ſame level with the elevated part of the walk. Tho' theſe ſeats in other amphitheaters abroad were made of ſtone or marbl, yet they were generally cover'd with boards, becauſe more wholſom; and that ſometimes cover'd with cuſhions for the better ſort. *Dion Caſſius* tells us, this piece of nicety was firſt brought in by *Caligula*, who gave cuſhions to the ſenators ſeats, that they might not ſit upon the bare boards, and *theſſalic* caps to keep them from the ſun. the vulgar had matts made of reeds. I think we may well infer from hence, that the ſeats in our amphitheater were cover'd too with plank, if not made wholly of it. the *præcinctiones*, or as

Vitruvius ſometimes calls them in *greek diazomata*, which commentators make a difficulty about, to me ſeem only baluſtrades, becauſe he orders them to be as high as the bredth of the walk along them; beſide that upon the *podium*, here might poſſibly be one upon the inner edg of the terras which ſeparated between the ſoldiers and the women.

The *area* in the middl was commonly call'd *arena*, from the ſand it was ſtrown over with, for the better footing of the combatants, and to drink up the blood. this again by intervals was freſh ſtrown, or rak'd over to prevent ſlipperineſs: for if inſted thereof the pavement had been brick or ſtone, it would have prov'd highly inconvenient. Hence this word became a common appellation of an amphitheater, and moſt of thoſe beyond ſea are ſtill call'd *arena*. As for the preſent name of *Maumbury*, perhaps it comes corrupted from the old *britiſh* word *maingc*, ſignifying *ſcamnum*, *ſcabellum*, the ſame as our bench, from the multitude of ſeats therein. the remains of which in former times might very plauſibly give occaſion to ſuch an appellation. or is it not equivalent to the heathen *bury*, from the memory of theſe pagan ſports therein celebrated? as our anceſtors us'd to call heatheniſm by the general name of *maumetry*, corrupted from *mahometiſm*: of this my friend *Robert Stephens*, eſq; J. C. firſt gave me the hint. thus in *Treviſa*'s tranſlation of *Polychronicon* XIV. 18. p. 175. " *Julianus* had commaunded that cryſten knyghtes ſholde do ſacrefyce to " mawmettes," meaning heathen idols. Or is it from the old faſhion'd games of *mummings* ſo frequent among us, deriv'd from *Mimus* or *Momus*? the *Mimi* were frequently introduc'd into all ſhows, at theaters, amphitheaters, circs, *&c.* or perhaps in the ſame ſenſe it is to be underſtood as in *Oxfordſhire* they call land *maum*, conſiſting of a mixture of white clay and chalk, *Plot*'s hiſt. p. 240. The *area* was originally about 140 feet diameter the ſhorteſt way, 220 the longeſt, wherein it falls not much ſhort of the compaſs of the moſt conſiderabl ones. The famous amphitheater at *Verona* is but 233, and 136; and the vaſt *Coliſæum* at *Rome* is but 263, 165: But I believe as reckon'd by a larger meaſure, the *french* foot. That at *Periguſium* is leſs than ours, being 180 one way, 120 the other. I find the amphitheater at *Silcheſter* is of the ſame dimenſion with ours here, and built of the ſame materials and form, as far as I could diſcern, but more ruinous.

Theſe places, tho' of abſolute neceſſity open at top, were uſually ſhelter'd from rain in ſome meaſur, and from the ſun effectually, by great ſail-cloths ſpred along the top from maſts and ropes, which were manag'd by the ſoldiers of the marine affairs, who were more skilful in ſuch work. a faſhion firſt invented by *Q. Catulus* when he was Ædile. the places where theſe poles were let thro' the corniſhes of the upper order and reſted on corbels, are ſtill viſibl in the great amphitheaters. This probably was done in ours by maſts and poles faſtned into the ground without-ſide, and leaning along the outſide bank, which would give them a very advantageous turn in hanging over the top of the theater. for the ſlope of the *agger* externally is with an angle of 45 degrees being half a right angle, the moſt natural and commodious for beauty and force to oppoſe againſt the ſide-weight. or they might erect them in the ſolid work on the top of the terras, ſeeing it has abundantly ſtrength enough. But in the particularity of theſe modes no certainty is at this time to be expected. however, by the ſituation of the place, the architect has taken great care, according to *Vitruvius* his rules about theaters, to obviate the incon-

venience of the ſun-beams as well as poſſibl; and that in three reſpects. 1*ſt*, As he has ſet it upon a plain declining northwards, and upon the higher part of the plain; upon the very tip where the declivity begins. 2*dly*, By taking the bearing of it exactly, I found the opening, or entrance thereto, is to the north-eaſt preciſe; hence 'tis very plain and eaſy to conceiv, that from nine a-clock in the morning till ſun-ſet, in the longeſt day of the year, the ſun will be on the backs of the ſpectators, upon the upper or ſouth-weſt half of the building; which contrivance is worthy of notice. and that this is not done upon account of the city of *Dorcheſter* lying that way, but as a thing eſſential, is plain from the like in the amphitheater of *Silcheſter* which opens upon the ſame point, tho' directly the fartheſt from the city. 3*dly*, the bredth of the opening or entrance, level with the ſurface, and oppoſit to the falling beams of the ſun, muſt produce a very great rebatement of the heat thereof, reflected into this vaſt concave, and prove a convenience the other amphitheaters are wholly deſtitute of. and this purpoſe is ſo much regarded, that if we conſider it with a ſcrupulous eye, we ſhall find that the weſtern ſide of this upper half of the terrace and the pavilion there is ſomewhat broader, and nearer the upper end of the long diameter than the eaſtern. in the mid way of the terras between the pavilions on both ſides and the *cavea*, are ſtill to be ſeen two round holes, which ſeem to be places where they ſet poles to oppoſe againſt thoſe others leaning on the out-ſide that bear the ſail-clothes. the ſection or profile of this work is contriv'd with exquiſit judgment in proportioning its parts; for the eye of a man ſtanding at the moſt retir'd part of the terras next the parapet is in the right line of the declivity within ſide: of a man ſtanding in the middle of it, his eye ſees the heads of the ſpectators ſitting under him on the upper *ſubſellia*, even with the line of the circular walk. the eye of him ſtanding on the edg of the terras, ſees the heads of thoſe on the lowermoſt *ſubſellia*, even with the edg of the *podium*, and commands the whole *area*. therefor we may conclude none were permitted to ſtand on the circular walk, for that would have obſtructed the ſight, but it was left open for paſſage. I took notice before, that on both ſides, the terras at the top of the lower half ſeem'd to me narrower than that at the other and principal half; whether ſo originally and for ſake of any advantage to be had in this reſpect, and that the meaneſt of the people ſtood here, or that it has happen'd to have been more waſted away ſince, I cannot be poſitiv; but I judg'd it not material enough to be regarded in the ſcheme. For in the main, I found the bredth of the ſide of the work or ſolid, taken upon the ground-plot, is equal to half the longeſt diameter of the *area*, or a fourth of the whole longeſt diameter. Its perpendicular altitude, from the top of the terras to the bottom of the *area*, is a fourth of the longeſt diameter of the *area*.

In the middl of each ſide we may obſerv a *cuneus* or parcel of the ſeats, of near 30 feet broad, juſt over the moſt elevated part of the circular work, and reaching up to the terras, which ſwells out above the concavity of the whole, and anſwering to the riſing ground in the middl of the terras, which we call the pavilions, and have aſſign'd for the ſeats of the officers among the ſoldiery. This is upon the ſhorteſt diameter, and over the *tribunalia* of the emperor and prætor; and conſequently cuts each ſide of the upper *ſeries* of ſeats above the circular walk into two equal parts. I have gueſs'd only at theſe reaſons for it, which I leave to better judgments.

ments. One might possibly be to give a greater beauty to the range of seats over the circular walk by its break, which is a thing not practis'd at all in other amphitheaters, unless we suppose this effect produc'd by their *vomitoria*; or is it not more necessary here, because of the circular walk, which causes the *series* of seats above them to be broader at the extremity than in the middle, and therein different from the aspect of common amphitheaters? Or was not this division useful in distinguishing the great length of that *series* into separate compartments for two different sort of plebeians? Or is it necessary to distribute the three orders of peopl? the senators under the circular walk to the *podium*, whose place in general was call'd *orchestra*. that half of the upper seats on the upper or southside of this protuberant part to the *equestrian* order; that on the lower or northside to the peopl or vulgar? But there seems to be another likely reason, that every seat here was divided into two (at least some part of it) in the nature of steps, as was practis'd in particular places of all other amphitheaters. and perhaps there were three of these ranges of steps, one in the middl, and one on each side. that in the middle was for the officers to ascend from the circular walk to their tribunals, or tents set upon the raised part of the terras, whilst the common soldiers went up by the ascent over the cave, at the upper end. The steps on each side led to the respective halves of the upper *series* of seats above the circular walk. All which uses to me appear convenient and necessary for ease, regularity and decency. in the upper or south-west half of the internal slope have been some deformitys, caus'd by the inner edg of the terras in some places cut or fallen down, which spoils the curv a little. and as the lower terrasses diminish gradually from the pavilions to the entrance, that on the western end has receiv'd great damage over and above, for the inward verge of it has been thrown down entirely. as for that north-easterly half of the terras, which we said was narrower, more expos'd to the sun, and for that reason allotted to the last rabble; we leave them to scrambl up with somewhat more labor over the whole *series* of the seats at that end, which we may reasonabl judge were last fill'd by the spectators.

These nobl buildings, which were of a fine invention, and well calculated for their uses, were most frequently call'd, from their hollow figure, *cavea*; of which there are many quotations to be had out of the old poets, and other writers. and originally it was inherent to theaters; in which sense commonly us'd by *Cicero* and others, but at length pass'd chiefly to amphitheaters as the greater works. The matter of some was brick, as that near *Trajecto* in the *Campania* of *Italy*, another at *Puteoli*. others stone, and others solid marbl; as that famous one at *Capua*, another at *Athens*, and that at *Verona*. The amphitheater which is still in part to be seen at *Pola* in *Istria*, was of stone and wood too, for the whole frame of the seats was made of timber, the portico's only or external part, of stone. The wit of man could not find out a fitter scheme for commodiousness of seeing and hearing. And in some respect, I conceit, they had an eye to the form of their harps, fiddles, and such instruments of musick, as modulate sounds in a roundish cavity. the oval turn thereof, and the solidity of the materials had all the requisites of receiving and returning the vibrations of the air to greater advantage. *Vitruvius* advises in this case, that the place as well as the stuff, wherein these buildings are set, and of which they are compos'd, must not be what he calls *surd*, such as deaden

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the ſound, but make ſmart repercuſſions, and in juſt ſpace of time, which is of great conſequence in the philoſophy of echo's. for if the voice ſtrike upon a ſolid that is not harmonious in its texture, that is, whoſe parts are not of a proper tone or tenſeneſs, not conſentaneous to the vibrations of muſical notes; or if this ſolid be too near, or too far diſtant, ſo that it reverberates too quick, or too ſlow, as a room too little, or too great, all the main buſineſs of hearing and ſounds is diſturbed. *Vitruvius* is very large upon this head, to whom I refer the reader. Now I ſuppoſe the antients learnt by experience and tryal, as well as by reaſoning upon the nature of things, that ſuch a capacity and compaſs, and of ſuch extent was beſt for this end. whence we find, that all their amphitheaters are much about the ſame bulk, and executed upon nearly the ſame proportions. a thing of this kind deceives the eye without ſtrict conſideration, for 'tis bigger than it ſeems, and a perſon in the middl of it, to one upon the terras, looks leſſer than one would imagin. 'Tis true indeed, that ours is not made of ſo ſolid materials as brick, ſtone or marbl; but yet it's poſſibl there may be as much an error in one extream as the other, and nature affects a mediocrity. One ſhall ſcarce doubt that a *convallis* or proper convexity between two mountains will give as fine an echo as any artificial work that can be contriv'd. I can ſay, however, in favour of the ſubject we are upon, that in effect it has a very fine and agreeabl ſound, as I purpoſely ſeveral times try'd: and ſeems to want nothing of the compactneſs of matter, or cloſeneſs of the place, tho' doubtleſs much deficient in the original depth, which would improve it. an echo here is not to be expected, the return being too quick, but after the voice, you hear a ringing as of a braſs pot or bell, which ſhows the proportion well adjuſted. And perhaps if we conſider the great numbers of the ſtair-caſes and openings, or what they call *vomitoria* in the other amphitheaters, for the people to come in and go out at, which are entirely wanting here; we may not be far to ſeek for the reaſon of it, or ſcrupl thinking ours to be the better model. the ſides being perfectly uniform, and free from thoſe frequent apertures, ſeem better adapted for the rolling, concentring, and retorting the voice. 'Tis not unlikely that ſome may think the great gap and diſcontinuity of our entrance an obſtacle in the caſe; but to ſuch I would propoſe a *quære*, whether that ſingle break which bears ſo ſmall a proportion to the whole, in account of thoſe beſt skill'd in the doctrine of *acouſtics*: be not by far more inconſiderabl in that point, than the multiplicity of thoſe other paſſages which we ſee in all drawings of this kind? Or whether again it be not a real advantage to the ſound? as is the hole in the ſounding board of a fiddle, harp, harpſicord, or the like inſtrument, or when two holes are made, as frequently; but if there were twenty inſtead thereof, probably it would be injurious, tho' of leſs bulk when all put together. Perhaps the air entirely pent up in this great hollow, without any collateral aperture, may be obſtructed in the varieties of its neceſſary motions and reflections, ſo as to delight the ear. and I muſt profeſs my ſelf of this opinion, which ſeems confirm'd by nature's abhorrence of ſuch figures, in the conſtant outlets of vallies ſome way or other. 'Tis certain whatever effect the entrance has as to the ſound, it muſt be highly uſeful in cooling the place, in admitting the breezes of the north-eaſterly air from over the meadows to refreſh them, and the ſide of the oppoſite hill beyond the town diverſify'd with hedgrows, preſents a beautiful ſcene

to the better ſpectators. nor is the preſent town deficient in contributing to the lanskip, for as you advance from the *arena* toward the entrance, the two handſome towers of the churches appear very agreeably at each cheek of the entrance.

But we have reaſon to content our ſelves with the plain matter of fact, and need not enter into a diſpute, whether neceſſity or choice determin'd the *Romans* here to uſe the preſent materials, or whether the entrance was originally of the manner we ſee it; 'tis certain, that in all the places where I have ſeen theſe amphitheaters, the *roman* walls that encompaſs'd the towns are ſtill left, built with ranges of brick, ſtone, flint, and indiſſolubl mortar; ſo that ignorance of building cannot be laid to their charge. Nor is this practice wholly confin'd to our iſland, and without parallel; for there's now in *France* an amphitheater, not improperly to be reckon'd of this ſort, whereof *Lipſius* gives us a large account. 'Tis at a place call'd *Doveon*, near *Pont du ſey*, upon the river *Loire*, as you go from *Anjou* to *Poictou*; a place where the *Druids* are ſaid to have had a ſeat. This is cut out of a mountain of ſtone, but of a very ſoft kind; and I ſuppoſe, not much better than our chalk: 'Tis not near ſo big as ours, and much inferior in beauty and convenience. Here are chambers hewn out of the rock for the caves; and the *area* is but very ſmall. The ſeats of the theater of *Bacchus* at *Athens* are ſtill viſibl, cut out of the natural rock. 'Tis not much to be doubted, that in many places in *France*, and other provinces of the *roman* empire, where the ſame chalk is the ſoil, there are ſuch as ours, tho' as little regarded. And we may reaſonably think, in the beginning of the commonwealth, before art, luxury, and magnificence had got to its higheſt pitch, that the *Romans* themſelves were contented with ſuch of graſſy turf. The People of *Rome* originally ſtood at the games. *Cicero de amicit. c.* 7. ſays, *ſtantes plaudebant in re ficta.* So *Tac. Annal.* XIV. 20. If you look back to cuſtoms of antiquity, the peopl ſtood at the ſhows, "for if they had been accommodated with ſeats, they would have idled "the whole day away at the theater." *Valer. Max.* XI. 4. ſays, it was or- "der'd by the ſenate that no one ſhould ſet benches for ſhows in the ci- "ty, nor within a mile of it, or ſhould ſee the games ſitting, that the man- "ly poſture of ſtanding, the peculiar note of the *roman* nation, ſhould be "obſerv'd even at diverſions." If any one had rather think that ours never had any ſeats, but that the peopl ſtood upon the plain graſſy declivity, I ſhall not be averſe to it, and the rather becauſe 'tis your lordſhip's opinion. Yet it ſeem'd to me viewing the ſides very curiouſly, when the ſun ſhone upon them with a proper light and ſhade, that I could ſee the very marks of the poles that lay upon the ſlopes, whereon the benches were faſtned. *Ovid, de arte amandi*, ſpeaking of theaters, ſays the ſeats were turf.

In gradibus ſedet populus de ceſpite factis,
Qualibet hirſutas fronde tegente comas.

On graſſy ſeats of turf the people ſate,
And leaves of trees *theſſalic* caps ſupply.

This of ours ſeems to be a better method than that in the amphitheater at *Pola.* and if it's readily own'd much inferior to thoſe at *Rome*, yet even thoſe were exceeded by the noble *Greek* architects, eſpecially by that moſt admirabl theater near the temple of *Æſculapius* in *Epidaurus*, of

which *Pauſanias* an eye-witneſs of both ſpeaks *in argolicis*. " for tho' 'tis " not ſo big as ſome others, yet for the art of it, the nicety of its conſtitu- " ents and for beauty, who dare contend with *Polycletus* who was the " architect of it? ſays he.

As it is not my intent to write a compleat hiſtory of amphitheaters, or further than what is neceſſary to our preſent purpoſe, and to give a clear underſtanding of our work; ſo I forbear ſaying any thing of the manners, times, qualities, and circumſtances of the games here practis'd, but ſuppoſe them much the ſame in all points with thoſe us'd at *Rome*, and other places, and with ſuitabl grandeur and magnificence. whether in relation to hunting or fighting of wild beaſts, of the ſame or different kinds, with one another, or with men; of the gladiators, wreſtlings, of the pageants call'd by the ancients *pegmata*, whence our word ſeems derived; of the ſhowers of ſaffron water to refreſh the ſpectators; of the gods theſe places were dedicated to, and their feſtivals. the whole of theſe matters, by thoſe that have a mind to make themſelves acquainted therewith, is beſt learnt from authors who have largely and profeſſedly handled the ſubject; ſuch as the learned *Lipſius* before quoted, *Donatus* and many more *Pitiſcus* will inform us of in his *lexicon*. It is not to be queſtion'd, that the *Romans*, who had ſo firmly ſettled themſelves here for the ſpace of 400 years, were for elegance and politeneſs much upon the level with thoſe of the continent. But amongſt other ſhows and diverſions of beaſts, we may ſafely imagine that our *Britiſh* bull-dogs bore a part, ſince the *Romans* brought 'em up for the uſe of the *Italian* amphitheaters. *Claudian* ſpeaks of 'em thus,

Magnaque taurorum fracturi colla Britanni.

But ſee a large and learned account of them from antient authors in Mr. *Camden*'s *Britannia*, *Hamſhire*, pag. 119.

I ſhall give the reader a plain calculation of the number of people, that might commodiouſly be preſent at the ſolem ſports and diverſions, made generaly upon holy-days and great feſtivitys of their gods. The peopl hereabouts told me, that once they executed a woman for petit-treaſon in the middl of the *area*, by burning; which brought all the country round to the ſight, and fill'd the whole place. they by a groſs gueſs ſuppos'd there might be 10000. But if we allow a foot and half for each perſon ſitting, and the number of ſeats as I have delineated it, 24; then one ſide of the building ſpread *in plano* will form a conic *fruſtum* 440 feet long at top, 280 at bottom; taking the medium number 360, multiplying it by 24, it gives us 8640 feet; from which take off a fourth part, to reduce it to ſingle places of a foot and half, there remains 6480 places on one half of the amphitheater; double this for the other ſide, and you produce 12960 ſingl places for ſpectators upon the whole range of ſeats. For fear of exceeding the truth, I omit all that might occaſionally ſtand on the terras at top, the aſcent up to it, and on the entrance.

It would be vain to talk of the exact time or the perſons concern'd in building this amphitheater: but my friend Mr. *Pownall* of *Lincoln*, before ſpoken of, has a ſilver coyn of *Philippus*, plow'd up in the very place. *imp. m. jul. philippus aug.* ℞ *lætit. fundat.* a genius with a garland in his right, the helm of a ſhip in his left hand. the legend of the reverſe, I muſt own, ſeems ſtrongly to intimate he made or repair'd this work. or

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that ſome ſolemn ſports were here perform'd in his time: notwithſtanding his melancholy and cynical nature, which *Sext. Aurelius* gives us an account of, or that he was a chriſtian. He reign'd about *A. D.* 240. yet I chuſe to think 'tis of a higher date. *Tacitus* tells us ſo early as the time of *Agricola* in *Titus* his reign, they began to introduce luxury among the *Brittons*; for he exhorted them privately, and publickly aſſiſted them to build temples, places of publick reſort, and fine houſes. and by degrees they came to thoſe excitements to debauchery, portico's, baths, and the like, of which we frequently find the ruins. Therefore we may ſuppoſe amphitheaters were not forgotten; and probably this was not later than that time; ſo near the ſouthern coaſt, (which among the *Brittons* themſelves was the moſt civiliz'd,) ſo rich and fine a country. for *Titus* his father *Veſpaſian*, partly under *Claudius* the emperor, and partly under *Aulus Plautius* his lieutenant, conquer'd all the parts hereabouts (as we mention'd in the beginning of this letter) where he fought the *Brittons* thirty times, ſubdued two of their moſt potent nations, took above twenty of their towns, and the whole *Iſle of Wight*. No doubt but the people, inhabitants of this country, the *Durotriges*, and the town of *Dorcheſter Durnovaria*, were included in his conqueſts, and they, whatever reign it was in, for their entertainment, erected this noble work. of which, in compariſon of our modern bear-gardens, and places of prize fighting, I ſhall venture to give it as my ſentiment,

Hunc homines dicant, hos ſtatuiſſe feras.

7 *Nov.* 1723.

ITER SEPTIMUM ANTONINI AUG. VII.

Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem.
Tot congeſta manu præruptis oppida ſaxis,
Fluminaque antiquos ſubterlabentia muros. Virg. Geor. II.

To ROGER GALE, *Eſq;*

THE reaſons I have to addreſs the following journey to you, are both general and particular. of the firſt ſort the title affix'd to it, could not but put me in mind of your claim to theſe kind of diſquiſitions from any hand, whoſe excellent commentary on *Antoninus*'s *Itinerary*, has deſervedly given you the palm of antient learning, and render'd your character claſſic among the chief reſtorers of the *roman Brittan*. but I am apprehenſive it will be eaſier to make theſe papers of mine acceptabl to the world, than to your ſelf, both as the moſt valuabl part of them is your own, and as I purpoſe by it to remind you of favoring the public with a new edition of that work, to which I know you have made great additions; and in this I am ſure they will join with me.

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the honor you have indulg'd me of a long friendſhip, the pleaſure and advantage I have reap'd in travelling with you, and eſpecially a great part of this journey, are particular reaſons, or rather a debt from my ſelf and the world, if any thing of antique enquirys I can produce, that are not illaudabl: if what time I ſpend in travelling, may not be wholly a hunting after freſh air with the vulgar citizens, but an examination into the works of nature, and of paſt ages. I have no fears, that ought here will be leſs acceptabl to you, becauſe perhaps in ſome things I may differ from your ſentiments. the ſweetneſs of your diſpoſition, and your great judgment, I know, will diſcern and applaud what is really juſt, and excuſe the errors. difference of opinions, tho' falſe, is often of great ſervice in furthering a diſcovery of the truth. to think for one's ſelf, is the prerogativ of learning, and no one but a tyrant in books, will perſecute another for it. 'tis certain *Antoninus* his *Itinerary* is an endleſs fund of enquiry. I doubt not but in future reſerches I ſhall be induc'd as much to vary from my ſelf as now from others, and after our beſt endeavours, ſucceeding writers will correct us all.

VIA TRINOVANTICA.

The laſt ſummer I travell'd this whole ſeventh journey, and in the order of the *Itinerary*; but I took in ſeveral other places by the way, which relate to the clearing ſome parts of other journeys. parallel to the great *Icening-ſtreet*, runs another *roman* road from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, thro' *London*, beginning at the ſea-coaſt in *Hamſhire* by *Rumſey*, and ending at the ſea-coaſt in *Suffolk* about *Aldborough*. the name of it is utterly loſt. if I might have the liberty of aſſigning one, it ſhould be *via Trinovantica*, as it tends to the country of thoſe people: and names are neceſſary to avoid confuſion. the lower part of it, or that comprehended between *London* and *Ringwood* upon the edg of *Dorſetſhire*, is the ſubject of this journey. but becauſe I have already given an account of ſeveral towns that relate to the XIIIth and XIVth journeys of *Antoninus*, which have ſome connexion with this, and that I conceive they are conſiderably faulty in the original, I ſhall run thro' ſome few more I had opportunity to ſee, and offer my conjectures towards the reſtitution of thoſe journeys.

Upon the great moor between *Bagſhot* and *Okingham* near *Eaſt-hamſted* park we ſaw a large camp upon a hill doubly ditch'd, commonly call'd *Cæſar*'s camp, as many more without any reaſon. there has been a well in it, and both *roman* and *britiſh* coyns have been found there, one of *Cunobelin* in ſilver. its figure is not regular, but conformabl to the top of the hill. near it are two large barrows, *Ambury* and *Edgbury*. at *Berkham* by *Okingham* I bought a very elegant *britiſh* coyn of gold, dug up by a woman in her garden. 'tis of the moſt antient kind, and without letters. I ſaw a *britiſh* gold coyn found near *Old-Windſor*. another dug up 1719 at *Hanmer-hill* between *Guildford* and *Farnham*.

VINDOMA. TAB. LXI.

All the country hereabouts, and to *Silcheſter* is clay, moor, ſand, gravel by ſpots, much boggy, ſpringy land, much good land, but more bad. the water is blackiſh every where. *Silcheſter* is a place that a lover of antiquity will viſit with great delight. it ſtands upon the higheſt ground thereabouts, but hid with wood, which grows very plentifully all about it. many were the *roman* roads that met here, tho' now ſcarce any road, which is the reaſon 'tis ſo little known. 'tis likewiſe inconvenient for travellers, becauſe no inns are near it; and it may be ſerviceabl to tell the

curious that *Aldermaſton* is the neareſt town where lodging is to be found, three mile off. for at the place we may truly ſay,

Rarus & antiquis habitator in urbibus errat.

the walls of this city are ſtanding more or leſs perfect quite round. perhaps the moſt entire of any in the *roman* empire, eſpecially the whole north ſide of the wall which is a moſt agreeabl ſight. the compoſition is chiefly flint for the ſpace of four foot high, then a binding of three layers of rag ſtone laid flat. in many places five of theſe doubl intervals remain for a great length. there was a broad ditch quite round, and now for the moſt part impaſſabl, and full of ſprings. here and there *roman* bricks are left in the walls. tho' on the out-ſide they are of this conſiderabl height, yet the ground within is ſo rais'd as nearly to be equal to the top, and that quite round crown'd with oaks and other timber trees of no mean bulk, and which Mr. *Camden* takes notice of in his time. not long ſince, lady *Bleſſington* cut 500 *l.* worth of timber from thence. *Gildas* ſays *Conſtantius* the ſon of *Conſtantin* the great built it, and ſow'd corn in the track of the walls, as an *omen* of their perpetuity. indeed now the whole city is arabl, and among the fields *roman* bricks, bits of pots, rubbiſh of buildings are ſcatter'd every where, and coyns are pick'd up every day. 'tis a parallelogram whoſe ſhorteſt ſide to the longeſt is as 3 to 4. its length about 2600 feet, its bredth 2000, ſtanding conformabl to the four cardinal points. it had two gates upon its length oppoſite. there is only one farm-houſe within it and the church. to the eaſt by that houſe the foundation of the gate is viſibl, and ſeveral *roman* bricks thereabouts. all the yards here are like a ſolid rock with rubbiſh, pavements and mortar cemented together. the late reverend Mr. *Betham* miniſter of this place, a learned, curious and worthy perſon, had collected a vaſt number of coyns and antiquitys found here. he is bury'd under the north-wall of the chancel without ſide: within is another monument of a perſon of quality. 'tis remarkabl that a wall only divides 'em in their graves, who both met a ſad and diſaſtrous fate at different times in the ſame place, being drowned in *Fleet-ditch*. *Onion-hole* in the middl of the ſouthern wall is a place much talk'd of here by the ignorant country peopl, which is only an arch in the foundation for the iſſue of a ſewer. they have a like ſtory here of this city being taken by ſparrows. I ſaw a ſilver coyn of *Philippus*, and a braſs one of *Conſtantin*, and many more. a ſpring ariſes from under the wall at the church-yard. the ſtreets are ſtill viſibl in the corn. rings with ſtones in them, are often found, among inſcriptions and all ſorts of other antiquitys.

AMPHITHEATER. Five hundred foot without the city, on the north-eaſt corner I eſpy'd another great curioſity, which the peopl think was a caſtle: I preſently diſcern'd it to be an amphitheater. 'tis in bulk, in ſhape and all points the ſame as that at *Dorcheſter*, but not built of ſo ſolid materials, for 'tis chiefly clay and gravel. it ſtands in a yard by the road ſide near a ruinous houſe and barn upon a ſloping piece of ground, eaſtward toward the road there's a pit. there ſixty foot high on the out-ſide. the whole *area* or *arena* within is now cover'd with water, but they ſay 'tis not much above three foot deep. the bottom of it, and the work muſt certainly be exceeding ſolid, and well compacted, to retain the water ſo many years without draining thro'. 'tis a moſt nobl and beautiful concave, but intirely over-grown with

with thorn-buſhes, briars, holly, broom, furze, oak and aſh trees, &c. and has from times immemorial been a yard for cattle, and a watering pond; ſo that 'tis a wonder their trampling has not defac'd it much more. I examin'd this fine antiquity with all the exactneſs poſſibl. the terras at top, the circular walk, the whole form is not obſcure. 'tis poſited exactly as that before deſcrib'd, with its longeſt diameter from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. its entrance north-eaſt, tho' fartheſt from the city. there's an aſcent to it from the entrance ſide, that being upon the loweſt ground. at the upper end, the level of the ground is not much below the top of the terras, and vaſtly above that of the *arena*, ſo that I conceiv the better ſort of the peopl went that way directly from the city into their ſeats. there is ſuch a gap too in that part, from the ruin of the cave where the wild beaſts were kept. an old houſe ſtanding there with an orchard has forwarded its ruin from that quarter; and they have levell'd ſome part of the terras for their garden. ſurveying the whole could not but put me in mind of that piece of *roman* magnificence, when the emperors caus'd great trees to be taken up by the roots and planted in the amphitheaters and circs *pro tempore*, to imitate foreſts wherein they hunted beaſts: which here is preſented in pure nature.

Riding along the road on the north-ſide of *Silcheſter*, I left it with this reflection. now a perſon of a moderate fortune may buy a whole *roman* city, which once half a kingdom could not do: and a gentleman may be lord of the ſoyl where formerly princes and emperors commanded. To the weſt of the place but at ſome diſtance, runs a high bank o'ergrown with trees ſeemingly north and ſouth, they ſay there's another ſuch ſouth of the city: which would make one ſuſpect they were rais'd by ſome beſiegers. farther on I croſs'd a great *roman* road coming from *Wintcheſter*, they call it *Long-bank* and *Grimeſdike*. I have very often found this name apply'd to a road, a wall, a ditch of antiquity, which would make one fancy 'tis a *ſaxon* word ſignifying the witches work, for the vulgar generally think theſe extraordinary works made by help of the devil. they told me it goes thro' *Burfield* and *Reding*. towards *Wintcheſter* I could ſee it as far as the horizon, perfectly ſtrait, 10 mile off. we may ſay with the poet,

Tellus in longas eſt patefacta vias. Tibull.

near it they talk of a ſtone thrown by an imp from *Silcheſter* walls a mile off, which I ſuppoſe a mile ſtone. Mr. *Camden* ſays a *roman* road runs weſtward from *Silcheſter*, which I imagin goes to *Andover*. from *Aldermaſton* is a fine view of the country hanging o'er the *Kennet* lately made navigabl. going from *Aldermaſton* to *Kingsclere*, where once was a palace of the *ſaxon* kings, I paſs'd ore *Brimpton* common; here are many very fine *celtic* barrows. the ſoil is a moor full of *erica*, which they dig up for fewel; underneath it's ſand. at *Kingsclere* the mighty chalk hills begin. upon the top of a very high promontory is a ſquare *roman* camp, in a park. from hence to *Andover* is an hard way and open country. juſt before I deſcended the continuation of this great ridg of hills o'er-looking *Andover* I croſs'd a ditch like *Wanſditch*, hanging upon the edg of the hills, which I ſuppoſe ſome diviſion among the antient *Brittons*. it extended its ſelf both ways as far as I could ſee. the foſs is not very large, tho' the bank is. the foſs is northward.

Barrows br.

Andover

ANDAORE-ON. *Andover* is (not to be queſtion'd) the *Andaoreon* of *Ravennas*. the name ſignifys the watery habitation, *annedh habitatio, dur aqua.* it ſtands on the ſlope of a hill juſt by the ſprings of the river *Tees* or *t' iſca*; they ariſe here northward of the town very plentiful, and are carry'd in a thouſand rills thro' all the meadows, till they unite and paſs under the bridg. the church is an aukward old building. the weſt door of an antient circular make. they are now pulling down the timber market-houſe to build a new one of ſtone. the market-place is a broad ſtreet. upon a very high hill to the ſouth-weſt is a large *roman* camp, ſeeming to be admirably well fortify'd, 'tis call'd *Bury-hill.* between this and *Stockbridg* is *Dunbury* hill, a circular camp, doubly intrench'd with various works at the entrance.

BURY-HILL Ro. *Camp.*

I travell'd along a fine downy country, 'till paſſing the river *Bourn* in *Wiltſhire* I came to the *Icening-ſtreet* near *Haradon* hill; where I intended to obſerve the great eclipſe of the ſun which was to be on the next day, of which memorable *phænomenon* I judg it will not be diſagreeable if I repeat what I wrote of it

to Dr. *Edmund Halley.*

ACcording to my promiſe, I ſend you what I obſerv'd of the ſolar eclipſe, tho' I fear it will not be of any great uſe to you. I was not prepar'd with any inſtruments for meaſuring time or the like, and propos'd to my ſelf only to watch all the appearances, that nature would preſent to the naked eye upon ſo remarkabl an occaſion; and which generally are overlook'd, or but groſly regarded. I choſe for my ſtation a place call'd *Haradon* hill, two mile eaſtward from *Ambsbury*, and full eaſt from the opening of *Stonehenge* avenue, to which it is as the point of view. before me lay the vaſt plain where that celebrated work ſtands, and I knew that the eclipſe would appear directly over it. beſide, I had the advantage of a very extenſiv proſpect every way, this being the higheſt hill hereabouts, and neareſt the middle of the ſhadow. full weſt of me and beyond *Stonehenge* is a pretty copp'd hill, like the top of a cone lifting its ſelf above the horizon. this is *clay* hill near *Warminſter* 20 mile diſtant, and near the central line of darkneſs, which muſt come from thence, ſo that I could have notice enough before hand of its approach. *Abraham Sturgis* and *Stephen Ewens*, both of this place and ſenſible men, were with me. tho' it was very cloudy, yet now and then we had gleams of ſun-ſhine, rather more than I could perceiv at any other place around us. theſe two perſons looking thro' ſmoak'd glaſſes, while I was taking ſome bearings of the country with a circumferentor, both confidently affirmed the eclipſe was begun: when by my watch I found it juſt half an hour after 5. and accordingly from thence the progreſs of it was viſibl, and very often to the naked eye; the thin clouds doing the office of glaſſes. from the time of the ſun's body being half cover'd, there was a very conſpicuous circular *iris* round the ſun with perfect colors. on all ſides we beheld the ſhepherds hurrying their flocks into fold, the darkneſs coming on; for they expected nothing leſs than a total eclipſe for an hour and a quarter.

When the ſun look'd very ſharp like a new moon, the ſky was pretty clear in that ſpot. but ſoon after a thicker cloud cover'd it, at which time the *iris* vaniſh'd, the copp'd hill before-mention'd grew very dark, together with the horizon on both ſides, that is to the north and ſouth, and

look'd blue; juſt as it appears in the eaſt at the declenſion of day. we had ſcarce time to tell ten, when *Salisbury* ſteeple ſix mile off ſouthward became very black: the copp'd hill quite loſt, and a moſt gloomy night with full career came upon us. at this inſtant we loſt ſight of the ſun, whoſe place among the clouds was hitherto ſufficiently diſtinguiſhabl, but now not the leaſt trace of it to be found, no more than if really abſent. then I ſaw by my watch, tho' with difficulty, and only by help of ſome light from the northern quarter, that it was 6 hours 35 minutes: juſt before this the whole compaſs of the heavens and earth look'd of a lurid complection properly ſpeaking, for it was black and blue: only on the earth upon the horizon the blue prevail'd. there was likewiſe in the heavens among the clouds much green interſpers'd. ſo that the whole appearance was really very dreadful, and as ſymptoms of ſickning nature.

Now I perceiv'd us involv'd in total darkneſs and palpabl, as I may aptly call it. tho' it came quick, yet I was ſo intent that I could perceiv its ſteps, and feel is as it were drop upon us, and fall on the right ſhoulder (we looking weſtward) like a great dark mantle or coverlet of a bed thrown over us, or like the drawing of a curtain on that ſide. and the horſes we held in our hands were very ſenſible of it and crouded cloſe to us, ſtartling with great ſurprize. as much as I could ſee of the men's faces that ſtood by me, had a horrible aſpect. at this inſtant I look'd around me, not without exclamations of admiration, and could diſcern colors in the heavens, but the earth had loſt its blue, and was wholly black. for ſome time among the clouds, there were viſibl ſtreaks of rays, tending to the place of the ſun as their center. but immediately after, the whole appearance of earth and sky was entirely black. of all things I ever ſaw in my life, or can by imagination fancy, it was a ſight the moſt tremendous.

Toward the North-weſt, whence the eclipſe came, I could not in the leaſt find any diſtinction in the horizon between heaven and earth, for a good bredth, of about 60 degrees, or more: nor the town of *Ambsbury* underneath us, nor ſcarce the ground we trod on. I turn'd my ſelf round ſeveral times during this total darkneſs, and remark'd at a good diſtance from the weſt on both ſides, that is to the north and ſouth, the horizon very perfect; the earth being black, the lower part of the heavens light. for the darkneſs above hung over us like a canopy, almoſt reaching the horizon in thoſe parts, or as if made with skirts of a lighter color. ſo that the upper edges of all the hills were as a black line, and I knew them very diſtinctly by their ſhape or profile. and northward I ſaw perfectly, that the interval of light and darkneſs in the horizon, was between *Martinſal* hill and St. *Ann*'s hill: but ſouthward it was more indefinite. I do not mean that the verge of the ſhadow paſs'd between thoſe hills, which were but 12 mile diſtant from us: but ſo far I could diſtinguiſh the horizon, beyond it not at all. the reaſon of it is this. the elevation of ground I was upon, gave me an opportunity of ſeeing the light of the heavens beyond the ſhadow. nevertheleſs this verge of light look'd of a dead, yellowiſh and greeniſh colour. it was broader to the north than ſouth, but the ſouthern was of a tawny color. at this time behind us or eaſtward toward *London*, it was dark too, where otherwiſe I could ſee the hills beyond *Andover*: for the foremoſt end of the ſhadow was paſt thither. ſo that the whole horizon was now divided into 4 parts of unequal bulk and degrees of light and dark. the part to the north-weſt broadeſt and blackeſt,

to the ſouth-weſt lighteſt and longeſt. all the change I could perceiv during the totality, was that the horizon by degrees drew into two parts, light and dark. the northern hemiſphere growing ſtill longer, lighter and broader, and the two oppoſite dark parts uniting into one, and ſwallowing up the ſouthern enlighten'd part.

As at the beginning the ſhade came feelingly upon our right ſhoulders, ſo now the light from the north, where it open'd as it were. tho' I could diſcern no defin'd light or ſhade upon the earth that way, which I earneſtly watch'd for; yet it was manifeſtly by degrees, and with oſcillations, going back a little and quickly advancing further. 'till at length upon the firſt lucid point appearing in the heavens, where the ſun was, I could diſtinguiſh pretty plainly a rim of light running a long ſide of us a good while together, or ſweeping by at our elbows from weſt to eaſt. juſt then having good reaſon to ſuppoſe the totality ended with us, I look'd on my watch and found it to be full 3 minutes and a half more. now the hill tops chang'd their black into blue again, and I could diſtinguiſh a horizon where the center of darkneſs was before. the men cry'd out they ſaw the copp'd hill again, which they had eagerly look'd for: but ſtill it continu'd dark to the ſouth-eaſt, yet I cannot ſay that ever the horizon that way was undiſtinguiſhabl. immediately we heard the larks chirping and ſinging very briskly for joy of the reſtor'd luminary, after all things had been huſh'd into a moſt profound and univerſal ſilence. the heavens and earth now appear'd exactly like morning before ſun-riſe, of a greyiſh caſt, but rather more blue interſpers'd; and the earth, as far as the verge of the hill reach'd, was of a dark green or ruſſet color.

As ſoon as the ſun emerg'd the clouds grew thicker, and the light was very little amended for a minute or more, like a cloudy morning ſlowly advancing. after about the middl of the totality, and ſo after the emerſion of the ſun, we ſaw *Venus* very plainly, but no other ſtar. *Salisbury* ſteeple now appear'd. the clouds never remov'd, ſo that we could take no account of it afterward, but in the evening it lighten'd very much. I haſted home to write this letter: and the impreſſion was ſo vivid upon my mind, that I am ſure, I could for ſome days after have wrote the ſame account of it, and very preciſely. after ſupper I made a drawing of it from my imagination, upon the ſame paper I had taken a proſpect of the country before.

I muſt confeſs to you, that I was (I believ) the only perſon in *England*, that regretted not the cloudyneſs of the day, which added ſo much to the ſolemnity of the ſight: and which incomparably exceeded, in my apprehenſion, that of 1715. which I ſaw very perfectly from the top of *Boſton* ſteeple in *Lincolnſhire*, where the air was very clear. but thenight of this was more compleat and dreadful. there indeed I ſaw both ſides of the ſhadow come from a great diſtance, and paſs beyond us to a great diſtance: but this eclipſe had much more of variety and majeſtic terror. ſo that I cannot but felicitate my ſelf upon the opportunity of ſeeing theſe two rare accidents of nature, in ſo different a manner. yet I ſhould willingly have loſt this pleaſur for your more valuabl advantage of perfecting the nobl theory of the celeſtial bodys which laſt time you gave the world ſo nice a calculation of. and wiſh the sky had now as much favor'd us for an addition to your honor and great skill, which I doubt not to be a exact in this as before. *Ambsbury, Wilts. May* 10, 1724.

Return

Return we to matters of antiquity. upon this very hill top are great pitts dug lately by order of my lord *Charlton* for clay, which they find here of a very ſtiff ſort, by nature let in like veins among clefts of the ſolid chalk. the workmen here, whilſt they have been buſy in taking it up, have found many *roman* coyns ſilver and braſs, ſome very deep in the earth, as they ſay. ſeveral of which I have now by me. I ſaw likewiſe a very fair gold *Conſtantius*. the reverſe, two *genii* holding a ſhield *rot.* xxx. *victoria Augg.* it ſeems as if the *Romans* with their wonted ſagacity had been occupy'd here in the ſame way, to make pottery ware, and not neglected to leave proof of it according to their method. I took notice likewiſe of one ſide of the ſummit being cover'd with oyſter-ſhells looſe upon the ſurface, and how they came there I could get no information.

The *Icening-ſtreet* runs between this hill and the *Bourn* river, coming from *Newberry* as I ſuppoſe, thro' *Chute* foreſt where vulgarly call'd *Chute* cauſway. at *Lurgiſhal* it makes a fine terras walk in the garden of Sir *Philip Medows*. then paſſes the *Bourn* river about *Tudworth*, and ſo by this place to the eaſtern gate of old *Sarum*, the *roman Sorbiodunum*, where it runs moſt preciſely north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt as we ſaid before. this city is perfectly round, and form'd upon one of the moſt elegant deſigns one can imagin. probably a fortreſs of the old *Brittons*, and I fancy ſomewhat like the famous *Aleſia* in *Gaul*, memorabl for the antient *Hercules* its founder, and for the ſiege of the great *Cæſar*: which only his *genius* could have taken in his circumſtances. the proſpect of this place is at preſent very auguſt, and would have afforded us a moſt nobl ſight when in perfection. ſuch a one will not be difficult to conceiv when we have deſcrib'd it. it fills up the ſummit of a high and ſteep hill, which originally roſe equally on all ſides to an *apex*. the whole work is 1600 foot diameter, included in a ditch of a prodigious depth. 'tis ſo contriv'd that in effect it has two ramparts, the inner and outer, the ditch between. upon the inner, which is much the higher, ſtood a ſtrong wall of 12 foot thick, their uſual ſtandard, which afforded a parapet at top for the defendants, with battlements quite round. upon ſtill higher ground, is another deep circular ditch of 500 foot diameter, this is the caſtle or cittadel. upon the inner rampire of this was likewiſe another wall, I ſuppoſe of like thickneſs. ſo that between the inner ditch and the outer wall all around, was the city. this is divided into equal parts by a meridian line. both the banks are ſtill left: one to the ſouth, the other to the north: and theſe had walls upon them too. the traces of all the walls are ſtill manifeſt, and ſome parts of them left, but we may ſay with the poet of the whole,

ICENING-STREET.

SORBIODUNUM. TAB. LXV.

——— *lapſis ingentia muris*
Saxa jacent, nulloque domus cuſtode tenetur. Lucan. I.

in the middl of each half toward the eaſt and weſt is a gate, with each a lunet before it, deeply ditch'd and two oblique entrys; that to the eaſt is ſquare, to the weſt round. the hollow where the wall ſtood is viſibl quite round, tho' the materials are well-nigh carried away to *New Sarum*. in every quarter were two towers, the foundations plainly appearing. then with thoſe that were upon the cardinal points, the gates and the median rampart, as it muſt neceſſarily be underſtood, there were welve in the whole circumference. ſo that ſuppoſing it about 5000 feet in circumference, there was a tower at every 400. Hence we may imagin the nature

nature of the city was thus. a circular ſtreet went round in the middl between the inner and outer fortifications, concentric to the whole work. and that croſs ſtreets like *radii* fronted each tower. then there were twenty four iſlets of building for houſes, temples or the like. now ſuch is the deſign of this place, that if one half was taken by an enemy, the other would ſtill be defencibl: and at laſt they might retire into the caſtle. the city is now plow'd over, and not one houſe left. in the angl to the north-weſt ſtood the cathedral and epiſcopal palace. the foundations are at preſent ſo conſpicuous, that I could eaſily mark out the ground-plot of it, as in the ſixty fifth plate. near it is a large piece of the wall left, made of hewn ſtone with holes quite thro' at equal ſpaces. one would imagin the *Romans* in laying down the *area* of this city, had *Plato*'s rules in view, in his fifth dialogue of laws. many wells have been fill'd up, and no doubt with nobl reliques of antiquity. they muſt have been very deep, and eſpecially that in the caſtle, and dug out of the ſolid chalk. of the caſtle-wall, a good deal of huge fragments and foundations are left. a doubl winding ſtair-caſe led up to the gate, where bits of arch-work and immenſe ſtrength of ſtone and mortar remains. and within many foundations and traces of buildings. in the north-eaſt corner of the city there is another rampart upon a *radius*, including a ſquariſh piece of ground, probably for ſome public edifice, but what in particular is now hard to ſay. certainly for ſtrength, air and proſpect over the lovely downs, and for ſalubrity this place was well calculated, and impregnabl to any thing but death and hunger. the river *Avon* runs near the bottom of the hill. the hiſtory of its glory, its ſtrange viciſſitudes, and its ruin by removal of the church to *New Sarum*, may be learnt from *Camden*, *Burton* and other authors: my buſineſs being chiefly to deſcribe things. but the very ſight of ſuch a carcaſs would naturally from a traveller extort ſuch an expoſtulation. Is this the antient epiſcopal ſee, and the ſeat of warlike men, now become corn-fields, and paſtur for ſheep? is this the place where ſynods have been held, and *britiſh* parliaments, where all the ſtates of the kingdom were ſummon'd to ſwear fealty to *William* the conqueror, the palace of the moſt potent *britiſh* and *ſaxon* kings, and *roman* emperors? and conclude with *Rutilius*,

TAB. LXVI.

Non indignemur mortalia corpora ſolvi,
Cernimus exemplis oppida poſſe mori.

Nor grieve at our own fate, ſince here we ſee
That towns themſelves muſt die, as well as we.

Roman *way*. Before the eaſtern gate of *Sorbiodunum*, a branch of the *roman* way proceeds eaſtward to *Wintcheſter*, which has never yet been obſerv'd. upon this goes part of the XVth imperial journey in theſe words, *Venta Belgarum*, *Brige*, *Sorbiodunum*. this way paſſes the *Bourn* river at *Ford*. the ridg of it is plain, tho' the countrymen have attack'd it vigorouſly on both ſides with their plows. we caught them at the ſacrilegious work, and reprehended them for it. then it goes between *Clarendon* park, and the camp of *Chlorus* before deſcribed. on the whole length of *Farley* common 'tis very conſpicuous, made of hard matter dug up all along on both ſides. then aſcends the hills at *Winterſlow*, which ſignifys the white hill. then thro' *Buckholt* foreſt, where with good heed the courſe of it may be fol-

low'd, tho' thro' by-ways, paſtures, woods and hedges: ſometime running the length, ſometime croſſing it. a little northward of *weſt Titherley* it goes cloſe by a farm-houſe and large barn upon a riſing ground, and at the edg of a wood. this is the proper diſtance of eight miles from *Sorbiodunum*, and was the antient *Brige*, and *roman* antiquitys are often found here. the *britiſh* name imports a town upon the top of the hill. *brig*, *cacumen*. BRIGE.

Nunc ſitus informis premit & deſerta vetuſtas. Hor.

all this country being part of the conqueror's new foreſt, this colony of the *Romans* ſhared in that great depopulation he made for his diverſion. 'tis near the brink of that woody hill, call'd *horſhoo-wood* from its being upon a hill, orelooking *Broughton* upon the river *Wallop*, where Mr. *Camden* places the *Brige*. a littl way farther upon the ſame brink, on an *apex* of the hill, ſtands a large *celtic* barrow ditch'd about, call'd *Bols* turrit. there are ſeveral other barrows thereabouts, and probably ſome *roman*, for the *roman* road here call'd the *cauſway* proceeds upon this edg to the river at *Boſſington*, tho' ſometime intercepted by corn-fields, where the common road goes about, and then falls into it again. it paſſes over the river at *Boſſington*, then marches directly to *Wintcheſter* weſt gate.

Having deſcrib'd this road, let us return to *Sorbiodunum*, in order to purſue the *Icening-ſtreet*: but firſt give me leave to impart to the reader ſomewhat of the pleaſure you and I reap'd at the neighboring *Wilton*. I ſhall only at this time give a catalogue of my lord *Pembroke*'s moſt noble collection of antient marbles, which may be of uſe to the curious, in knowing the particulars of that glorious *Muſæum*, or that have a mind to view them. WILTON.

The BUSTO's are in number 131. The STATUES 35. The BASSO RELIEVO's 15. MISCELLANIES 9.

I. Of the BUSTO's. 1. Thoſe made with eyes of different matter from the buſt. A *Sibyl*, the whole cavity of the eyes hollow'd. *Ariadne* with agate eyes. A *greek Cupid* with agate eyes. *Druſus*, *Germanicus*, theſe two are in copper finely perform'd with ſilver eyes. 2. Learned perſons. *Heſiod*; *Homer*, brought from *Conſtantinople*, ſeems by its high antiquity to have been the firſt model of the father of the poets. *Sappho*, the inimitabl in poetry. this is of the ivory marble, the laſt perfection of *greek* ſculpture. *Pythagoras*. *Anacharſis*, of an admirabl character. *Socrates*, by the roguiſh carver dreſs'd like a ſatyr with ſharp ears. *Plato*, very antient, and of a moſt venerabl aſpect. *Ariſtotle*. *Ariſtophanes*. *Apollonius Tyanæus*, a moſt valuabl antiquity, with the right hand and arm. *Marcus Modius*, an *Athenian* phyſician, of excellent *greek* work. *Epicurus*, a little buſt of the great atomic philoſopher. *Poſidonius*, preceptor to *Cicero*. *Sophocles*. *Aſpaſia*, who taught *Socrates* rhetoric. *Cato major*. *Cicero*, of touch ſtone. *Horace*, as ſome think, a young *buſto* of ſpeckled porphyry; I am enclin'd to believe it *Ovid*. *Seneca*. *Perſius* the ſatyriſt. *Titus Livius*. 3. Of *coloſs* proportion. *Arſinoe mater*. *Ahenobarbus*, the bad father of the worſe *Nero*. *Julia Domna*, wife of *Severus*. *Geta* when young, their Son. 4. Perſons of *Greece* before the *roman* empire. *Cecrops* and his wife repreſented as *Janus*. *Tmolus*, a moſt antient founder of a colony. *Ganymed*, with the *phrygian* bonnet, very beautiful. *Dido*. *Arſinoe filia*. *Phædra*, wife of *Theſeus*. *Damas*, the learned daughter of *Pythagoras*. *Olympias*, mother of *Alexander*. *Alexander magnus*. *Lyſimachus*. *Berenice mater*. *Berenice filia*. *Ptolomy*, brother to *Cleopa-*

tra. Cleopatra, wife to *Antipater. Ammonius Alexandrinus*, one of the *olympic* victors. 5. Conſular perſons. *Lucius Junius Brutus*, who ſlew *Tarquin. M. Junius Brutus*, who ſlew *Cæſar. P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus. Scipio Aſiaticus. P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica.* One of the brothers of the *Horatii. Marcellus. Marius. Sulpicius Rufus. Dolabella. Cneius Pompeius magnus. Sextus Pompeius.* 6. Emperors, Empreſſes, *Cæſars* and *Auguſtæ*, beſide *Geta* and *Julia Domna* already mention'd. *Julius Cæſar*, of oriental alabaſter, the only original. *Auguſtus. Julia.* daughter to *Auguſtus* incomparably fine. *Cajus Cæſar. Lucius Cæſar. Marcellus. Druſus* ſenior. *Germanicus. Agrippina* ſenior. *Antonia*, of curious marble. *Tiberius*, of ſmall braſs. *Caligula. Cæſonia*, wife of *Caligula. Claudius*, the conqueror of *Brittan. Druſilla. Meſſalina. Nero. Sabina Poppæa*, his wife, a naked *buſto. Octavia* his wife. *Marcia. Galba. Otho. Vitellius. Lucius Vitellius*, brother to the emperor. *Veſpaſian. Titus. Julia*, daughter of *Titus. Domitian. Nerva. Trajan. Hadrian. Sabina. Antinous*, *Hadrian*'s favorite. *Antoninus pius. Fauſtina* ſenior. *M. Aurelius Antoninus Philoſophus. Annius Verus. Lucius Verus. Commodus. Lucilla*, wife of *Ælius. Lucilla* junior, wife of *Verus. Pertinax. Didius Julianus. Criſpina*, wife of *Commodus. Septimius Severus. Plautilla*, wife of *Caracalla. Julia Paula. Macrinus. Annia Fauſtina*, wife of *Heliogabalus. Julia Mammæa*, wife of *Verus. Julia Moeſa. Lucilla* junior. *Alexander Severus. Gordianus Cæſar. Balbinus. Sabina Tranquillina*, wife of *Antonius Gordianus* emperor. *Marcia Otacilla. Q. Herennius*, a boy. *Hoſtilianus. Voluſianus. Valerianus*, a boy. *Conſtantinus magnus* the *Britton*, of better work than was commonly in that age, as a few of his medals were. 7. Divinitys. *Jupiter. Pallas. Apollo*, a fine large buſt. *Diana. Venus*, like that of *Medicis. Bacchus. Tithonus. Faunus. Fauna. Libera. Libertas. Mercury pantheon*, made of different faces.

II. STATUES. A queen of the *Amazons* defending herſelf from a horſeman in battle. *Cupid* a man, breaking his bow. *Clio*, the muſe, ſitting. A *Faunus*. theſe are of moſt admirabl workmanſhip. Five ſtatues reckon'd as antient as any, in the ſeveral parts of the world. *Egypt*, *Iſis* with her husband *Oſiris* in *Theban* iron ſtone. *Thrace*, *Jupiter Ammon* from the temple built by *Seſoſtris*, with a ram on his ſhoulders; 'tis a very venerabl piece. *Aſia* minor, *Diana* of *Epheſus*, the head, hands and feet black, the reſt of white marble. *Phrygia*, *Cupid* ty'd to a tree: a *Phrygian* cap on his head. *Lydia*, *Hercules* wreſtling with *Achelous. Paris* with the *Phrygian* bonnet and ſhepherd's coat of skins. *Saturn* with an infant in his arms. The *Egyptian Bacchus*, of a fine ſhape, carrying the young fat *Greek Bacchus* on his ſhoulder. A ſhepherd playing on the flute. A *greek Bacchus. Flora. Silenus* drunk, with a club in his hand, fancying himſelf *Hercules*, ſupported by a younger; a piece of moſt incomparabl art. A boy dancing and playing on muſic. *Cupid* holding the golden apple. A young *Bacchus* ſmiling. *Marcus Aurelius* on horſeback, made at *Athens*, ſmall. The river *Meander*, recumbent. A boy in an eager poſture, catching at ſome live thing on the ground. A *coloſs Hercules*, ſix *attic* cubits high, with three apples in one hand. *Cleopatra* giving ſuck to *Cæſarion* her ſon, ſitting. *Julia Pia Domna*, wife of *Septimius Severus*, ſitting. *Livia*, the wife of *Auguſtus*, ſitting. *Manlia Scantilla*, ſitting. *Attys* the *Phrygian*, engrav'd by *Montfaucon* without the head, which is here reſtor'd. *Mark Antony*, a crocodile at his feet.

feet. *Apollo. Ceres. Pomona. Andromeda.* Young *Hercules* with the ſerpents. *Hercules*, old, with his club.

III. BASSO RELIEVO's. The Story of *Niobe*, *alto relievo* very antient. there are twenty figures. the marble is 2400 weight. ſeems to have been a pannel in ſome temple of *Apollo* or *Diana*. The ſtory of *Meleager*, being the ſide of a *ſarcophagus*, 17 figures, *mezzo relievo*, 1500 weight, of an admirabl taſte. *Curtius* on horſeback, leaping into the gaping cavern, of moſt excellent work. *M. Aurelius* and *Fauſtina*, *adverſa capita*, fine work. *Caracalla*, a three quarters *relievo*. The three graces. One on horſeback, cutting at a ſoldier defending himſelf under the horſe. The front of *Claudia*'s ſepulcher, ſiſter of *Probus* the emperor, her head is join'd with his. The antient manner of eating, *Jupiter* ſerv'd by *Hebe*, he is accumbent. A frize of a ſea triumph, ſmall figures. *Cleopatra* with the aſps in a cover'd vaſe, *alto relievo*. Part of a frize from a temple of *Neptune*, *Naiades* and *Tritons*. A *baſſo* from a temple of *Bacchus*, the *thyrſus*, &c. A *baſſo relievo* on porphyry of *Roemitalces* king of *Thrace*.

IV. MISCELLANIES. A nuptial vaſe, repreſenting the ceremonies of marriage. *Ara Hammonis*, a cube of white marble, on front the ſymbol of *Jupiter Hammon* on a circular piece of the old *Theban* marble. Two black porphyry pillars brought from *Rome* by the earl of *Arundel*. The column of *Egyptian* granite, weighing near 7000 weight, from the ruins of the temple of *Venus genetrix*, built by *Julius Cæſar*, this my lord has ſet up in the front of the houſe. A very antient altar of *Bacchus*, adorn'd with *baſſo relievo's*. An altar table of red *Egyptian* granite, large, and four or five inches thick. An antique pavement, four ſorts of marble of gradual light and ſhade. The antique picture from the temple of *Juno*, 'tis in thick ſtucco. The *ſarcophagus* of *Epaphodritus* entire, finely carv'd with the hiſtory of *Ceres*.

ICENING-STREET.

From the gate of *Sorbiodunum* the *Icening-ſtreet* goes from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, by the name of *Port-lane*, over the river *Avon* at *Stretford*. then aſcends the hill, and paſſes the united *nadre* and *willy* near *Bemerton*, where the ſtony ford is ſtill very perfect. then it goes acroſs my lord *Pembroke*'s horſe-race courſe and hare-warren, making a viſto to *M. Aurelius* his equeſtrian figure in the park. if the ſpirits and *genii* of the antient *Romans* travel this way, no doubt they will be ſurpriz'd to find themſelves ſo near the capitol. then it traverſes the brook at *Fenny-Stretford*, and ſo along the great downs toward *Cranburn* chaſe. here it delights one to turn and ſurvey its direction towards *Sorbiodunum*, a ſweet proſpect. whether we regard what ſhare of it is due to nature, or what to art, and of the latter ſort what is owing to the road or what to the old city. as it enters the chaſe there is a moſt remarkabl *diverticulum*, and which notoriouſly demonſtrates it was begun from the ſouth. for here as it came from thence acroſs the woods, where its ridg is very perfect made of ſtone, it butts full upon the end of a vaſt valley very deep and of ſteep deſcent: where it was abſolutely impracticabl to carry the road on in a ſtrait line. the *roman* ſurveyor therefore wiſely gave way to nature, turn'd the road ſide-ways along the end of the valley, then with an equal angle carry'd it forward upon the upper ſide of that valley in full direction to old *Sarum*. that great and wiſe people, tho' ignorant of ſubmiſſion, knew nature might be drawn aſide, but not directly oppos'd, eſpecially in

works

works that are to be lasting. hence my intent was to pursue this nobl road as far as it would carry me, and the pleasur one perceives in such a concomitant is not to be imagin'd by any one but those that experience it. to observe their methods in the conduct of such works, their artifices and struggles between industry and the difficultys and diversitys of ground, of rivers, &c. and the continual presentment of somewhat worthy of remark by the way, renders it short and vastly entertaining. nor is the mind ever at a loss for learned amusement. when it has pass'd thro' the woods of *Cranborn* chase and approaches *Woodyates*, you see a great dike and *vallum* upon the edges of the hills to the left by *Pentridg*, to which I suppose it gave name. this crosses the *roman* road, and then passes on the other side upon the division between the hundred. the large *vallum* here is southward, and it runs upon the northern brink of the hills: whence I conjectur it a division or fence thrown up by the *Belgæ* before *Cæsar*'s time. I call this the second boundary of the *Belgæ*. two others are already menti-on'd. I pleas'd my self with the hopes of observing the *roman* road running over it, as doubtless it did originally: but just at that instant both enter a lane where every thing is disfigur'd with the wearing away and reparations that have been made ever since. its high ridg is then enclos'd within a pasture just at *Woodyates*, then becomes the common road for half a mile, but immediately passes forwards upon a down, the road going off to the right. I continu'd the *roman* road for two or three mile, where 'tis rarely visited. 'tis very beautiful, smooth on both sides, broad at top, the holes remaining whence it was taken, with a ditch on each hand. 'tis made of gravel, flint, or such stuff as happen'd in the way most convenient and lasting. there are vast numbers of *celtic* barrows upon these downs, just of such manner and shapes as those of *Salisbury* plain. at the first and more considerabl group I came to, there was a most convincing evidence of the *roman* road being made since the barrows, two instances of this nature I gave in the last letter. one form of these barrows for distinction sake I call *druids* (for what reasons I shall not stand here to dispute) they are thus, a circle of about 100 foot diameter more or less, is enclos'd with a ditch of a moderate bredth and depth. on the outside of this ditch is a proportionate *vallum*, in the center of this enclosur is a small tump, where the remains of the person are bury'd, sometime two, sometime three. now so it fell out, that the line of direction of the *roman* road necessarily carry'd it over part of one of these *tumuli*, and some of the materials of the road are dug out of it. this has two little tumps in its center.

It was now my business to look out for the station in *Antoninus* call'd *Vindogladia*, mention'd in the last journey to be twelve mile from *Sorbiodunum*. by this time I was come to a proper distance. accordingly I found at the end of this heath, the road which is all along call'd *Iclingdike*, descended a valley where a brook crosses it, from two villages call'd *Glisset*. at *All-saints* or lower *Glisset* there was a small ale-house, and the only one hereabouts (the *rose*.) my old landlady, after some discourse preparatory, inform'd me that at *Boroston* a mile lower upon the river had been an old city; and that strangers had come out of their way on purpose to see it. that ruins and foundations were there. that it had seven parish churches, which were beaten down in the war time. that many old coyns had been plow'd up when she was a girl, which the children commonly play'd withal, but the case at present was plainly the same with

VINDOGLADIA.

that of old *Troy* deſcrib'd in the ballad upon her wall, where ſhe ſhow'd me theſe paſſionate verſes,

Waſte lye thoſe walls that were ſo good,
And corn now grows where *Troy* towers ſtood.

this account ſo natural ſatisfy'd me that *Vindogladia* muſt here be fix'd, and *Wimborneminſter* be robb'd of that honor, where the tide of antiquarians have hitherto carry'd it, for no other reaſon but name ſake; the diſtances and road being repugnant. I ſuppoſe the name ſignifys the white river or vale; *vint* white, *gladh* a river; whence our glade or valley where a river runs. this place being not capable of affording me a proper manſion, I left the more particular ſcrutiny of it for another opportunity.

Hence I purſu'd the road on the oppoſite chalk hill, where they have dug it away to burn for lime, but much degenerate from *roman* mortar in ſtrength. it was not long before I abſolutely loſt it in great woods beyond *long Crechil*; but by information I learnt that it paſſes the *Stour* at *Crayford* bridg below *Blandford*, where I was oblig'd to take up my nightly quarters. I was glad to gain the downy country again weſtward of it, and ſtill full of barrows of all ſorts by cluſters or groups. I frequently obſerv'd on the ſides of hills long diviſions very ſtrait croſſing one another with all kinds of angles. they look like the balks or meres of plow'd lands, and are really made of flint ore-grown with turf. they are too ſmall for plow'd lands, unleſs of the moſt antient *Brittons* who dealt little that way. but juſt ſuch like have I ſeen in what I always imagin *britiſh* camps. juſt above the town of *Blandford* is an odd entrenchment on a hill a ſquariſh work, with others like the foundation of ſmall towers. a barrow near it.

Blandford is a pretty town pleaſantly ſeated in a flexure of the river, before charming meadows, and rich lands. wood thrives exceedingly here. indeed this county is a fine variety of downs, woods, lawns, arabl, paſture, and rich valleys, and an excellent air. the dry eaſterly winds, the cold northern and the weſtern moiſture are temper'd by the warm ſouthern ſaline breezes from the ocean, and neareſt the ſun. the incredibl number of barrows that ore-ſpread this county from the ſea-ſide to north-*Wiltſhire*, perſuade me a great peopl inhabited here before the *Belgæ*, that came from *Spain*, which we may call the *Albionites*. but 'tis not a time to diſcouſe of that. this year wherever I travell'd, I found the bloom of the hedg-rows, and indeed all trees whatever, exceſſivly luxuriant beyond any thing I ever knew. in this part the *buck-thorn* or *rhamnus catharticus* is very plentiful, and a traveller if he pleaſes may ſwallow a dozen of the ripe berrys, not without uſe. near the paſſage of the *Icening-ſtreet* at *Crayford* is *Badbury*, a vaſt *roman* camp, where antiquitys have been found. BLANFORD.

About three mile beyond this I found another ditch and rampart, which I believe to be the firſt of the colony of the *Belgæ*, it has indeed a rude antient look; ſo that they made four of theſe boundarys ſucceſſivly as their power enlarg'd, the laſt being *Wanſdike* between north and ſouth *Wiltſhire*. by what I could ſee or learn in travelling ore this intricate country, the *roman* road paſſes upon a diviſion between *Pimpern* and *Bere* hundred to *Bere*, and that I reckon a convenient diſtance for a ſtation between *Vindogladia* and

Dorcheſter, being near the middl. on one ſide, 'tis about thirteen mile, on the other nine. now in the laſt journey of *Antoninus* before mention'd, immediately after *Vindogladia* follows *Durnovaria M. P.* IX. *Dorche-*
IBERNIUM. *ſter* being very truly nine mile off this town *Bere*, and which is a market-town too, but far otherwiſe as to *Wimbornminſter*: I doubt not but this is the true place deſign'd in the *Itinerary*; but that a town is ſlip'd out of the copys. I think I have fortunately diſcover'd it in the famous *Ravennas*, by which we may have hopes of reſtoring this journey to its original purity. that author mentions a town next to *Bindogladia*, which he calls *Ibernium*. this verily is our *Bere*. Mr. *Baxter* corrects it into *Ibelnium*, and places it at *Blandford*, for no other reaſon, as I conceive, but becauſe he imagin'd it muſt neceſſarily be hereabouts. I was not a littl pleas'd when I found my notion highly confirmed by a great and elegant
Ro. *Camp.* *roman* camp upon a hill near *Bere*, I think 'tis call'd *Woodbury*, where a yearly fair is kept. this is between *Bere* and *Milburn* upon the river. 'tis doubly entrench'd, or rather a doubl camp one within another. this town of *Bere* denominates the hundred too. in this caſe where a *roman* camp, a road, and all diſtances concur, which in the others are very abhorrent from reality, I imagin the reader will find little difficulty in paſſing over to my ſentiments. the town is call'd *Bere regis*, and the camp is the *Æſtiva* to the town. Of *Dorcheſter* I have ſpoke already, beyond which is the original of the *Icening-ſtreet*. from thence I travell'd along the ſouthern coaſts, in order to come to the beginning of this ſeventh journey.

MORICONIUM. *Wareham* is denominated from the paſſage or ford over the two rivers between which 'tis ſcituate, where now are bridges. this has been a *roman* town. a great ſquare is taken in with a very high *vallum* of earth and a deep ditch. there has been a caſtle by the water-ſide weſt of the bridg, built by *William* the conqueror, perhaps upon the *roman*. 'tis an old corporation, now decayed, the ſands obſtructing the paſſage of veſſels; and *Pool* being better ſeated, from a fiſher's town has roſe to be a rich flouriſhing ſea-port, robbing this place. they ſay here have been many pariſh churches, and a mint. this is probably the *Moriconium* of *Ravennas*, as Mr. *Baxter* aſſerts. I heard of *roman* coyns being found here. this country is ſandy for the moſt part, as commonly toward the ſea-coaſts. I ſaw a ruinous religious houſe as I came by the ſide of the river *Frome*. This haven is of a vaſt extent, like a ſea, having a narrow entry; an indulgent formation of nature to her beloved iſland of *Great Brittan*. I ſaw vaſt ſtones lying looſe upon this ſand in ſome places like the *Wiltſhire* grey weathers. 'tis a melancholy unpleaſant view hereabouts for travellers: when they come from the other delightful ſcenes of the better parts of *Dorſetſhire*. 'tis moory for the moſt part, full of ling or heath: as on all the ſea-coaſts here, from the chalk hills in *Dorſetſhire* to thoſe in *Suſſex*. two rocks about *Corf* caſtle have an odd appearance hence.

ALAUNA. *Wimburnmiſter* is a ſmall place of no great trade. a large old church with two towers: the middl one in the croſs very old, and moſt of the church, before the time of the conqueſt. this middl ſteepl had a ſpire which fell down. the river *Stour* runs a littl way ſouth of the town thro' a large bridg, *ſdour* a *ſibilus* put to the old *celtic* word. the river *Alen* in ſeveral diviſions runs thro' the town, which makes me think it to be the *Alau-*
BOLNELAUNIUM. *na* of *Ravennas* put next to *Bolnelaunium*, which I conjecture to be *Chriſts-church* by the ſea-ſide: that being ſubſequent to *Moriconium*. that it was not

not *Pool*, as Mr. *Baxter* places it, is plain from a reaſon juſt mention'd, *Pool* being an upſtart. *Wimburnminſter* ſtands in a large extended fruitful vale like a medow with much wood about it. theſe rivers abound with fiſh. here was a nunnery built *anno* 712 by *Cuthburga* ſiſter to king *Ina*. king *Etheldred* was bury'd here.

From hence I went to *Ringwood* upon the river *Avon*, over a deep ſandy moor; which has ever been thought the *Regnum* in the *Itinerary*, and begins the *Iter ſeptimum* of *Antoninus*. 'tis a large thriving place full of good new brick houſes, ſeated by the ſide of a great watery valley, the river dividing its ſelf into ſeveral ſtreams, and frequently ore-flowing large quantitys of the medow. it ſeems well calculated to have been an old *britiſh* town. they deal pretty much in leather here and woollen manufactures of ſtockins, druggets, narrow cloth. *roman* diſcoverys I could make little. but the name and diſtances ſeem to eſtabliſh the matter. ſo I haſtned thro' *New-foreſt*, where I found it neceſſary to ſteer by the compaſs as at ſea. they tell us at *Wattonsford* the memory of *Tyrrel* is ſtill preſerv'd, as paſſing ore there when he unawares ſhot *William Rufus*. the ſoil is ſand, gravel, ſtone, clay by parcels, theſe are pleaſant ſolitudes for a contemplativ traveller, did not the intricacys of the roads give one uneaſineſs. here are whole acres of the moſt beautiful fox-gloves that one can ſee, riſing upon a ſtrong ſtem, adorn'd with numerous bell-flowers as high as one's horſe. Mr. *Baxter* has a right notion of this name ſignifying *lemurum manicæ* from the ſuppoſed fairys. I take theſe names and foxes bells and the like to be reliques of the *Druids*, who did great cures by them: for this is a plant of powerful qualitys when prudently adminiſter'd in a conſtitution that will bear it. I obſerve we derive the names of very many plants from the old *celtic* language, as I believe the *Greeks* and *Latins* did likewiſe. the king's houſe, as call'd ſtill, was at *Lyndhurſt:* the duke of *Bolton* has a hunting ſeat thereabouts. I rode thro' an old camp in the midſt of the foreſt, 'tis over-grown with wood, ſeems to have been round, at bottom is a ſpring, no doubt but it is a *britiſh oppidum*, you may ſee *Southamton* from thence. they ſay the king was kill'd hereabouts. here is a great plantation of young oaks, for the uſe of the crown. a great deal of fine oak timber left, but the beech trees are very ſtately and numerous.

REGNUM.

br. *oppidum.*

Romſey was unqueſtionably a *roman* town, and its preſent name ſhows as much. the church is a nobl old pile of architecture arch'd with ſtone in the form of a croſs, with ſemi-circular chappels in the upper angles. theſe churches hereabouts call'd minſters were doubtleſs built by the *ſaxon* kings as ſoon as they became chriſtian. the manner of their ſtructure is much like thoſe built by Q. *Helena* in *Paleſtin*. at the weſt end of it is a bit of an old wall, perhaps belonging to the nunnery built here by king *Edgar*. I heard of a ſilver *roman* coyn found here. this town is an old corporation. in ſcituation extraordinary pleaſant, having woods, corn-fields, medows, paſtures around it in view. the river and rivulets which are many have a rapid courſe.

ARMINIS.

Two miles before I came to *Wintcheſter*, the downs of chalk begin again with barrows upon them. I ſaw ſeveral doubl ones. the walls of *Wintcheſter* encloſe a long ſquare about 700 paces one way, 500 the other; it ſtands on the weſtern declivity of a hill, the river running below on the eaſt. many branches and cutts of it too, paſs thro' the midſt of the city, and render their gardens very pleaſant. the walls and gates,

VENTA BELGARUM. TAB. LXXXIII.

as repair'd in times long after the *roman*, and chiefly of flint, are pretty entire, no doubt built upon the old *roman*. in the higher part of the city is the caſtle which overlooks the whole, here is a fam'd round table where king *Arthur*'s knights us'd to ſit. I ſaw ſome great ruins ſtill left of the walls and towers that belong'd to it, but the main of it was pull'd down when Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* projected the king's palace there in king *Charles* the IId's reign, it fronts the weſt-end of the cathedral. the houſes in the town were bought in order to make a ſtreet between both, which would have had a noble effect. this palace is a large pile of building and beautiful, yet with all the plainneſs that was neceſſary to ſave an extravagant expence, or that became a royal retirement. it fills up three ſides of a large ſquare, ſo that the opening of the wings or front looks over the city. three tire of windows, 26 in a row, fill up every ſide externally, beſides the fronton in the middle of each ſide compos'd of four *corinthian* pilaſters. a handſome baluſtrade runs quite round the top. the inſide of this open court is more elegant, and enrich'd with portico's, *&c.* the late duke of *Tuſcany* gave ſome fine marble pillars towards the adorning it. a great bridg was to have been built a-croſs the foſs in the principal front, and a garden, park, *&c.* was to have been made before the back front. the citizens entertain great hopes that ſince the happy encreaſe of the royal family, this palace will be finiſh'd. 'tis of plain brick-work, but the window-caſes, faſcias, corniſh *&c.* of good *Portland* ſtone. there is a great old chappel near it. this place was the reſidence of the potent kings of the weſt *Saxons*.

The cathedral is a venerable and large pile, the tower in the middl and tranſept is of antienter work than the quire and the body. *Inigo Jones* has erected a delicate ſcreen of ſtonework before the quire. Here was the burial place of many *ſaxon* and *norman* kings, whoſe remains the impious ſoldiers in the civil wars threw againſt the painted glaſs. they ſhow too the tomb of king *Lucius*. queen *Mary* was here marry'd to *Philip* of *Spain*: the chair us'd in that ceremony is ſtill preſerv'd. In the body of the church is a very antient font, with odd ſculptures round it. In the city is a pretty croſs of *gothic* workmanſhip, but ill repair'd. without the ſouthern gate is a ſtately fabric, the college, erected and endow'd by *William of Wickham* biſhop here, for education of youth. there is good painted glaſs of imagery in the chappel windows. in the middl of the cloyſters is a ſtrong ſtone building, the library, well contriv'd to prevent fire. the ſchool is a more modern ſtructure, handſom, with a very good ſtatue of the founder over the door, made by *Cibber*. This country is entirely chalk, whence I ſuppoſe the name of *Venta*. the city is a genteel and pleaſant place, and abounds with even the elegancies of life. beyond the river eaſtward is a high hill call'd St. *Giles*'s, from an hoſpital once there, now only ſome ruins of it to be ſeen, and a church-yard, ſeeming to have been a camp, beſide the marks of baſtions, and works of fortifications in the modern ſtile. Here *Waltheof* earl of *Northumberland* and *Huntindon* was beheaded, by order of *William* I. whoſe body was carry'd to *Crowland*, and aſſerted to have miraculous virtues.

In digging the foundation of a houſe near the college, in a ſtone coffin was found a ſtone ſet in a gold ring, with this inſcription in very old characters, ſuppos'd about the 6th century,

Duce domino comite fidele meo.

A mile to the ſouth of *Wintcheſter* is a magnificent hoſpital call'd *Holy Croſs*, founded by biſhop *Blois*. the church is in the form of a croſs, and has a large ſquare tower. over it on the other ſide the river hangs a camp upon St. *Catherin*'s hill, with a *brachium* reaching down to the water ſide, for convenience of that element. The way between *Wintcheſter* and *Southamton* we perceiv'd plainly to be a *roman* road, eſpecially as far as the chalk reach'd, then we came to a foreſt where the ſoil is gravelly all the way.

Southamton was ſtrongly wall'd about with very large ſtones, full of thoſe little white ſhells like hony-combs, that grow upon the back of oyſters. this is a ſort of ſtone extreamly hard, and ſeems to be gather'd near the beach of the ſea. theſe walls have many lunets and towers, in ſome places doubly ditch'd, but the ſea encompaſſes near half the town. it was built in the time of king *Edward* III. I obſerve they have a method of breaking the force of the waves here, by laying a bank of ſea-ore, as they call it. 'tis compos'd of long, ſlender and ſtrong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durabl, I ſuppoſe it's thrown up by the ocean. and this performs its work better than walls of ſtone, or natural cliff. At the ſouth eaſt corner near the key, is a fort with ſome guns upon it, call'd the tower. on one we ſaw this inſcription, SOUTHAMTON.

Henricus VIII. *Anglie, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex,*
fidei defenſor invictiſſimus f. f.
M D. XXXXII. HR. VIII.

In the north-weſt corner was a ſtrong caſtle with a mount, wall'd about at top as a keep. upon this a round ſtone tower, with a winding aſcent. the anabaptiſts are about pulling it down, to build a meeting-houſe. the main of this town conſiſts of one broad ſtreet, running thro' its length. there are many old religious ruins, and great warehouſes, cellars, ſtorehouſes, *&c.* but with their trade gone to decay. 'twas a great ſea-port not long ſince, and had the ſole privilege by charter of importing wine from *France*, till they fooliſhly ſold it to the city of *London*.

The old *roman* city ſtood more eaſtward upon the banks of the river *Itching* coming from *Wintcheſter*, where now is a hamlet call'd St. *Marys*. there is a handſome new church built upon the ruins of an old one, which they ſay was burnt in ſome *french* wars; 'tis near the preſent ferry and oppoſite to *Bittern*. many antiquitys have been found upon the ſcite of the old city. likewiſe at *Bittern* was an old *roman* caſtle ſurrounded by a ditch, into which the ſea water flow'd. many antiquitys likewiſe have hence been produc'd, of which Mr. *Camden* gives us an account. Perhaps the buildings on both ſide the river were comprehended under one name of *Trauſantum*, therefore this river muſt have been the *Antona*. it was ruin'd in the *daniſh* wars, and *Southamton* aroſe from its aſhes. this is the place memorable for the famous experiment of king *Canute*, who ſitting upon the banks of the river crown'd and in regal robes, commanded the tide not to approach his footſtool; but the ocean, like an unlimited monarch, was as regardleſs of his menaces, as the *Helleſpont* of *Xerxes* his bridles and fetters. TRAUSANTUM. TAB. LXXIX.

Leaving this leſſon of the periſhing glory of monarchs and citys too: we journeyed to *Portſmouth*, an entertaining ſight of the maritim majeſty of *Great Brittan*, in this point excelling the antient *roman* grandeur. Over a

moory common we paſs'd by *Fareham*, and by *Portcheſter*, a caſtle made out of a *roman* city. we have little reaſon to doubt that this is the *portus magnus* of *Ptolomy*, as it deſerves to be call'd, where a thouſand ſail of the biggeſt ſhips may ride ſecure. the mouth of it is not ſo broad as the *Thames* at *Weſtminſter*, and that ſecur'd by numerous forts. on *Goſport* ſide *Charles* fort, *James* fort, *Borough* fort, which name ſeems to intimate a *roman* citadel formerly there. *Blockhouſe* fort which has a platform of above twenty great guns level with the water: and on the other ſide by *Portſmouth*, *Southſea* caſtle, built by *Henry* VIII. of a like model with thoſe I ſaw near *Deal* upon the *Kentiſh* ſhore.

PORTUS MAGNUS. TAB. LXXX.

Portſmouth is the moſt regular fortification of the modern manner, which we have in *England*. a curious ſight to thoſe that have not been out of it. the government has bought more ground lately for additional works, and no doubt 'tis capabl of being made impregnabl: for a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it. Here is one of the greateſt arſenals for the royal navy. above thirty men of war of the higheſt rates lye here, capabl of being fitted out in leſs than a fortnight. Among them the royal *William*, that can play off at once 120 battering rams of braſs, infinitely more forceabl than that famous one *Titus* us'd againſt the walls of *Jeruſalem*. the yards, the docks, the ſtore-houſes where all their furniture is laid up in the exacteſt order, ſo that the men can go in the dark and fetch out any individual, is a ſight beyond imagination. the immenſe quantitys of cables, maſts and tackle, of great guns, bullets, bombs, carcaſſes, mortars, granado's *&c.* theſe of all ſorts and ſizes, and the regular methods they are repoſited in and diſtinguiſh'd by, is prodigious, and no where to be equal'd but in *England*. for when I was inform'd that this place is outdone in all the particulars both at *Chatham* and *Plymouth*, there was no more room left for wonder. the royal *William*'s maſt is a noble piece of timber 124 foot long, and this is only the bottom part of the main maſt. 'tis 36 inches diameter, clear timber. its lanthorn is like a ſummerhouſe. its great anchor and all accoutrements are equally aſtoniſhing. the rope-houſe is 870 foot long, one continu'd room, almoſt a quarter of a mile. we chanc'd to have the pleaſure of ſeeing a great cable made here. it requires 100 men to work at it, and ſo hard the labor, that they can work but four hours in a day. the leaſt complement of men continually employ'd in the yard is 1000, and that but barely ſufficient ordinarily to keep the naval affairs in good repair. But I have talk'd enough of matters ſo much out of my ſphere. I was ſorry to leave this amazing ſcene of naval grandeur, with the ſhocking ſight of a wretched ſtatue of king *William*, gilt indeed in an extraordinary manner, but of all the bad works in this ſort I have ſeen, 'tis the very laſt. From *Portſmouth* there is a fine proſpect to the iſle of *Wight*, famous for *Veſpaſian*'s firſt attempts in ſubduing the ſouthern parts of *Brittan*: its beautiful elevations, ſome woody, ſome downy, its towns, havens and white cliffs at this diſtance, ſeem to perſwade one 'tis an epitome of *Great Brittan*, as that of the world; or that nature made it as an eſſay or copy of her greater and more finiſh'd work. Before I leave *Portſmouth* I ſhall ſet down this catalogue of the *Britiſh* fleet as it ſtands this preſent year, given me by an officer. by which ſome people, fond of magnifying the mimic endeavors of ſome other powers, may calculate, if they pleaſe, when ſuch will come up to rival it.

TAB. LXXIX.

Rates

Rates.	Guns.	N° of each rate.	compliment of men to each.
1*ſt.*	100	7	780
2*d.*	90	13	680
	80	16	520
3*d.*	70	24	440
		60	
	60	18	365
4*th.*	50	46	280
		124	
	40	24	190
5*th.*	30	4	155
		152	
6*th.*	20	27	130
		179	3540

The whole compliment of men 55720.

Fireſhips	3
Bombs	3
Sloops	13
Yatchts	12
Hoys	11
Smacks	2
Hulks	7
Storeſhips	1
Hoſpitalſhips	1
	232

I obſerv'd the great quantity of water and ditches about this place is apt to render it aguiſh. the reader will excuſe me from giving any deſcription of the fortifications here, for the ſame reaſon that I did not offer to draw any thing. but paſſing by draw-bridges, baſtions, gates, foſſes, counterſcarps, *&c.* we repeated our ſteps to the *Ports-down* hills which are of chalk: and at a reaſonabl diſtance from the ſhore extend themſelves into *Suſſex:* leaving to the ſouth a leſs elevated, woody, and rich country. here we turn'd to admire the delightful view of the ground we had paſs'd, and that we were going to. the ports, creeks, bays, the ocean, the caſtles, fixt, and thoſe moving on the water; the iſle of *Wight* in its full extent, all lay before us and under the eye as in a map. *Portcheſter*, *Goſport* which is a very conſiderabl town, *Portſmouth*, *Southamton*, *Chicheſter*, and all the ſea coaſt from *Portland* iſle to the *Suſſex* coaſts, were taken in at one ken. I took a little sketch of it in paſſing, in plate 82. TAB. LXXXII.

We found ſome of the *roman* way upon this ridg, which I ſuppoſe went thro' *Fareham* and *Havant*, between *Trauſantum* and *Chicheſter*, with a vicinal turning out to *Portcheſter*, it goes eaſt and weſt. we paſs'd by a large

large long barrow. we were led to *Chicheſter* by the fame of a moſt antient inſcription lately diſcover'd there. whereof tranſcripts were handed about that appear'd not exact enough. this has reviv'd the luſtre of *Chicheſter*, for tho' the termination of its name, and a *roman* road call'd *Stane-ſtreet* coming to it is evidence ſufficient of its being a *roman* city, yet none has poſitively affirmed it, becauſe we have not hitherto been abl to aſſign it a name. Mr. *Camden* ſatisfy'd himſelf that it ow'd its name and foundation to *Ciſſa* the ſouth *Saxon* king. 'tis probabl the city was deſtroy'd ſoon after the *Romans* evacuated this kingdom, either in the wars between the *Brittons* and firſt *Saxons*, or by the plundering *Danes* who ravag'd all the ſea-coaſts, ſo that its name was utterly forgot: but *Ciſſa* becoming maſter of this country, and there chuſing to fix his ſeat, repair'd the antient caſtle or walls, whoſe *veſtigia* were of too laſting materials wholly to have loſt the appearance of their workmanſhip. then 'twas natural enough to prefix his name to this *roman* termination, by which the *Saxons* always call'd caſtles of the *Romans*. or it might be ſimply call'd *caſter*, *cheſter*, as was frequent in other places, till he reſtor'd it, and then it took his name, importing *Ciſſa*'s *cheſter*. but had it been originally founded by him, it would never have aſſum'd that adjunct.

TAB. LXXXI. I doubt not but the walls of the preſent city are built upon the old *roman* foundations chiefly. 'tis of a roundiſh form, the river running under part of the walls. two principal ſtreets croſs it at right angles upon thec ardinal points, where ſtands a curious croſs erected by biſhop *Read*. the church takes up one of theſe quadrants. 'tis remarkabl for two ſide-iſles on both ſides, and the pictures of all the kings and queens of *England* ſince *Ciſſa*, which are hung upon the wall of the ſouthern tranſept. all the biſhops on the oppoſite wall. eaſtward of the cathedral is a place call'd the pallant, which ſeems deriv'd from the *latin palatium*. in the middle of *North-ſtreet* was dug up this memorabl inſcription, which I have printed in plate 49. to your explication of it nothing can be added. the reader and my ſelf will be oblig'd to you for the leave you have given me here to inſert it. 'twas happy we took great care in tranſcribing the letters, for ſince it has been in the poſſeſſion of the duke of *Richmond*, I hear a workman who pretended to ſet the fragments together, has defac'd it.

An account of a Roman *Inſcription found at* Chicheſter. *By* Roger Gale, *Eſq*;

TAB. XLIX. THIS inſcription, as curious as any that has yet been diſcover'd in *Britain*, was found the beginning of laſt *April* at *Chicheſter*, in digging a cellar under the corner-houſe of St. *Martin*'s-*lane*, on the north ſide as it comes into *North-ſtreet*. It lay about four foot under ground, with the face upwards, by which it had the misfortune to receive a great deal of damage from the picks of the labourers as they endeavoured to raiſe it; for beſides the defacing of ſeveral letters, what was here diſinterred of the ſtone was broke into four pieces: the other part of it, ſtill wanting, is, in all probability, bury'd under the next houſe, and will not be brought to light till that happens to be rebuilt. The inſcription is cut upon a grey *Suſſex* marble, the length of which was ſix *roman* feet, as may be conjectured by meaſuring it from the middle of the word TEMPLUM to that

end of it which is entire, and is not altogether three foot *engliſh*, from the point mentioned. the bredth of it is two and ¼ of the ſame feet, the letters beautifully and exactly drawn, thoſe in the two firſt lines three inches long, and the reſt 2 ¼.

Being at *Chicheſter* in *September* laſt with Dr. *Stukeley*, we took an accurate view of this marble, which is now fix'd in the wall under a window within the houſe where it was found; and that we might be as ſure of the true reading as poſſibl, wherever the letters were defaced, we impreſſed a paper with a wet ſponge into them, and by that means found thoſe in the fifth line to have been as we have expreſs'd them above, and not as in other copies that have been handed about of this inſcription.

The only letter wanting in the firſt line is an N before EPTVNO and ſo no difficulty in reading that. as to the ſecond, though it was more uſual in inſcriptions of this nature to expreſs the donation by the word SACRVM only, referring to the *temple* or *altar* dedicated; yet we have ſo many inſtances in *Gruter*'s *corpus inſcriptionum* of TEMPLVM and ARAM alſo cut on the ſtones, that there is not the leaſt occaſion to ſay any thing farther upon that point.

The third line can be no other way fill'd up, than as I have done it by the prick'd letters: I muſt own, however, that I have had ſome ſcruple about the phraſe of DOMVS DIVINA, the ſame thing as DOMVS AVGVSTA, the *imperial family*, which I cannot ſay occurs, with any certainty of the time it was us'd in, before the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, from whom, down to *Conſtantine the great*, it is very frequently met with in inſcriptions. This kept me ſome time in ſuſpenſe, whether this found at *Chicheſter* could be of ſo early a date as the time of *Claudius*: but as we find ſeveral inſcriptions in *Gruter* with thoſe words in them, or I. H. D. D. *In Honorem Domus Divinæ*, which is much the ſame thing, without any mark of the time when they were cut, they may have been before the reign of *Antoninus Pius*, and then only came into more general uſe; and as the time that *Cogidunus* lived in, will not let this be of a later ſtanding, I think we may offer it as an authority for the uſe of this piece of flattery to the emperors long before that excellent prince came to the purple.

The third line, as I believe, was EX AVCTORITATE. TIB. CLAVD. and the fourth COGIDVBNI. R. LEG. &c. that is, *Ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis, legati Auguſti in Britannia*; for the following reaſons: we are informed by *Tacitus in vita Agricolæ, cap.* 14. that after *Britain* had been reduc'd to a *roman* province by the ſucceſsful arms of *Aulus Plautius*, and *Oſtorius Scapula*, under the emperor *Claudius*, *Quædam civitates* Cogiduno Regi *erant donatæ, is ad noſtram uſque memoriam fidiſſimus remanſit, vetere ac jam pridem recepta Populi Romani conſuetudine ut haberet inſtrumenta ſervitutis &* Reges. This *Cogidunus* ſeems to be the ſame perſon as *Cogidubnus* in our inſcription, the letter B in the third ſyllabl making little or no difference in the word, eſpecially if pronounced ſoft, as it oughtto be, like a V conſonant.

It is ſo well known to have been the cuſtom of the roman *Liberti* and *Clientes*, to take the names of their patrons and benefactors, it would be waſting of time to prove the conſtant uſage of that practice. Now as this *Cogidubnus*, who in all probability, was a petty prince of that part of the

Dobuni which had ſubmitted to *Claudius*, and one that continued many years faithful to him and the *Romans*, (*vid. Tacit. ut ſupra.*) had given him the government of ſome part of the iſland by that emperor, nothing could be more grateful in regard to *Claudius*, nor more honourabl to himſelf, after he was *romaniſed*, than to take the names of a benefactor to whom he was indebted for his kingdom, and ſo call himſelf TIBERIVS CLAVDIVS COGIDVBNVS.

I ſuppoſe him to have been a *Regulus* of the *Dobuni*; becauſe we are told by *Dion Caſſius* (*in lib.* lx.) that *Aulus Plautius* having put to flight *Cataratacus* and *Togodumnus*, ſons of *Cunobelin*, part of the *Boduni* (the ſame people as the *Dobuni*) who were ſubject to the *Catuellani*, ſubmitted to the *Romans*; and the name *Cogidubnus*, or *Cogiduvnus*, Coc a Dubn, or Duvn, (*vid. Baxteri Gloſſar. in verbis Cogidumnus & Dobuni*). ſignifying expreſly in the *britiſh* language PRINCEPS DOBVNORVM, ſeems to put the matter out of all doubt.

How far his territories extended, it is impoſſibl to define. Biſhop *Stillingfleet*, *Orig. Britan.* p. 63. ſuppoſes them to have lain in *Surrey* and *Suſſex*; *Suſſex* certainly was part of them, ſince the templ mentioned in this inſcription was erected in it by his authority; and it is not unlikely, that beſides the *Regni*, who were the peopl of thoſe two counties, he might have that part of the *Dobuni* which had ſubmitted to the *Romans*, and ſeems to have been his own principality, together with the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci* and *Segontiaci*, whoſe countries lay between the *Dobuni* and the *Regni*, beſtowed upon him; the words *civitates quædam* in *Tacitus*, not importing no more than ſome *few towns*, but *ſeveral people*, the word *civitas* always ſignifying a *people* in that hiſtorian.

Before I proceed any farther, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that *Togodumnus* and *Cogidubnus*, tho' their names are ſo much alike, were two diſtinct perſons: the firſt was ſon of *Cunobelin*, king of the *Trinobantes*, vanquiſhed and killed in battle by *Aulus Plautius*. The ſecond a Prince that ſubmitted to *Oſtorius Scapula*, and continued in his fidelity to the *Romans*, *in noſtram uſque memoriam*, ſays *Tacitus*, who was born at the latter end of *Claudius*'s reign; ſo that *Togodumnus* was probably dead before *Cogidubnus* had his government conferr'd upon him.

I call it his government, for tho' by the letter ·R· ſtanding in the inſcription with a point both before and after it, by which it plainly denotes an intire word of itſelf, it may ſeem that it was intended for COGIDVBNI REGIS, and I believe was ſo in reſpect of his *quondam* Dignity, yet it is evident, that he had condeſcended to take the title of LEGATVS AVGVSTI IN BRITANNIA from *Claudius*; and that too muſt have been only over thoſe peopl that he had given him the government of; *Aulus Plautius*, *Oſtorius Scapula*, *Didius Gallus*, *Avitus Veranius*, and *Suetonius Paullinus*, having the ſupreme command ſucceſſively about this time in this iſland, the ſecond and laſt of which are called expreſly *Legati* by *Tacitus*, *lib.* xii. *Ann. cap.* 23. *& Vit. Agric. cap.* 15. The *Legati Cæſaris* or *Auguſti* were thoſe, *qui Cæſaribus ſubditas regebant Provincias.*

The ſixth line has loſt at the beginning the letters COLLE, but ſo much remains of the word as makes it to have been indubitably, when entire, COLLEGIVM, and the following letters are an abbreviation of FABRORVM.

Theſe

Theſe colleges of artificers were very antient at *Rome*, as ancient as their ſecond king *Numa Pompilius*, if we may believe *Plutarch* (*in vit. Numæ*) who tells us, that the people were divided by him into what we at this day call *Companies of Tradeſmen*, and mentions the Τέκτονες or *Fabri* among them, tho' *Florus* (*lib.* i. *cap.* 6.) ſays, that *Populus Romanus a* Servio Tullio *relatus fuit in Cenſum, digeſtus in Claſſes, Curiis atque* Collegiis *diſtributus*. But as the power of the *Romans* extended itſelf, it carry'd the arts of that great people along with it, and improv'd the nations that it ſubdued, by civilizing, and teaching them the uſe of whatever was neceſſary or advantageous among their conquerors, from which moſt wiſe and generous diſpoſition, among other beneficial inſtitutions, we find theſe *Collegia* to have been eſtabliſhed in every part of the empire, from the frequent mention of them in the Inſcriptions collected by *Gruter*, *Spon*, and other antiquaries.

Several ſorts of workmen were included under the name of *Fabri*, particularly all thoſe that were concern'd in any kind of building, whence we meet with the *Fabri Ferrarii*, *Lignarii*, *Tignarii*, *Materiarii*, *Navales*, and others; the laſt named may have been the authors of dedicating this temple to *Neptune*, having ſo near a relation to the ſea, from which the city of *Chicheſter* is at ſo ſmall a diſtance, that perhaps that arm of it which ſtill comes up within two miles of its walls, might formerly have waſh'd them. The reſt of the fraternity might very well pay the ſame devotion to *Minerva*, the goddeſs of all arts and ſciences, and patroneſs of the *Dædalian* profeſſion.

As no leſs than five letters are wanting at the beginning of the ſixth line, there cannot be fewer loſt at the beginning of the ſeventh, where the ſtone is more broke away than above; ſo that probably there were ſix when it was perfect. What we have left of them is only the top of an S; I will not therefore take upon me to affirm any thing as to the reading of them, which is ſo entirely defaced; perhaps it was A. SACR. S. *a ſacris ſunt*; perhaps it was HONOR. S. *Honorati ſunt:* As to the former, we find theſe *Collegia* had their *Sacerdotes*, therefore *Qui a ſacris ſunt*, which is found in inſcriptions, (*vid. Grut. Corp.* xxix. 8. cxxi. 1. dcxxxii. 1.) would be no improper term to expreſs them; or it might have been SACER. S. *ſacerdotes ſunt*, ſince we find ſuch mentioned in the following inſcriptions. *Spon. Miſcell. Erud. Antiq. p.* 58.

MAVORTI SACRVM
HOC SIGNVM
RESTIT - - - - -
COLL. FABR. ARI
CINORVM ANTIQVISS.
VETVSTATE
DILAPSVM ET
REFECER. CVR. L. LVCILIVS
LATINVS PROC. R. P. ARIC.
ET T. SEXTIVS MAGGIVS
SACER. COLL. EIVSD.

Mavorti ſacrum hoc Signum reſtituit Collegium Fabrorum Aricinorum *Antiquiſſimum, vetuſtate dilapſum, & refecerunt. Curabant Lucius Lucilius Latinus, Procurator Reipublicæ Aricinorum, & Titus Sextius Maggius* Sacerdos *Collegii ejuſdem.*

Ibid.

Ibid. p. 64.

L. TERTENI AMANTI
SACER. COLL. LOTORVM
IIVIR. C. SARTIVS C. F.
ITERINVS ET L. ALLIVS
PETELINVS D. D.

Lucius Tertenius Amantius Sacerdos *Collegii Lotorum, Duumviri Caius Sartius, Caii Filius, Iterinus, & Lucius Allius Petelinus Dedicaverunt.*

As to the latter, thoſe members of the college that had paſſed through the chief Offices of it, as that of *Præfectus*, or *Magiſter quinquennalis*, had the title of HONORATI conferred upon them: You have ſeveral of theſe HONORATI mention'd in *Gruter*, particularly a long catalogue of them *in Collegio Fabrorum Tignariorum*, p. CCLXVIII. 1. and in *Reineſius's Syntagma*, p. 605. there is an inſcription.

EPAGATHO TVRANNO
HONORATO COLLEGI
FABRVM TIGNARIORVM
ROMANENSIVM &c.

So that the vacuity in our inſcription may very well have been filled up with one or other of theſe words, and the three next letters that follow them D. S. D. *de ſuo dedicaverunt*, will agree with either of them, and what precedes them.

The laſt line has been PVDENTE PVDENTINI FILio; but there muſt have been a letter or two of the *prænomen* at the beginning of it, unleſs it was ſhorter than the reſt at that, as well as at the latter end of it; and from what I have ſaid, the whole may be read as follows:

Neptuno & Minervæ Templum pro Salute Domus Divinæ, ex Auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni Regis, Legati Auguſti in Brittanniâ, Collegium Fabrorum, & Qui in eo a Sacris [or *Honorati*] *ſunt, De ſuo Dedicaverunt, Donante aream Pudente Pudentini Filio.*

Chicheſter, by this inſcription found at it, muſt have been a town of eminence very ſoon after the *romans* had ſettled here, and in proceſs of time ſeems to have been much frequented, by the *roman* roads, ſtill viſibl, that terminate here from *Portſmouth*, *Midhurſt*, and *Arundel*, tho', what is very ſtrange, we have no *roman* name now for it. I once thought it might have put in its claim for *Anderida*, which our antiquaries have not yet agreed to fix any where, being ſituated, very near, both to the *Sylva Anderida*, and the *ſouthern Coaſt* of the iſland, the two properties of that city: *vid.* Camd. Brit. *and* Somner's *roman ports and forts*. But *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, who lived in the time of *Henry* II. telling us, that the *Saxons* ſo deſtroyed *Andredeceſter*, that *Nunquam poſtea reædificata fuit, & locus tantum quaſi nobiliſſimæ urbis tranſeuntibus oſtenditur deſolatus, pag.* 312. (*Vid. Dr.* Tabor's *diſcourſe of* Anderida. Philoſ. Tranſact. N° 356.) it could not be *Chicheſter*; for that was not only rebuilt before his time, but was a place of ſuch note, that when the biſhops, ſoon after the conqueſt, *A. D.* 1076. remov'd their churches from ſmall decay'd towns

where ſeveral of them were then ſeated, *in Urbes Celebriores*, *Stigand* then biſhop of *Selſey* ſettled his epiſcopal chair at that place.

I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that when this inſcription was dug up, there were alſo two walls of ſtone diſcovered cloſe by it, three foot thick each, one running north, the other eaſt, and joining in an angle, as the *north-ſtreet* and St. *Martins-lane* now turn, which, in all probability, were part of the foundations of the temple mentioned on the marble.

Octob. 31. 1723.

To this judicious elucidation of the inſcription, I have nothing to add, but that it ſeems to me probabl enough, that *Pudens* mention'd therein to have given the ground upon which the templ was built, was that *Aulus Pudens* who married the famous *britiſh* lady *Claudia Rufina*, celebrated for her wit, beauty and eloquence. There is room enough in the ſtone to ſuppoſe the letter A at leaſt, as his *prænomen* was in that part which is loſt. *Moncæius de incunab. regiis eccleſ. chriſt. vet. britann.* thinks *Claudia*, mention'd by St. *Paul*, 2 *Tim.* was daughter of the renowned *Caratacus*, converted to chriſtianity by him, and married to this *Pudens*, a *roman* ſenator. But this may be judg'd rather too early, on account of the time of St. *Paul*'s death, and that wherein *Martial* liv'd, who wrote two elegant epigrams upon her; and we may with more likelyhood conclude her to be the daughter of our *Cogidunus*, who liv'd to *Tacitus* his time, which was the ſame as *Martial*'s. and there is equal reaſon for the name of *Claudia* to be given her in honour of *Claudius* the emperor, as for the king her father taking the ſame upon himſelf, as appears in this inſcription. *Martial*'s firſt epigram upon her is the 13th in his IV. *L.* thus,

Claudia, Rufe, meo nupſit peregrina Pudenti
Mactę eſto tædis o hymenæe tuis &c.

We may well imagin this was wrote in the reign of *Domitian*, by the firſt epigram in that book being in honour of that emperor's birth-day, and ſixteen years at leaſt muſt have paſs'd between that and the time of St. *Paul*'s death, which happen'd the laſt year of *Nero*. The other epigram is the 54th of XI. *L.*

Claudia cæruleis cum ſit Rufina Britannis
Edita, cur Latiæ pectora plebis habet?
Quale decus formæ! Romanam credere matres
Italides poſſunt, Atthides eſſe ſuam.
Dî bene, quod ſancto peperit fæcunda marito
Quot ſperat generos, quotque puella nurus.
Sic placeat ſuperis, ut conjuge gaudeat uno,
Et ſemper natis gaudeat illa tribus.

We may conclude that if ſhe had been of age ſufficient to be converted by St. *Paul*, ſhe would about this time have been too old to have children, and be accounted beautiful. But times and all circumſtances conſpire ſufficiently to make her the daughter of *Cogidunus*.

Famous was the conteſt between *Neptune* and *Minerva* in naming the city of *Athens*, which they refer'd to the umpire of *Apollo*; he, to avoid the *odium* of appearing partial on either ſide, left it to the deciſion of mortal men, as *Varro* tells us. howſoever, theſe two deitys are hap-

pily reconcil'd in a joint partnerſhip of the dedication of this templ: the antiquarys are ſtill at variance about the antient name of this city. therefore, Sir, that I may not be wholly an unworthy fellow-traveller, *paſſibus etſi longe inequalibus*, I ſhall venture, if *Minerva* is not averſe, to offer my thoughts towards a recovery of the *roman* denomination of *Chicheſter*, which appears plainly to have been an eminent and early ſtation. tho' the journey of *Antoninus* reaches it not, yet it would be ſtrange if *Ravennas* ſhould have paſt it by, who is very particular in this part of the iſland.

I obſerv the river this city ſtands upon is call'd *Lavant*. there are three towns ſynonymous higher up, *eaſt*, *weſt*, and *middle Lavant*. whence I think we may conclude, that the true and original name of the river was *Antona*, not an uncommon appellativ of ſuch in the *celtic* dialect, Mr. *Baxter voce Anderida* calls it *Ant*. likewiſe a town call'd *Hampnet* ſtands upon it, which ſeems ſome corruption of *Antona*. now there are two rivers of this name falling into the ſouthern ocean; that which we ſpoke of lately the *Itchin* running by *Trauſantum*, and this we are upon. therefore it appears natural and neceſſary that they ſhould ſome way or other be diſtinguiſh'd from one another. the former *Trauſantum*, Mr. *Baxter voce Antona*, ſays ſignifys the farther *Antona*, and in this ſame ſenſe, but in a later manner *Ninius* calls it *Trahannon*; as our monk *Ravennas Onna*, by a ſofter pronunciation. our river then muſt be the hither or nearer *Antona*, however actually diſtinguiſh'd, which we muſt find out. looking into that author generally call'd *Anonymus*, tho' I ſuppoſe his true name is *Ravennas* as born there, (it being at that time the method of eccleſiaſtics to take the ſirname of their nativ towns) he thus mentions ſome citys hereabouts. *Caleba Atrebatum*, *Andereſio*, *Miba*, *Mutuantonis*, *Lemanis*, *Dubris*, *&c.* Now I imagin *Mutuantonis* is the place here ſought for. this author probably tranſcrib'd theſe names from inſpection of a map, ſometime caſting his eye along a road, ſometime a river, ſea-coaſt or the like, and ſometime *per ſaltum*. when he has been reciting many names of citys in the inland parts as far as *Corinium Dobunorum* or *Cirenceſter*, he returns to the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, and begins a new period as above. directly in his way to the ſea-coaſts is *Caleba* or *Farnham*, as I ſhall ſhow in proper place; next is *Anderida*, which cannot be this place for the reaſon you brought out of *Henry* of *Huntindon*. no doubt 'tis ſomewhere upon the *Suſſex* coaſt, but its particular ſcite I ſhall not take upon me now to determin. *Miba* is with good reaſon thought to be *Midhurſt*; then very naturally follows *Mutuantonis* our *Chicheſter*. hence he takes his route eaſtward towards *Lemanis*, *Dubris*, *&c.* in *Kent*. in ſhort the evidence is this, the author is plainly deſcribing theſe parts, and where ſhould *Mutuantonis* ſtand but upon the river *Antona?* and it does not appear that any other river hereabouts is ſo call'd, or if it did, *Anderida* may very well thither be refer'd, which cannot poſſibly to this place. I take the name of *lavant* or *mutuant* to be ſynonymous words in the *britiſh* language, to diſtinguiſh it, as we ſaid, from *trauſant*. for *llafar* ſignifys *ſonorus*, *loquax*, and *mwth* is *citus*, *velox*, either of which prefix'd to *Antona* deſcribe this rapid or noiſy river, and in effect we find it remarkably ſo. Dr. *Holland* in his notes at the bottom of Mr. *Camden* expreſly obſerves, that this river tho' ſometimes quite dry, at others and that very often in the midſt of ſummer, is ſo full as to run very violently. this no doubt is owing to its riſe in the neighboring high grounds to the north, for from them it muſt needs fall with an impetuous torrent. further it may poſſibly be deriv'd from

MANTANTONIS. TAB. LXXXI.

from the *britiſh llai minor*, ſignifying the leſſer *Antona*, from its ſhort courſe. the conſonant *v* or *f* which is its equivalent, being interpos'd *euphoniæ gratia.* or if Mr. *Baxter*'s correction of *Mantantonis* be thought juſt, then it ſignifys the mouth of the river *Antona*, and *Chicheſter* now ſtands very near its inlet into the ſea, and formerly nearer. What way ſoever we take it, it ſeems reaſonable to conclude this is the place. Tho' it was not properly a ſea-port town, yet 'tis plainly near enough for the eſtabliſhment of the *collegium fabrorum* here. and the vaſt plenty of wood from the adjoining foreſt favour'd their work, whether of timber or the forge. Since this inſcription, there was found a *moſaic* pavement in Mrs. *Downes*'s garden, and when that was pull'd in pieces as uſual, a braſs coyn was diſcover'd under it of *Nero* and *Druſus Cæſ.* on one ſide, repreſented on horſeback, on the other *C. Cæſar Divi aug. pron. aug. p. m. tr. p.* IIII. *pp.* which no doubt was there depoſited to ſhow the *æra* of that work.

A little way out of the city northward, we paſs'd by a *roman* camp call'd *Brill*, I ſuppoſe *Bury* hill, in *Ogilby*'s maps call'd *Beauty's bank.* the *roman* road call'd *Stone-ſtreet cauſeway*, goes directly north-eaſt from hence thro' this county, and by *Darking* church-yard in *Surrey*: then falls into the *Hermen-ſtreet* at *Woodcote.* TAB. LXXXII.

St. *Roc*'s hill is a fine elevation with a ſpacious circular camp on the top, of a round form, a *caſtrum æſtivum* belonging to *Mantantonis.* Here is a foundation of a chapel, or a beacon, perhaps both. the reader may gather an *idea* of the view here from plate 43. At *Midhurſt* is a fine old ſeat call'd *Cowdrey*, belonging to the *Browns* viſcount *Montacute.* it ſtands in a valley incompaſs'd with lawns, hills and woods thrown into a park, the river running underneath. 'tis a large houſe of ſtone, conſiſting of one court. the hall is cieled of *Iriſh* oak after the antient manner. the walls painted with architecture by *Roberti*, the ſtatues by *Goupé*, the ſtaircaſe by *Pelegrini.* the room at the end of the hall is of *Holbein*'s painting, where that famous old artiſt has deſcrib'd the exploits of *Henry* VIII. before *Bulloign*, *Calais*, his landing at *Portſmouth*, his manificent entry into *London &c.* in the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the anceſtors of the family, and other hiſtory painting of *Holbein*'s, relating to their actions in war. the whole circuit of rooms above ſtairs are ſtately and well-furniſh'd, adorn'd with many pictures. there is a long gallery with the twelve apoſtles as big as the life. another very neat one wainſcotted with *Norway* oak, where are many antient whole-length pictures of the family in their proper habits, which is a very elegant notion. there are four hiſtory pieces. two copys of *Raphael*'s marriage of *Cupid* and *Pſyche.* ſeveral old religious and military paintings from *Battle-abby.* the road to *Midhurſt* to us appear'd *roman*, and therefore ſtrengthens the ſuppoſition of its being *Mida.* TAB. XLIII. MIDA.

St. *Roc*'s hill is upon the chalky down running eaſt and weſt. north of it to *Farnham* it's ſandy, full of *erica*, but the valleys are rich, warm and woody. the heaths between *Farnham* and *Godalmin* are full of barrows. *Ferndon* hill in the way to *Godalmin* is very ſteep northwards, and of an hour's deſcent: which you riſe to inſenſibly. it runs eaſt and weſt.

At *Farnham* is the biſhop of *Wintcheſter*'s palace, a magnificent antient ſtructure of the caſtle-form, deeply moted, and ſtrongly walled about, with towers at proper diſtance. it ſtands upon the edg of a hill, where is CALLEVA ATREBATUM.

a

a fine park. one large and broad ſtreet of the town below hill, fronts the caſtle. the main of the reſt of the town conſiſts of a long ſtrait ſtreet croſſing it at right angles, which is the *roman* road coming from *Wintcheſter*. the river runs parallel to it on the ſouth. this is a fine rich ſoil with much ſand in it, and has an extraordinary propriety for the growth of hops. this place I take to be the *Caleva Atrebatum*; which becauſe it is a notion of my own advancing, it requires that I ſhould a little enlarge upon it, and propoſe it to your diſcerning judgment. this has been hitherto matter of diſpute among antiquarys, and I think cannot otherwiſe be ſettled than in fixing it at this place. it will make this VIIth journey of *Antoninus* and ſome more very clear, that otherwiſe labor under inſuperabl difficultys. therfore this I propoſe to be the true ſcheme of that journey.

ITER VII. *a Regno Londinium M. P.* XCVI. *ſic.*

Regnum	Ringwood	
Trauſantum	Southamton	XX
Venta Belgarum	Wintcheſter	X
Caleva Atrebatum	Farnham	XXII
Pontes	Stanes	XXII
Londinium	London	XXII
	toto,	XCVI

We have no difference in the copys, but in the ſum total at top, which is owing only to a tranſpoſition of the letters C and X. therfore all we have to do is to find out the towns; the particular numbers being indiſputably right, and rightly caſt up in the *Suritan* edition. and all the places that admit any queſtion, are only *Calleva* and *Pontes* which in this manner mutually prove one another, as being abſolutely conformabl to geography, and the neareſt way one ſhould chuſe to go at this day, and having from *Southamton* a *roman* road accompanying all the way. this ſummer I rode between *Wintcheſter* and *Farnham* thro' *Alresford* and *Alton*, and obſerv'd in many places ſigns ſufficient of that nature: tho' it is horridly out of repair, and even in the midſt of ſummer very bad, notwithſtanding ſuch plenty of materials every where to mend it. this has oblig'd coaches and horſmen frequently to make excurſions for their eaſe and ſafety. Mr. *Aubury* likewiſe pronounces it a *roman* road long ſince in his manuſcript collections. between *Farnham* and *Alton* the bank is viſibl, in ſeveral places between *Alresford* and *Alton*. the right reverend author of the additions to *Camden* takes notice of it. the diſtance is twenty two miles as in the *Itinerary*; but to *Wallingford*, where Mr. *Camden* places it, 'tis thirty. to *Henley* ſomwhat more. beſide from the one you muſt croſs the *Thames* three times, from the other twice in the way to *London*, a thing the *Romans* would certainly avoid, if poſſibl. but from *Farnham* by way of *Stanes* is the direct road, and diſtances correſpondent as before.

Calleva is again mention'd in the XIIIth and XIVth journeys, both which I have already corrected, and they mutually confirm one another, and take away all difficultys when they are conſider'd together. laſtly, *Calleva* is mention'd in the XVth journey of *Antoninus*: I ſhall exhibit it in this form, which I conceive to be its original one. we have clear'd

all the other parts of it before, where it differs from this in the printed copys

ITER XV. *a Caleva Atrebatum, Iſcam Dumnoniorum*

M. P. CXXXXI. *ſic.*

Caleva Atrebatum		Farnham	
Vindoma		Silcheſter	XV
Venta Belgarum		Wintcheſter	XXI
Brigæ		by Broughton	XI
Sorbiodunum		old Sarum	VIII
Vindogladia		Boroſton	XII
Ibernium	*Bere regis*		XIIII
Durnovaria		Dorcheſter	IX
Moridunum		Seaton	XXXVI
Iſca Dumnoniorum		Exceſter	XV
			CXXXXI

Perhaps the laſt X in the ſum total was corrupted into a V after the ſtation was dropt out. the firſt part of it here eſtabliſhes the ſcite of *Calleva* in reſpect to *Venta Belgarum*; as in the XIIIth and XIVth journeys in reſpect of *Spina*, ſo that 'tis prov'd from different points of a triangle and as it were by mathematical demonſtration.

I imagin the occaſion of over-ſight in this matter is owing to Mr. *Camden*'s ſettling the *Atrebates* in *Berkſhire*, and his authority no doubt with every one is of the greateſt weight deſervedly; yet I ſuppoſe his only reaſon for it is becauſe he thought *Wallingford* the *Calleva Atrebatum*, as having ſome reſemblance to his ſuppoſed *Gallena*. in his *roman* map he has ſet theſe *Atrebates* partly north of the *Thames* in *Oxfordſhire*, where himſelf puts the *Ancalites*, and partly ſouth where rightly he fixes the *Bibroci* in *Berkſhire*. this is in my judgment too far northward. I doubt not but the *Bibroci* inhabited *Berkſhire* entirely to the *Thames*, as I prov'd in a former letter; to which we may add, that if as he ſays this county was call'd by the *Saxons Berrocſcyre*, there can be no difficulty in aſſerting the word deriv'd from *Bibroci*. the *Atrebates* came undoubtedly from *Gallia Belgica*, where were a people of the ſame name upon the ſea-coaſts, and if we place 'em here in *Surrey* about this their capital, they may with ſome propriety with Mr. *Camden* be ſaid here in *Brittan* to live over-againſt their own country, where *Ptolomy* places 'em in the maritim parts upon the *Sein*, but not, if he ſends 'em up to the top of the *Thames*. nor is't probabl they ſhould have penetrated ſo far up the country even beyond their brethren the *Belgæ*, by all allowed the moſt powerful colony of tranſmarin people at that time. the *Segontiaci* as well as *Bibroci* on this ſide the *Thames* would confeſſedly oppoſe ſuch paſſage. therfore if we give *Suſſex* to the *Regni*, we muſt reſerve *Surrey* for theſe *Atrebates*, and *Farnham* their capital, and this is agreeabl to *Ptolomy* who places them next the *Cantii*.

A little without *Farnham* eaſtward the road divides into two branches with an acute angl, one goes to *Gilford* and *Darking*, where it meets the *Stane-ſtreet* coming from *Chicheſter*; the other to *Stanes*, which I proſecuted to *Farnborow*, probably a ſtation or inn, or camp to ſecure the

road over this wild country, for 'tis deep ſand from *Farnham* to *Egham*. but where in particular the *roman* road went is not eaſy to define, becauſe of the extraordinary ſandyneſs of the whole country. but at *Frimley*, near here, about ſixteen year ago, an urn with *roman* coyns and intaglia's was found. Mr. *Tichburn* had them. this is directly in the way to *Farnbarow*. I ſuppoſe there was a *roman* way from *Silcheſter* thro' *Stretley*, *Hartley-row*, *Harford* bridge, which ſignifys *trajectus militaris*, but from the mooryneſs of the ſoil is quite worn away. I take this road to be a continuation of that coming from the *Bath* by *Marlborough*. but at *Staines* I ſaw our road very evidently go thro' the fields weſt of the bridge, and directly
TAB. LVI over-againſt it. for it muſt be underſtood that the *Romans* drew a road, as I ſaid before, under the *Icening-ſtreet*, and parallel to it, which went from *Regnum* to *London*. this is what we have been upon, and compoſes this VIIth *Iter*. from thence it paſs'd thro' *Colcheſter* to the ſea-coaſts of *Suffolk*. now between *Staines* and *London* 'tis notorious, being the common road at preſent, till you come to *Turnham green*, there the preſent road thro' *Hammerſmith* and *Kenſington* leaves it, for it paſſes more northward upon the common, where to a diſcerning eye the trace of it is manifeſt. then it goes over a little brook call'd from it *Stanford-bridg*, and comes into the *Acton* road at a common, and a bridg, a little weſt of *Camden* houſe, ſo along *Hide park* wall, and croſſes the *Watling-ſtreet* at *Tyburn*, then along *Oxford* road. but of this part of it going to *Oldſtreet*, north of *London*, I ſpoke before.

Between *Oxford* ſtreet and *Staines*, this *roman* road was originally drawn thro' *Brentford*, which undoubtedly was a manſion between them, and this is a very ſtrait line, I rode the broken part of it between *Acton* road and *Turnham* green. 'tis ſtill a narrow ſtrait way, keeping its original direction, but full of dangerous ſloughs, being a clayy ſoil and never repair'd. it butts full upon *Staines* bridg, and then beyond it paſſes forward in a ſtrait line thro' gardens and yards into the cornfields, where its ridg is ſtill left, the higheſt part of all the field, tho' they plow cloſe to it on both ſides. and 'tis now a road, for three quarters of a mile, then it enters a narrow lane, and at laſt degenerates into a foot path toward *Thorp-lea*, in the way to *Farnham*; the common road leaving it all this while in the
PONTES. TAB. LXXXIV. way to *Egham*. So that undoubtedly *Staines* was the *Pontes* of *Antoninus*. the diſtances of 22 miles on both ſides anſwering the fact, and the *Itinerary*. with which I ſhall at preſent conclude mine in the words of the poet,

Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum. Virg. Æn. III.

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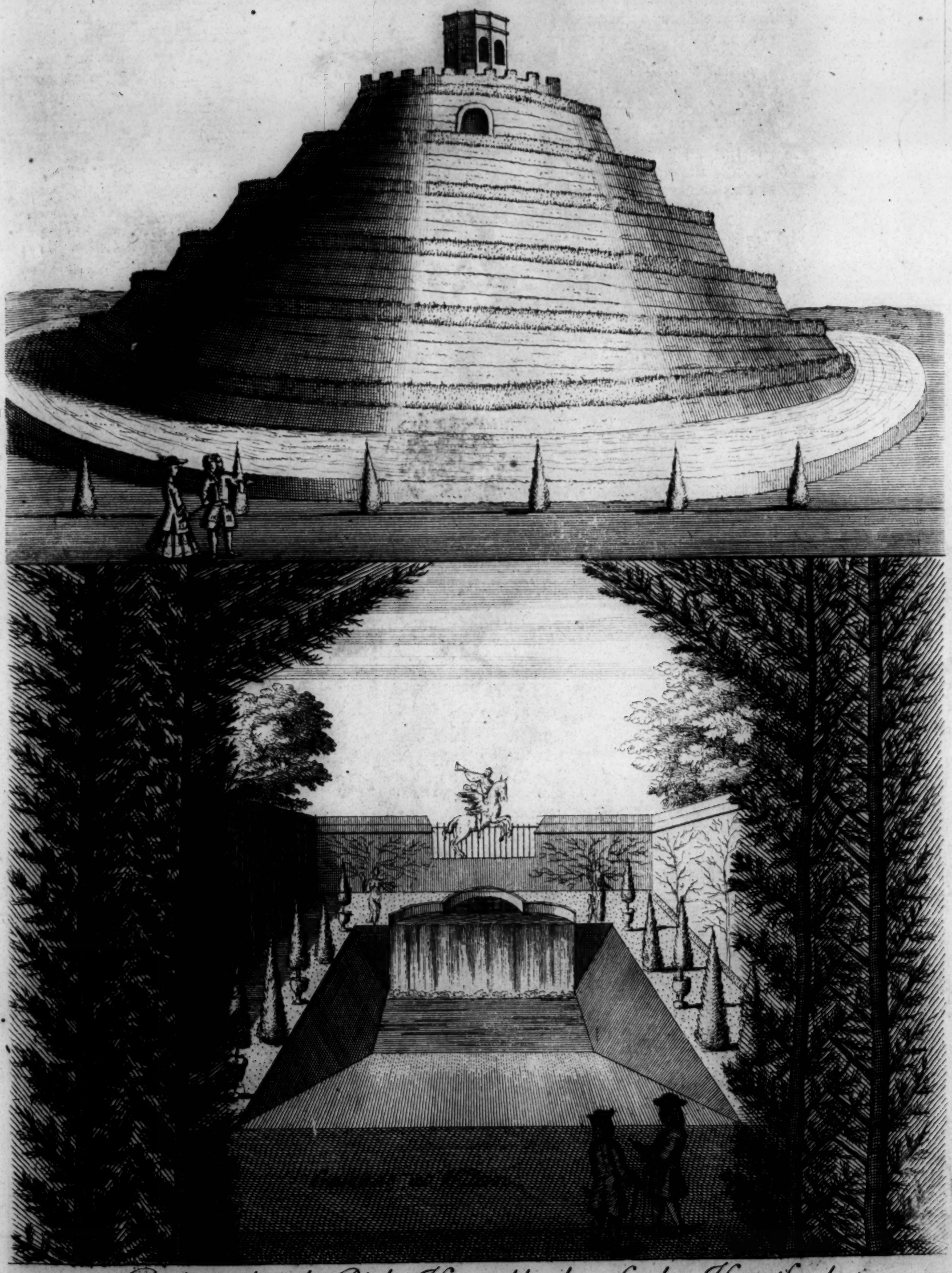
PAG. 10. last line but one *Rauceby*. 12. in the margin, *roads*. 30. lin. 40. *aizoides*. 58. l. 28. *Boston*. 66. in the margin TAB. LXXXV. 60. margin at bottom LXIV. 101. in the margin TAB. XI. 175. l. 7. *vot*. 175. last line but one *twelve*. 190. *l.* 1. *many*. 75. last line but three, *in*, for *is*. 113. l. 9. *Maidston*, *Durobrovis*. in the margin *Durobrovis*. 134, 135. correct the pages at top. 178. l. 28. *dele*, *Tithonus*.

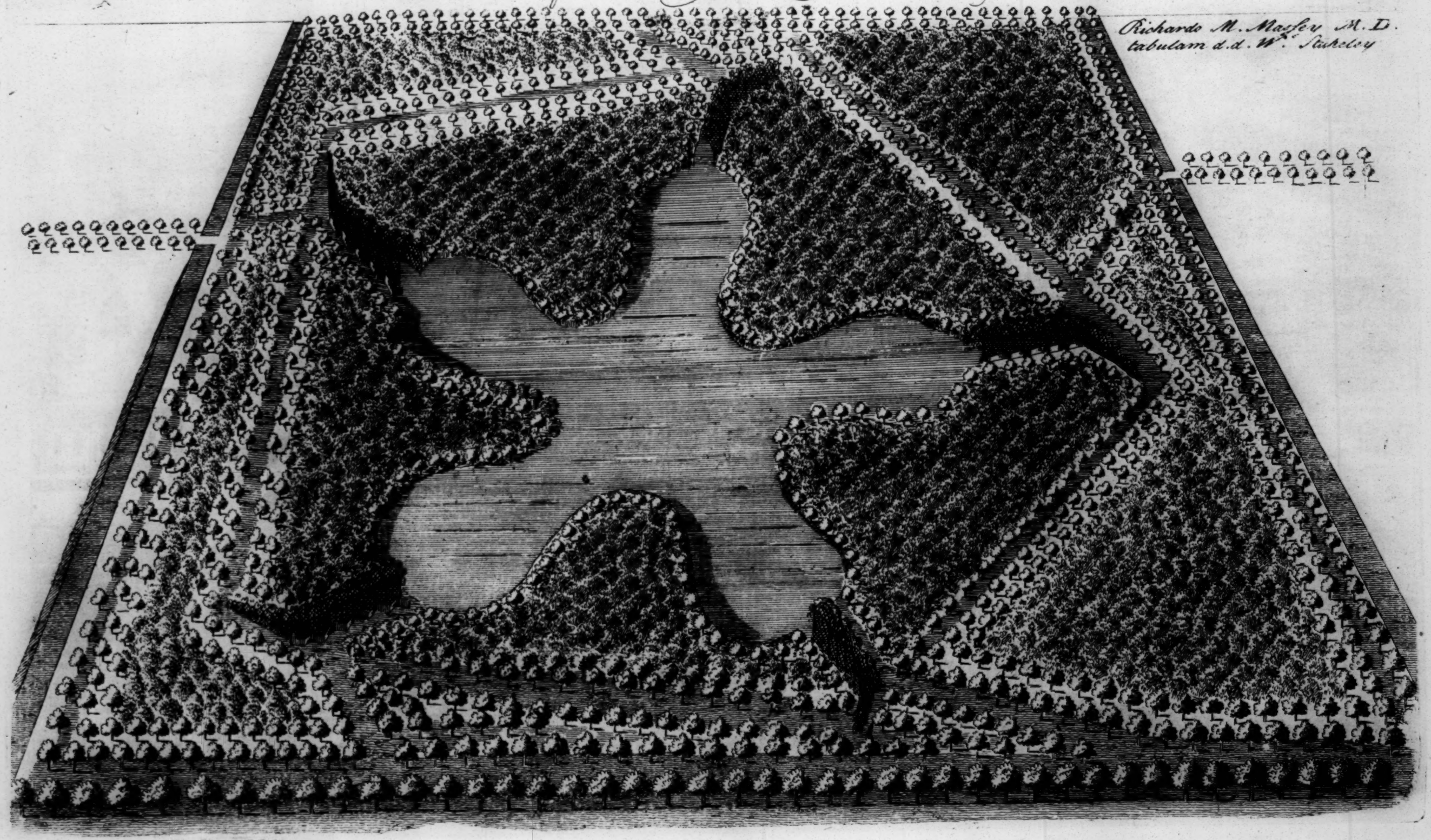
Marlborough Mount



Dedicated to the Right Honorable the Lady Hartford.

The Form of the Decoys in Lincolnshire

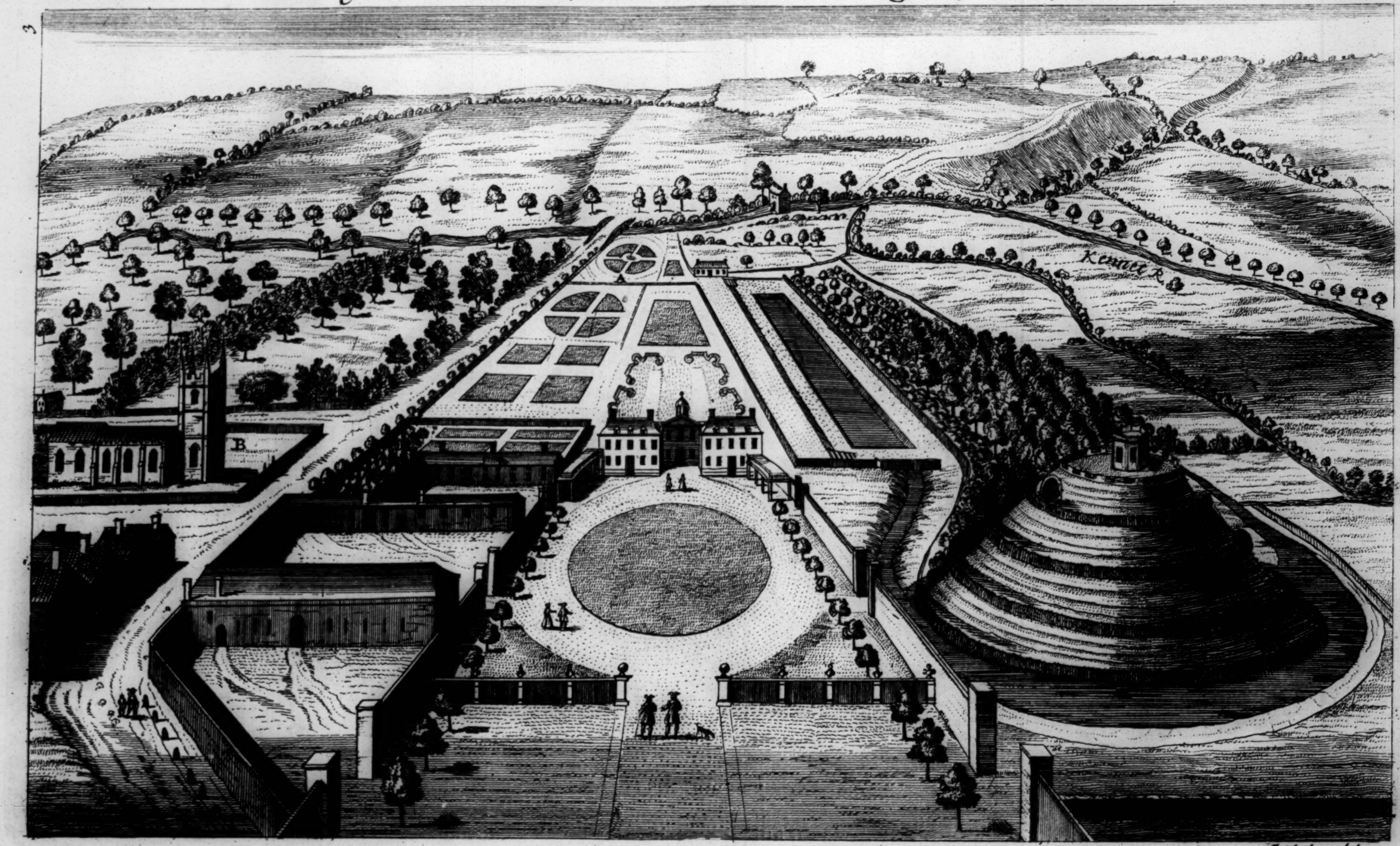
Richardo M. Massey M.D.
tabulam d.d. W.ᵐ Stukeley



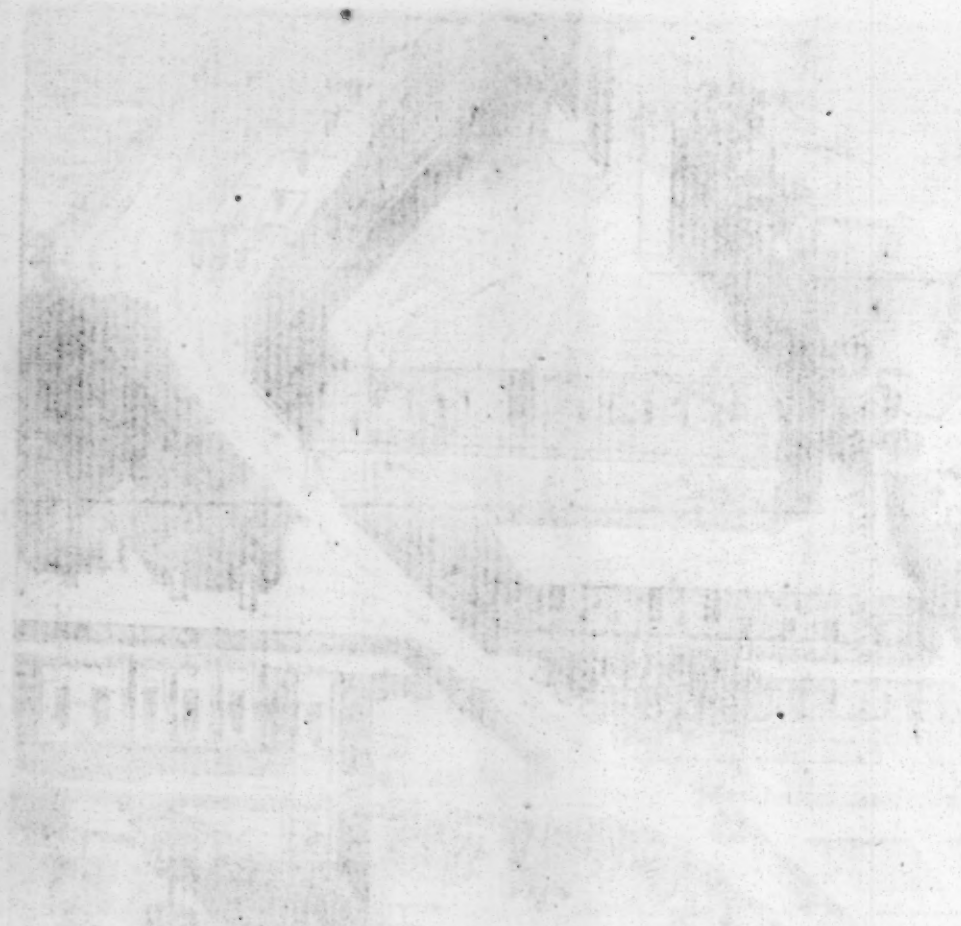
B. S.t Peters.

View of Lord Hartfords House *at* Marlborough 29 *Jun.* 1723.

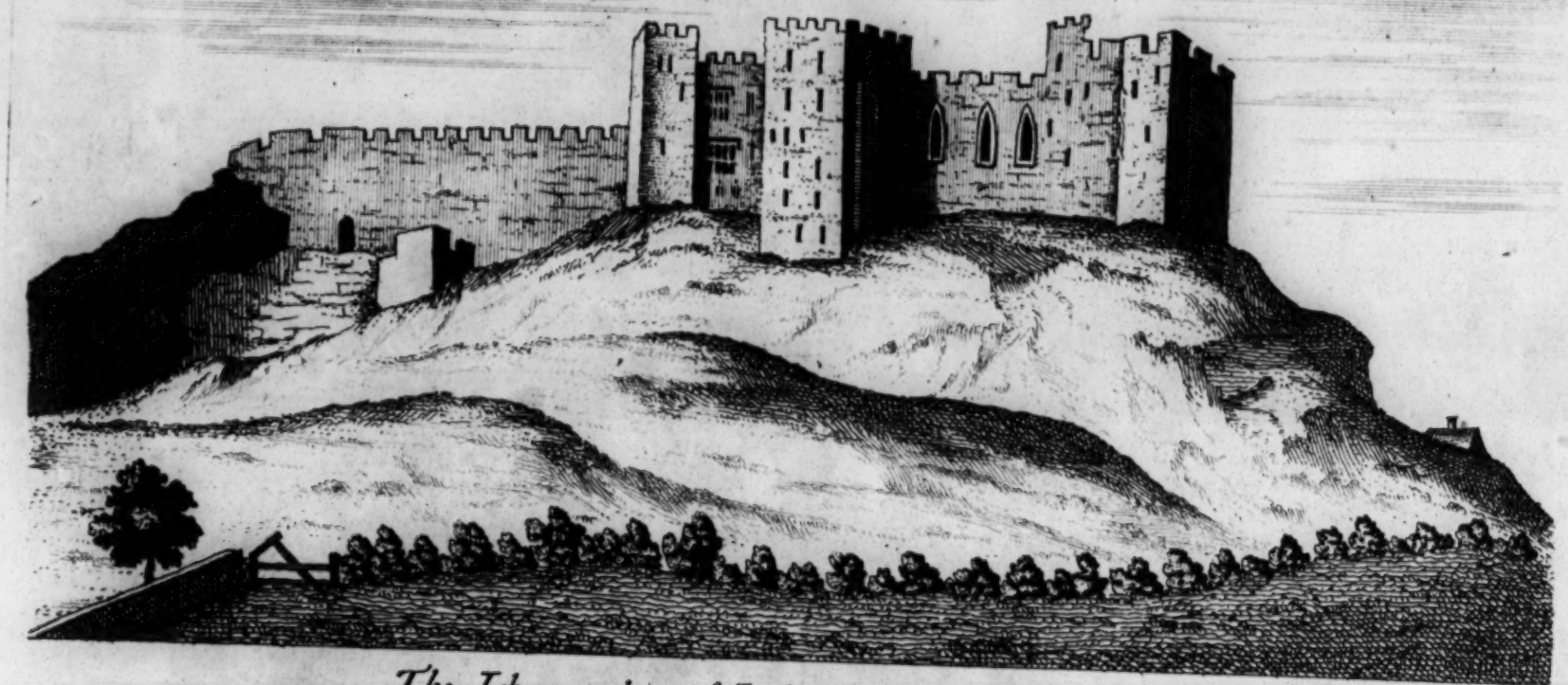
A. *the Scite of the Roman Castrum*



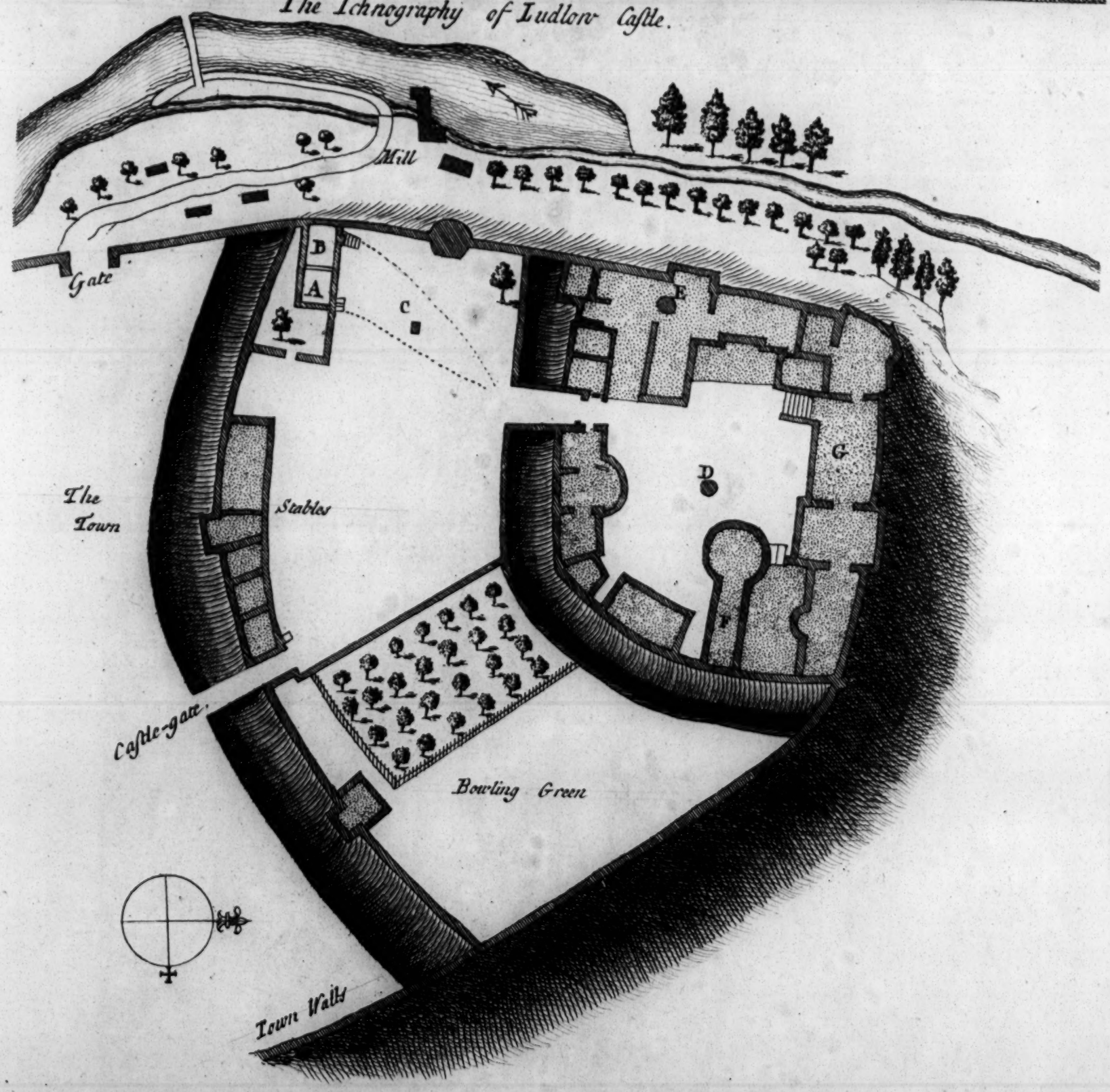
Stukeley del:



The North Prospect of Ludlow Castle.



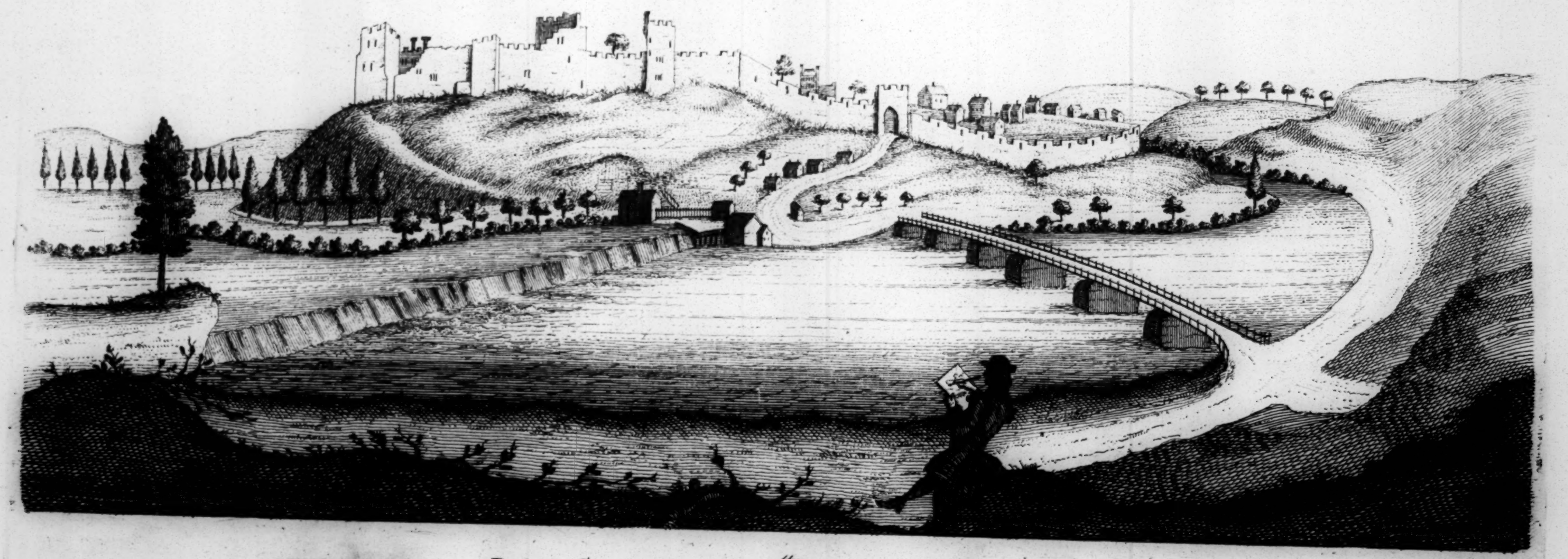
The Ichnography of Ludlow Castle.



Stukeley delin

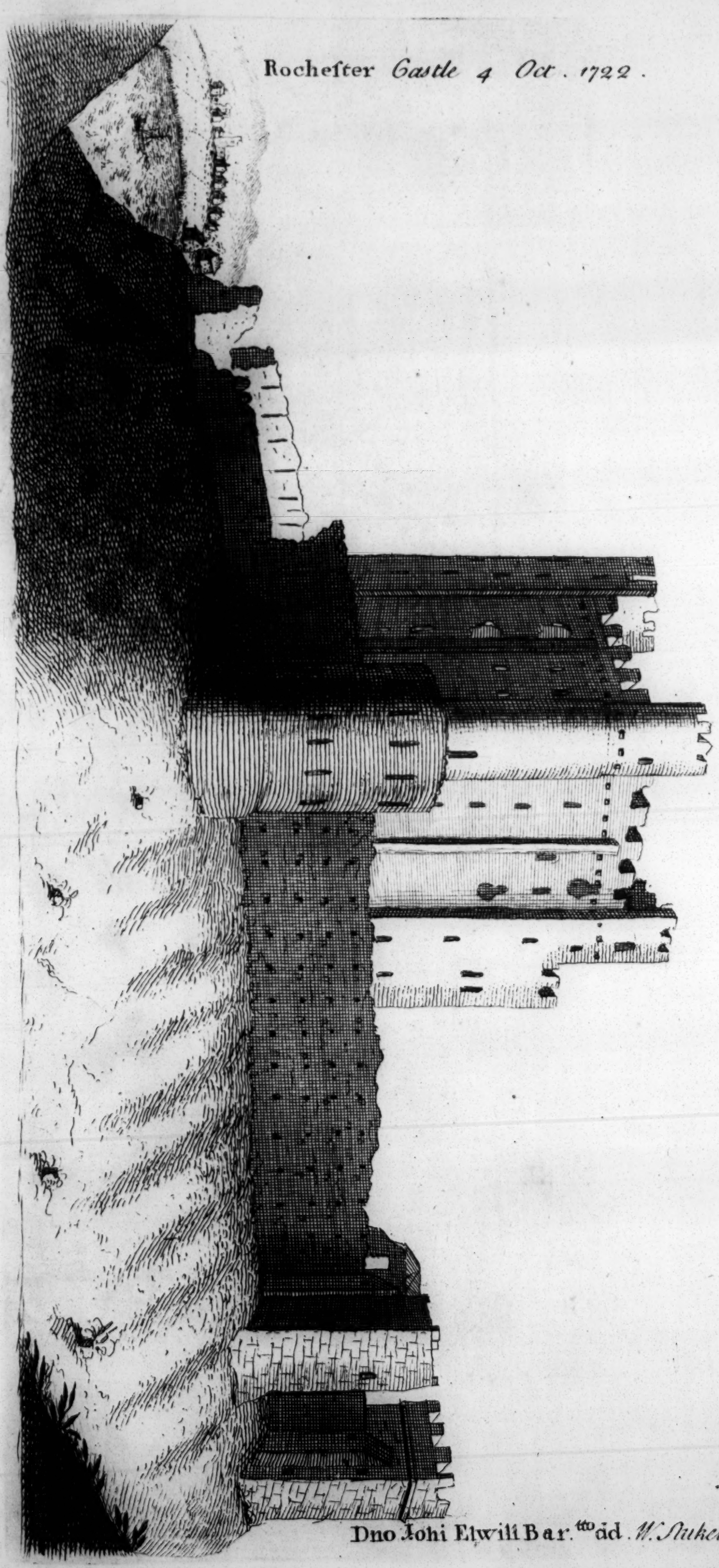
I Harris Sculp

The West prospect of Ludlow Castle . . Sep.r 16.1721.



Robt.o Cornwall Barr.t.to d.d *W. Stukeley*

Rocheſter *Caſtle 4 Oct. 1722.*



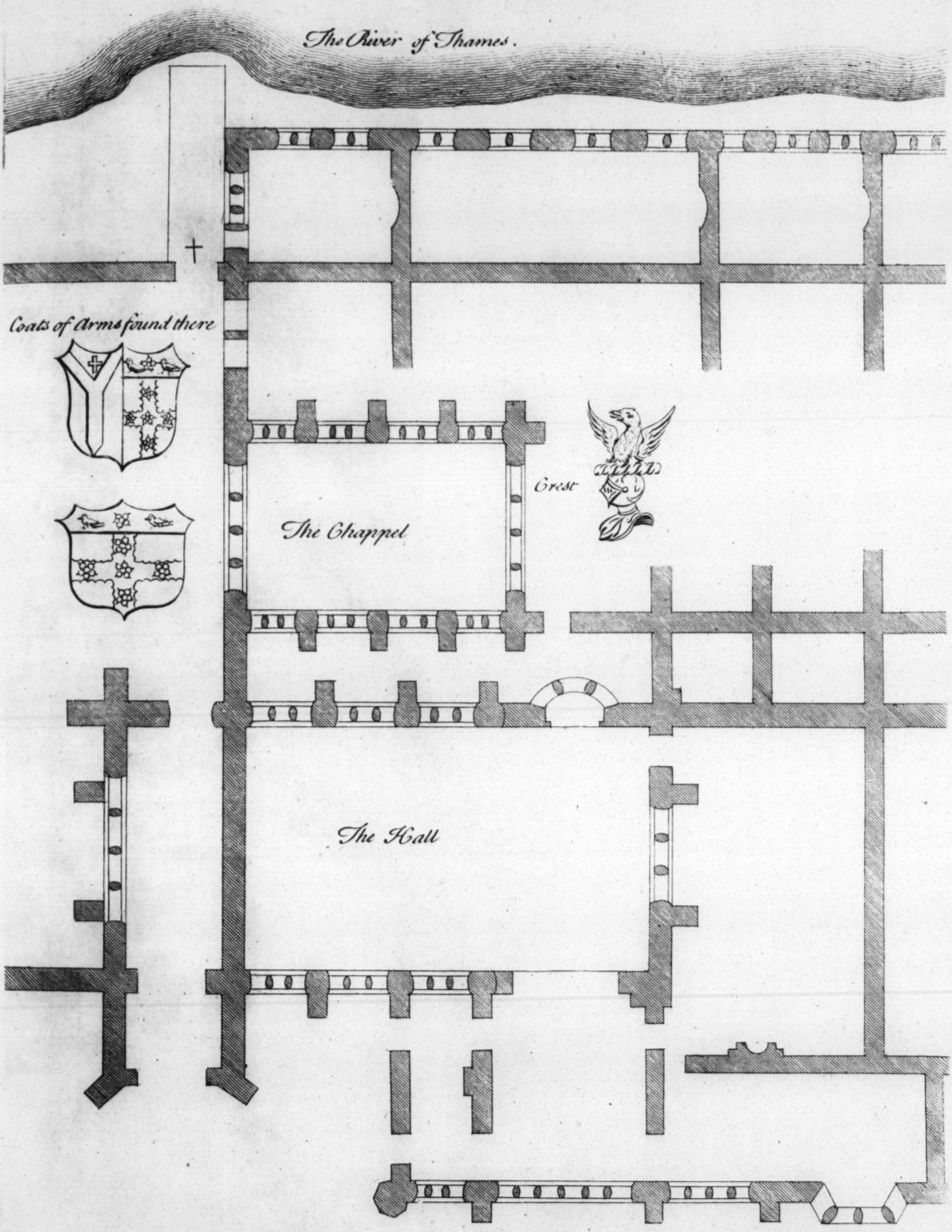
Dno Johi Elwill Bar.^to^ dd. *W. Stukeley.*

W. Berkeley f. 1721. & Jonathan Tyson Mathematico, Conterraneo suo ut Amicitiæ pignus offert.

Greyland Bridge Lincolnshire.

W. Stukeley f. 1721. & Jonathan Sisson Mathematico, conterraneo suo ut domicilii pignus offert.

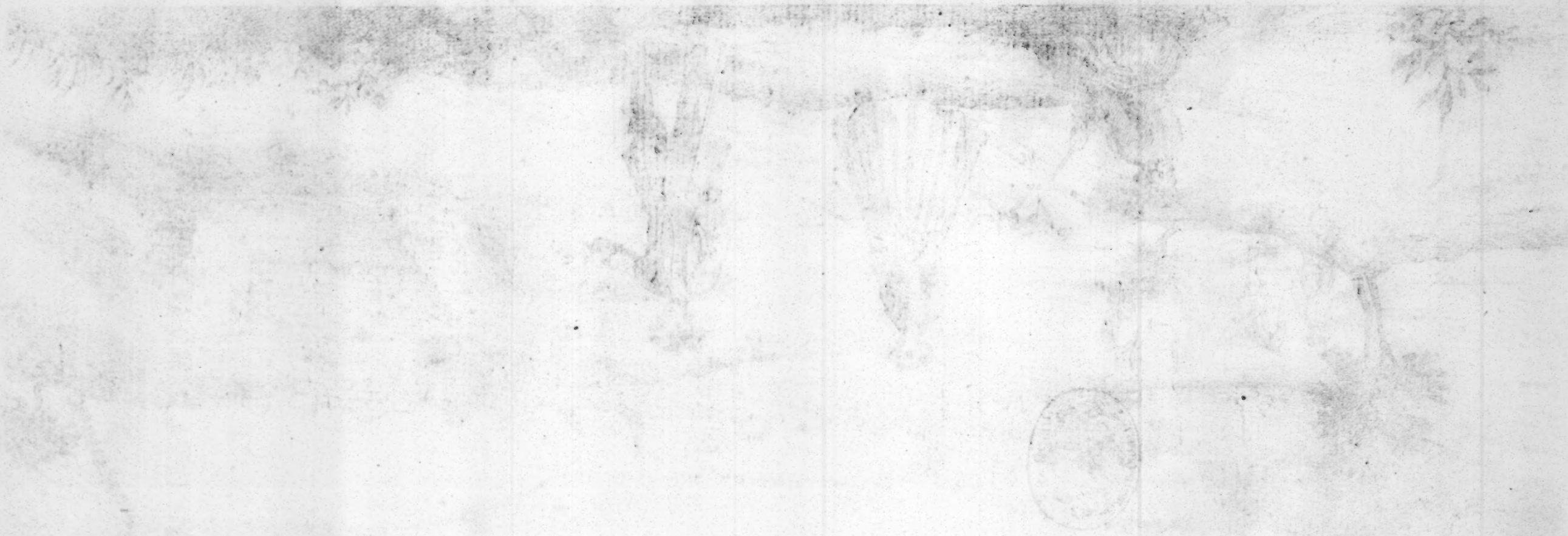
PALACES.



The Groundplot of the Ruins of Whitehall June 14. 1718.

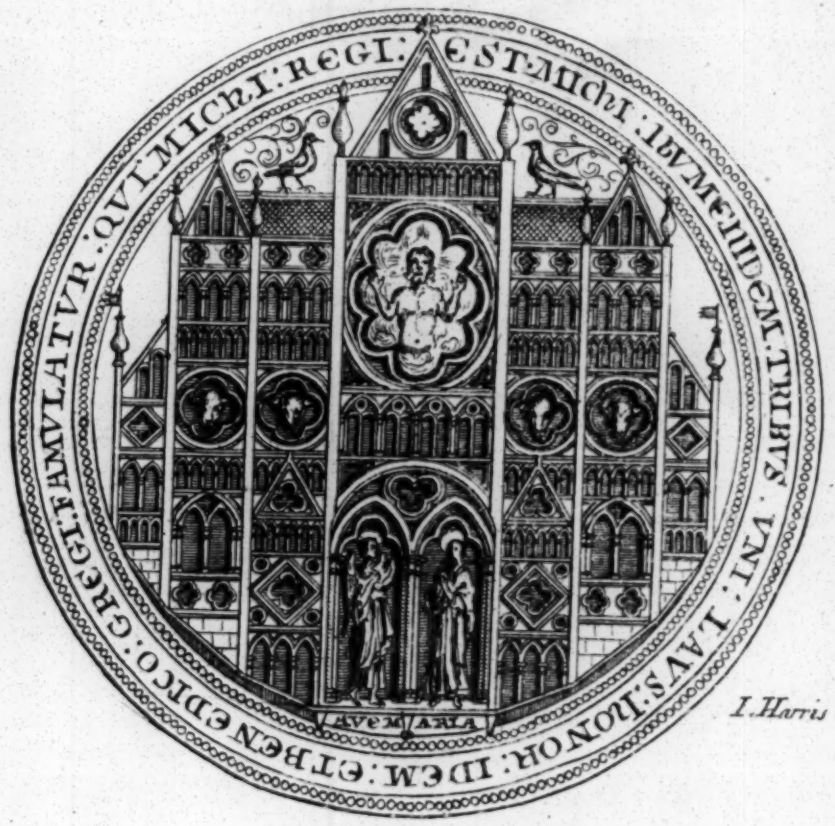
Stukeley del

I.V. Der Gucht Sculp



Ruins of King Johns Palace at Clarendon Aug. 3. 1723.

Stukeley, delin.

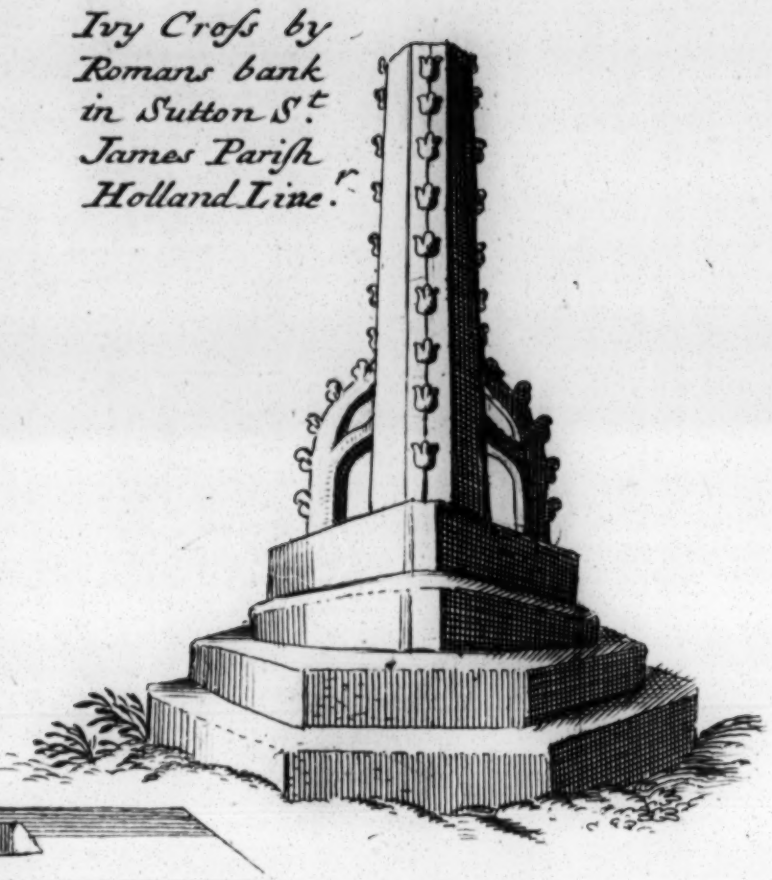


I. Harris Sculp.

Ex autographo penes Maiorem et Cõmunitat Villæ Lenne Regis in Com. Norff.

S.t Guthlac's Cross upon the bank between Crowland & Spalding, near Peakill. Linc.r

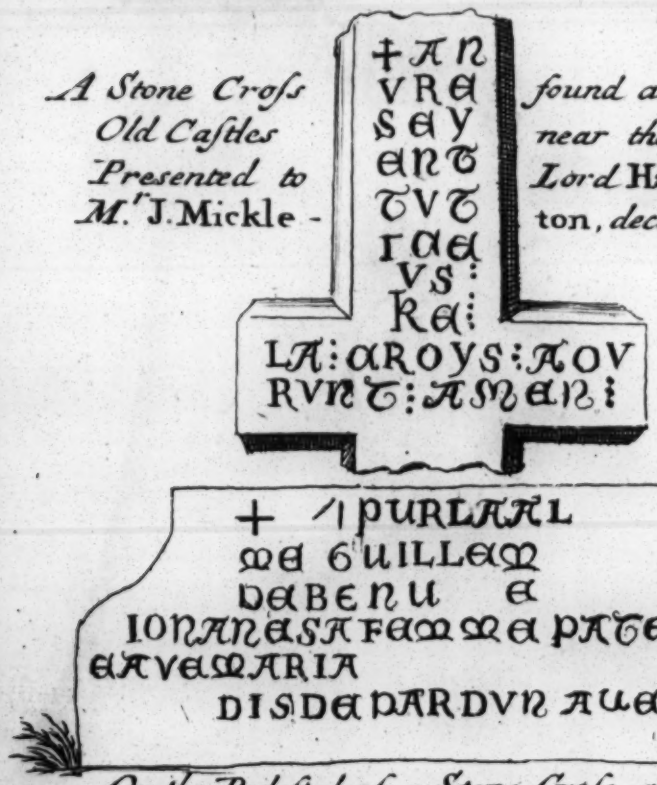
Ivy Cross by Romans bank in Sutton S.t James Parish Holland Linc.r



The Pedestal of a Cross. Hadenham Cambr.r

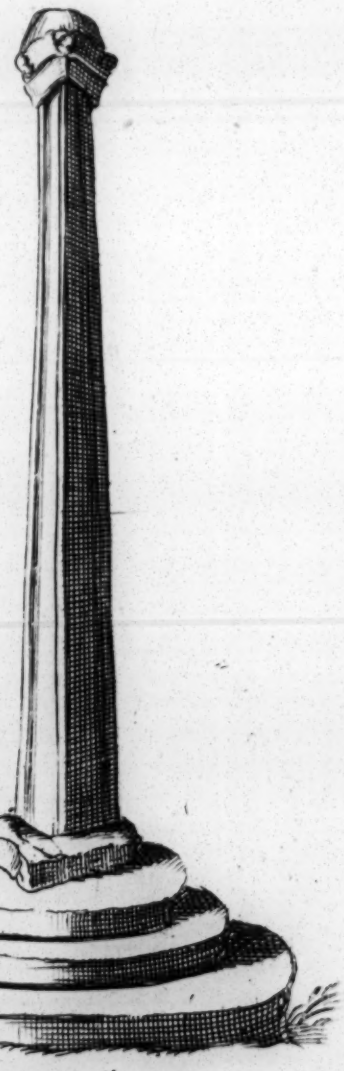
This Cross was at Ednam Linc.r drawn by S.r H. Spelman. Form Octangular, 9 Inches Diam. 4 Sides twice as broad as the other.

A Stone Cross Old Castles Presented to M.r J. Mickle -



found at S.r John near the Barr. Lord Harley by ton, deceased.

On the Pedestal of a Stone Cross at Drayton near Norwich.

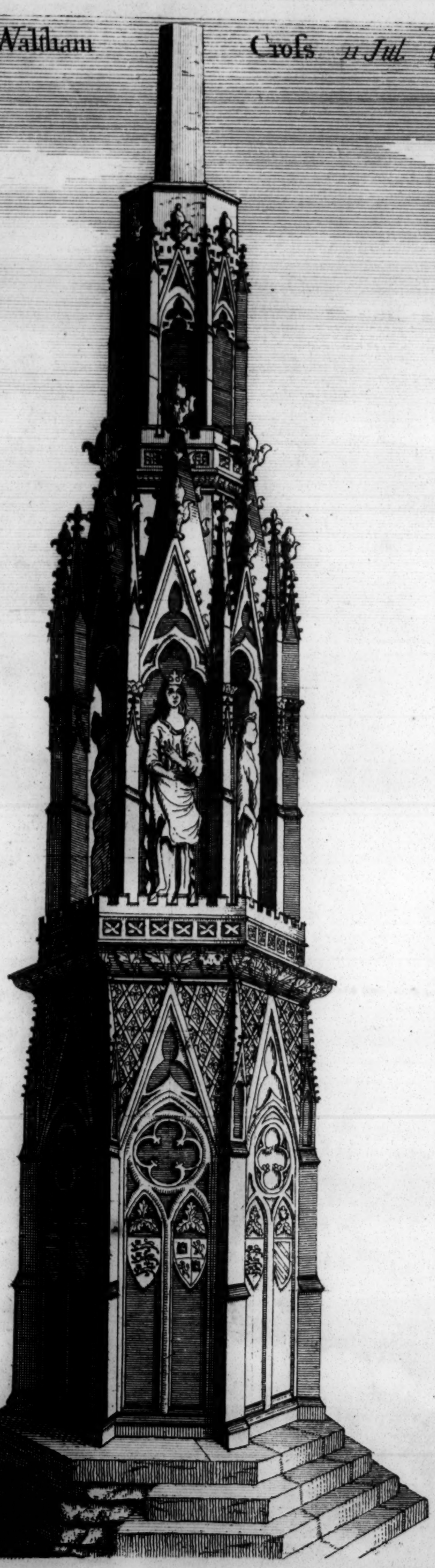


At Willughby on the Wold, one Stone 5 yards high.

Stukeley delin:

E. Kirkall sc.

The West View of Waltham Crofs 11 Jul. 1721.



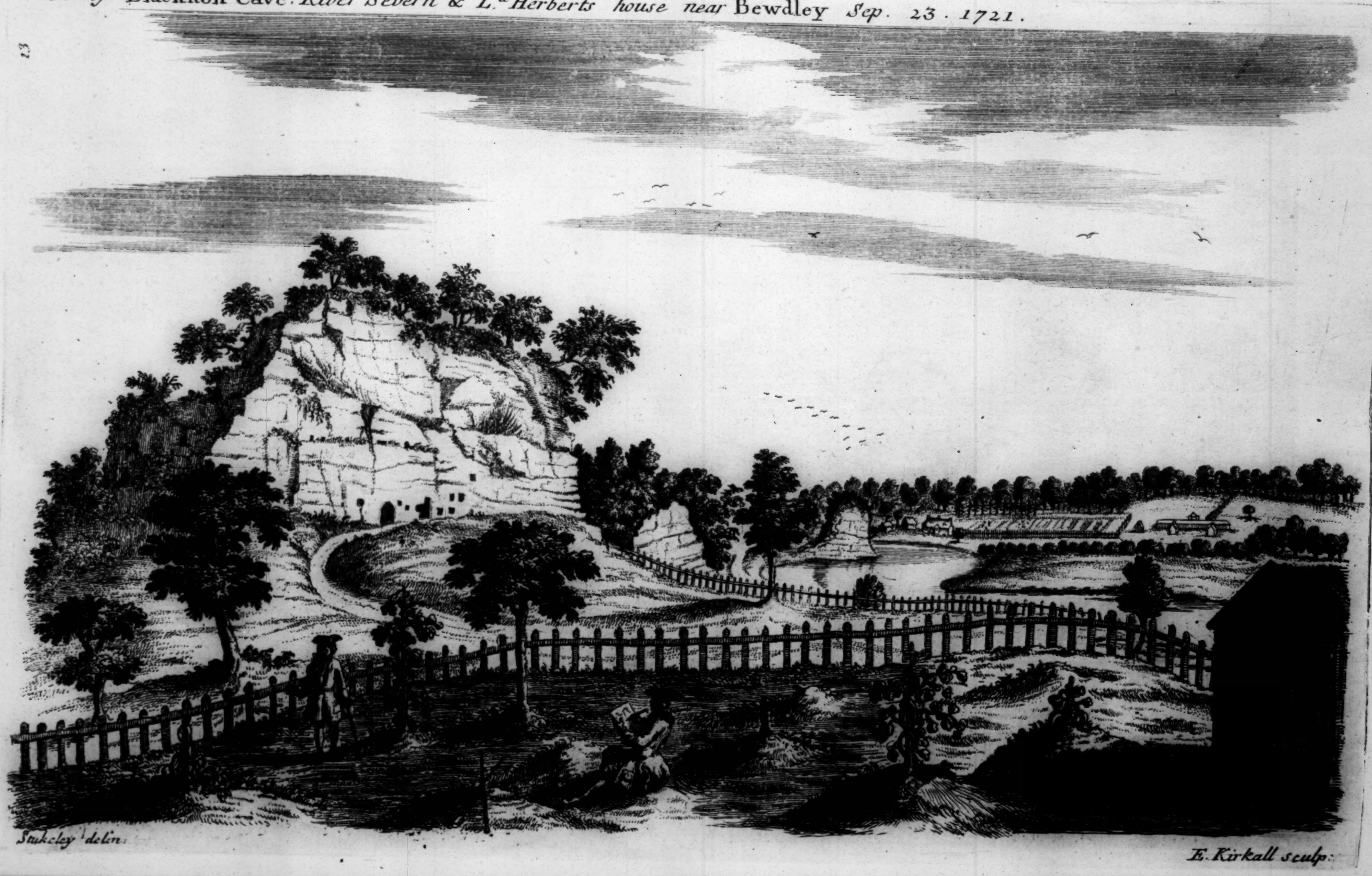
Petro Le Neve Ar.
Norroy. tab. d.d.
W.m Stukeley.

Stukeley delin.

J Harris Sculp

View of Blackston Cave. *River Severn & L.d Herberts house near* Bewdley *Sep.* 23. 1721.

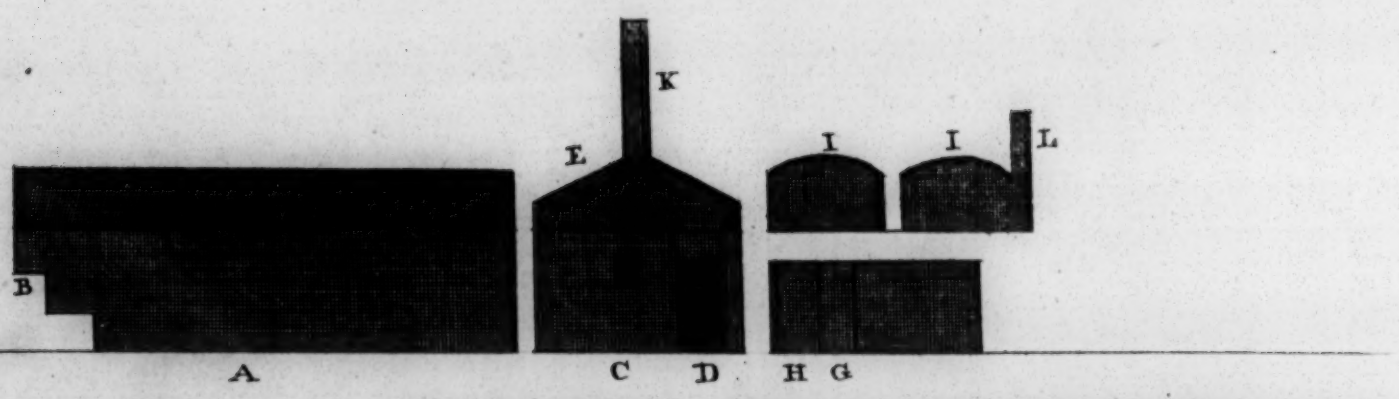
13

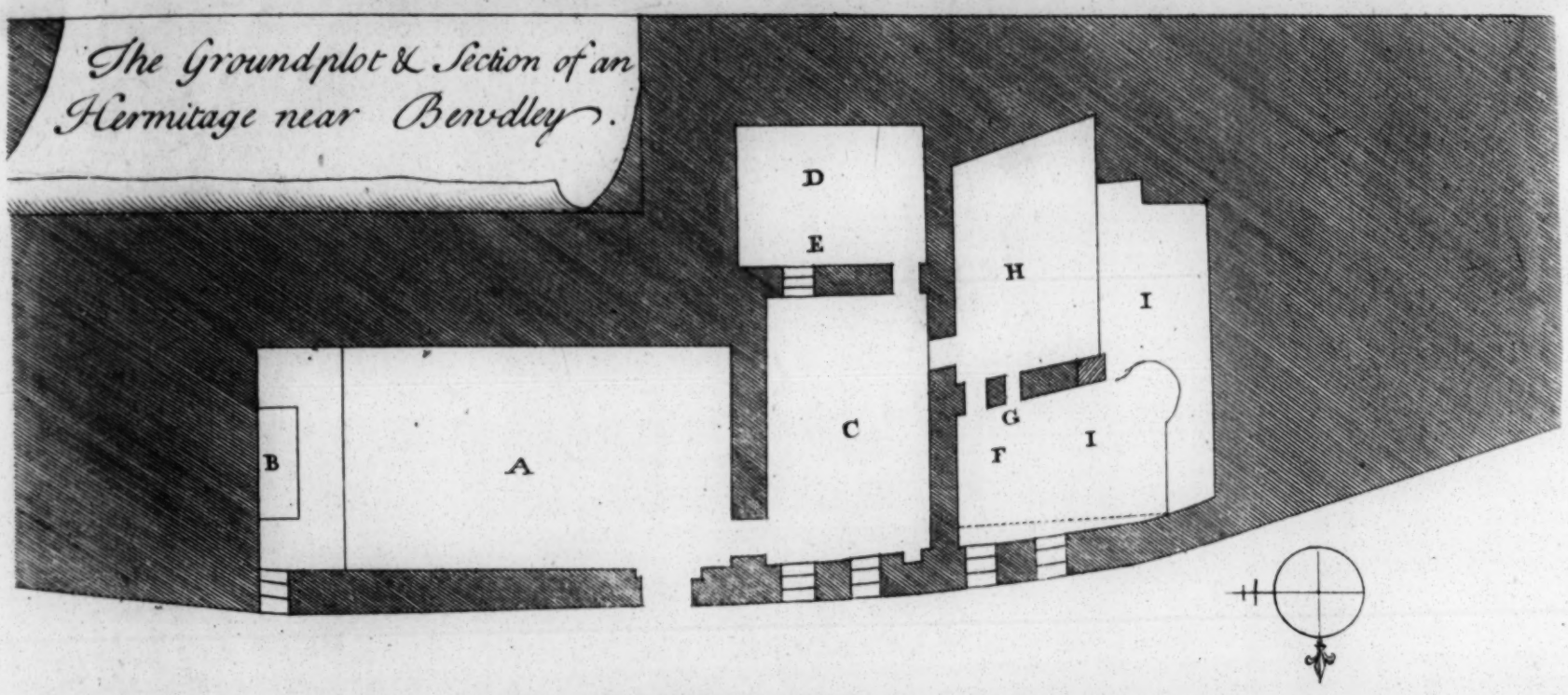


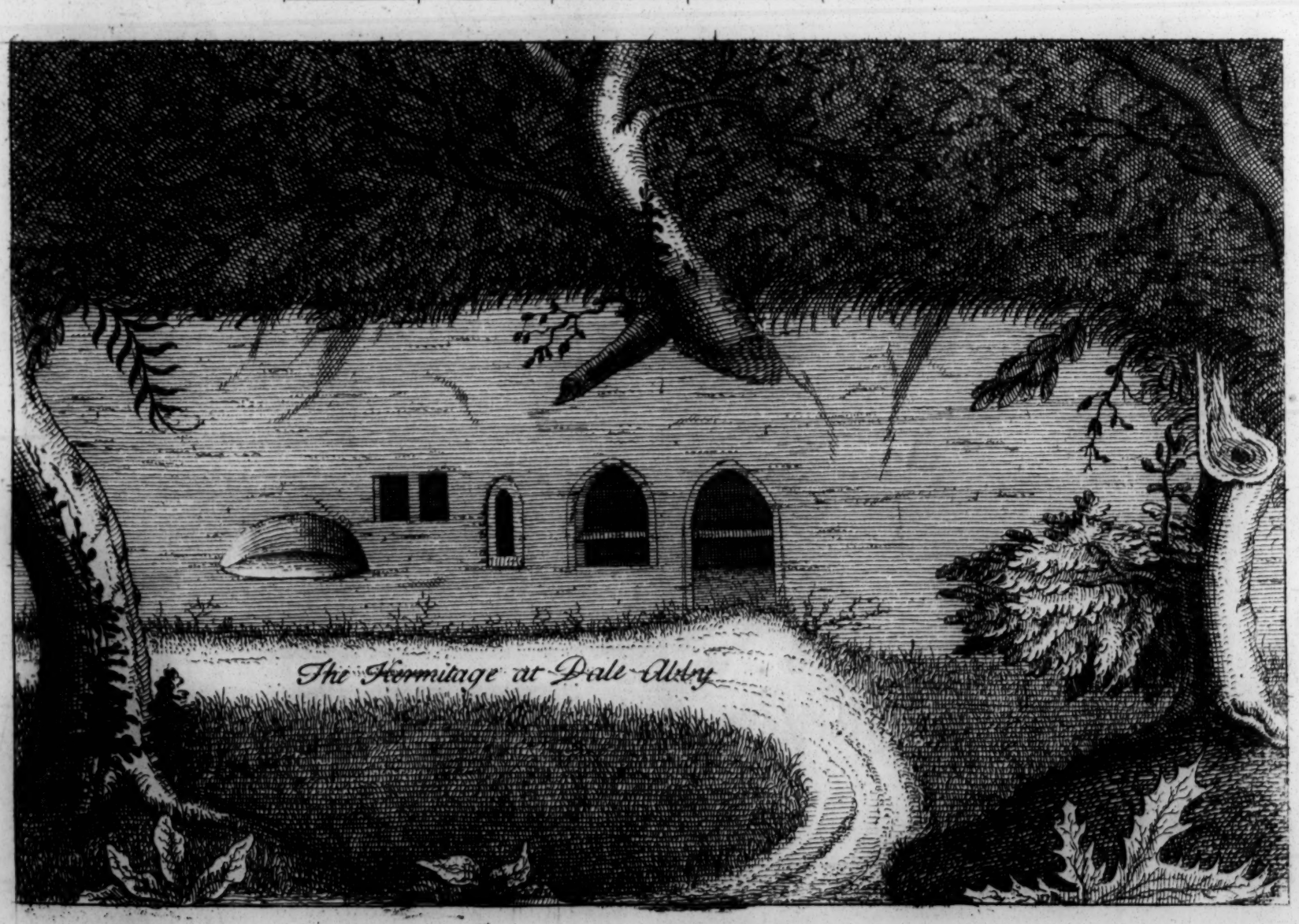
Stukeley delin.

E. Kirkall sculp.

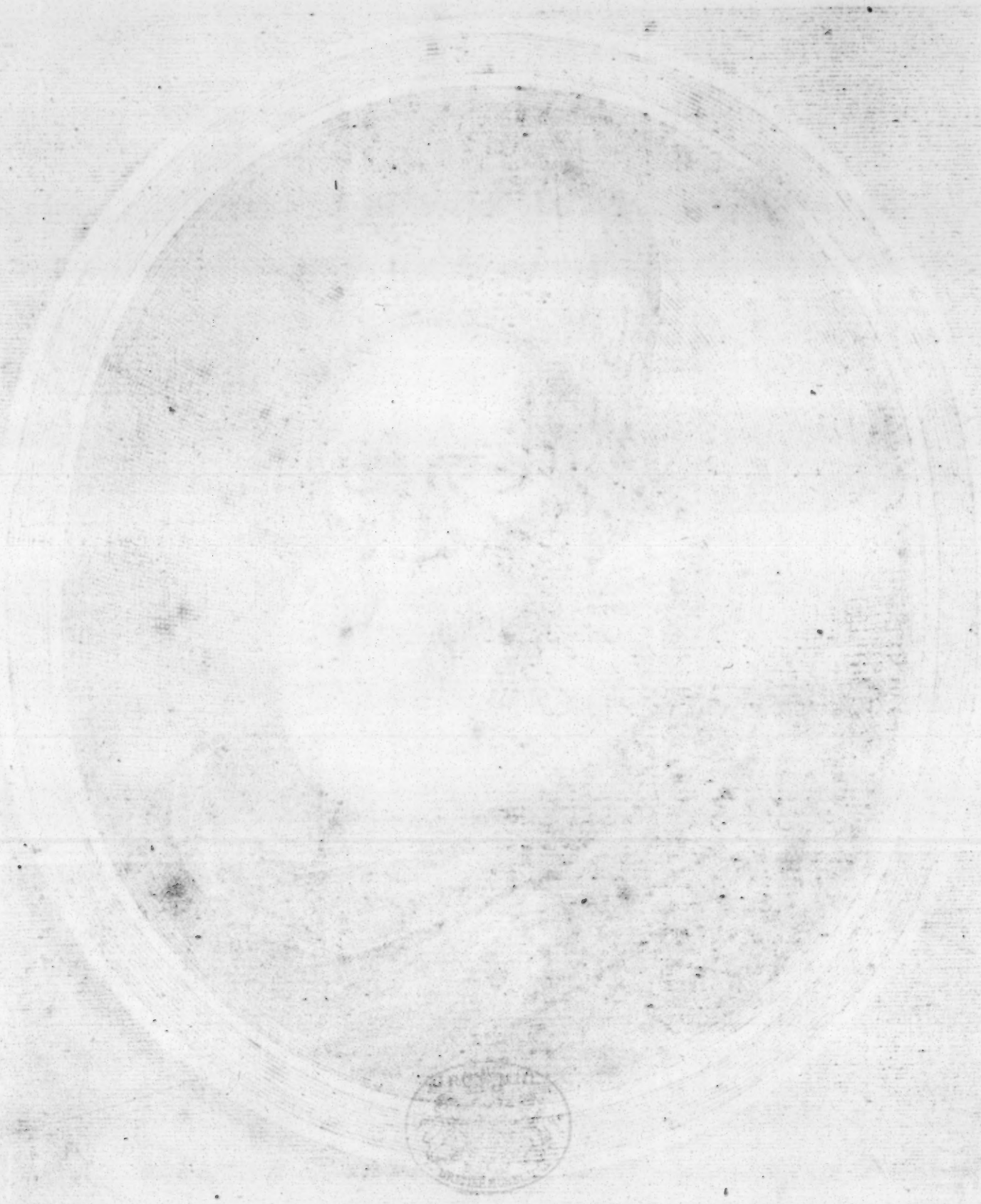
HERMITAGES.







W Stukeley Del



Guil: Faithorne Sculp:

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS.
Eques Auratus.

✠ Sub ✠ marmore ✠ isto ✠ tenet ✠ hic ✠ tumulus ✠ ossa

Venerabilis ✠ in ✠ Christo ✠ patris ✠ et ✠ dñi ✠ dñi ✠ Willi ✠ Smith ✠ quondam ✠ Coventren ✠ et ✠ Lich ✠ feldens ✠ ac ✠ deinde ✠ Lincolnien

anno ✠ dñi ✠ millesimo ✠ quingentesimo ✠ decimo ✠ octavo ✠ cujus ✠ aiæ ✠ ppicietur ✠ deus ✠ pius ✠ et ✠ misericors ✠ in ✠ die ✠ tribulac ✠ peccata ✠ remittit

Celtrensis presul post Lincolniensis Hmato2
Cleri uam multos cis mare tranlq3 aluit.
Qui utriusq fuit prefectus Principis Aulæ
Fundauitq3 duas perpetuando Scholas.
Aulaq3 sumptu hujus renouata est Enea Christe
hic situs est Anime parce benigne sue.

✠ pretulis ✠ qui ✠ obiit ✠ decimo ✠ die ✠ mensis ✠ Januarii ✠

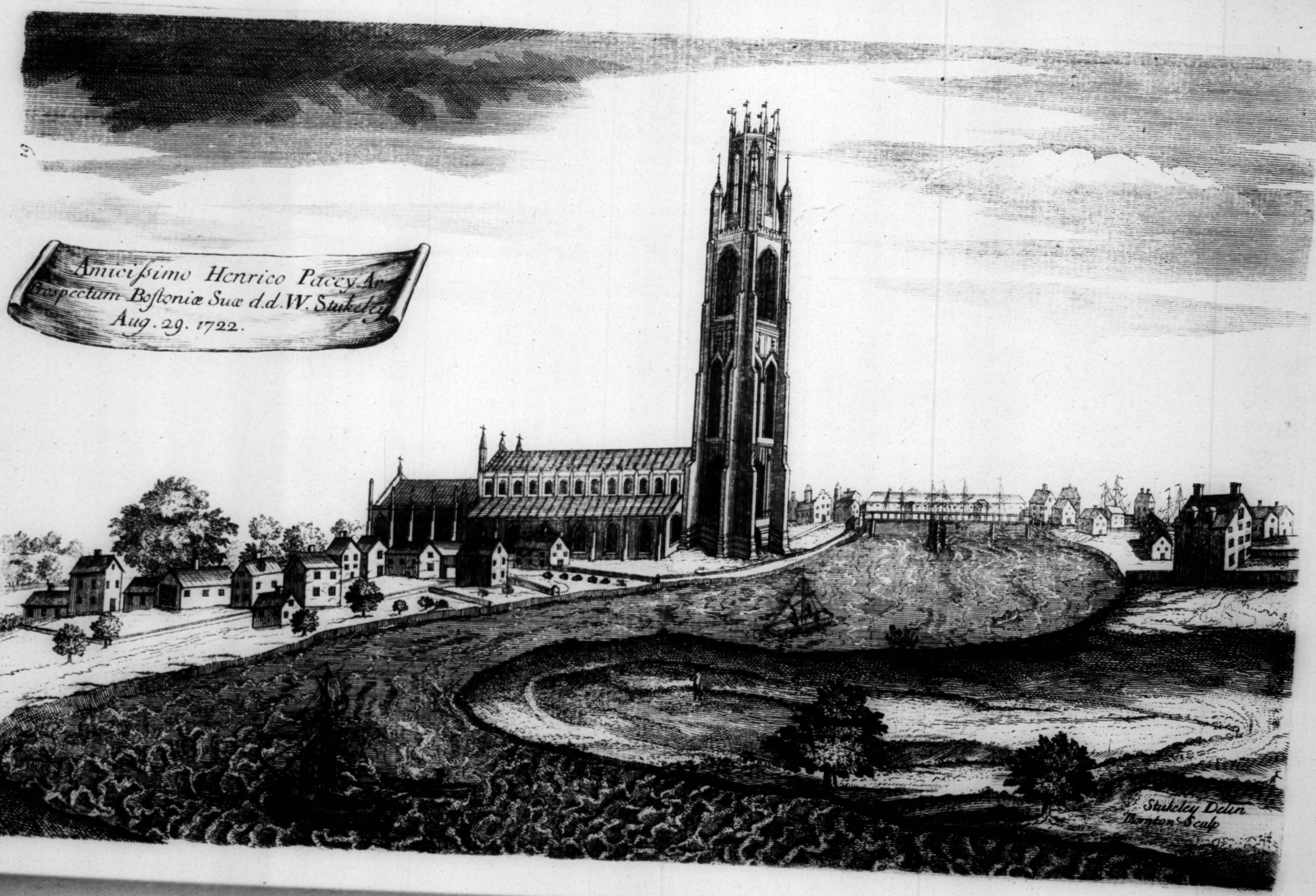
INCLYTUS AILWINUS TOTIUS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANUS
FUNDATOR ABBATIÆ DE RAMSEY, (IN LAPIDE. 1719.)

W. Stukeley delin. *& Amicissimo S Gale Ar. D.D.* *E. Kirkall sculp.*

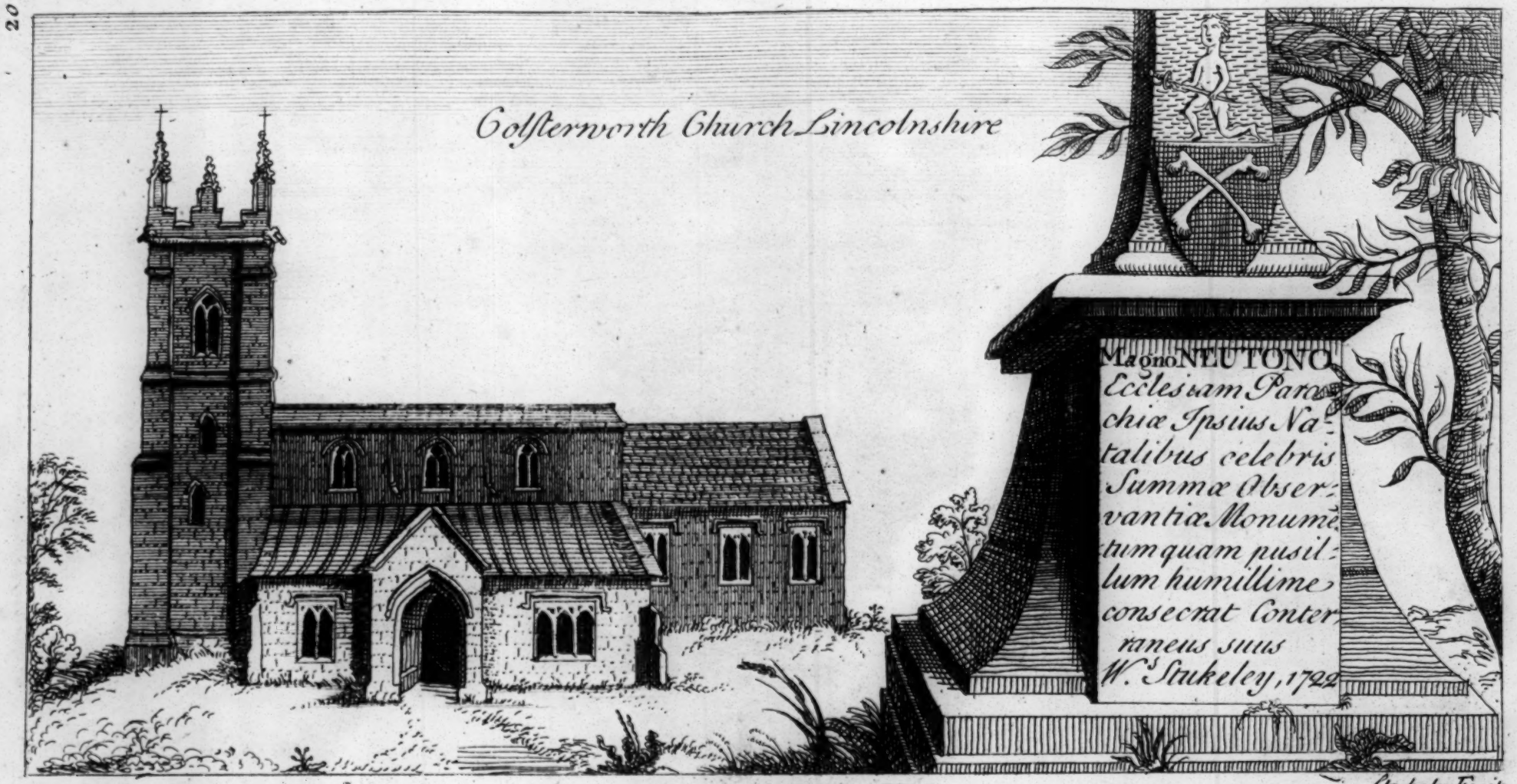
King John's *Monument before the Altar in Worcester Choir.*

Præhonorabili D^no^. Edwardo D^no^. Harley bonarum Artium
cultori & fautori. *Tabula votiva.*

J. Pine sculp. *W^m^. Stukeley designavit.*


Amicissimo Henrico Paccy Ar
Prospectum Bostoniæ Suæ d.d.W. Stukeley
Aug. 29. 1722.
Stukeley Delin
Morton Sculp

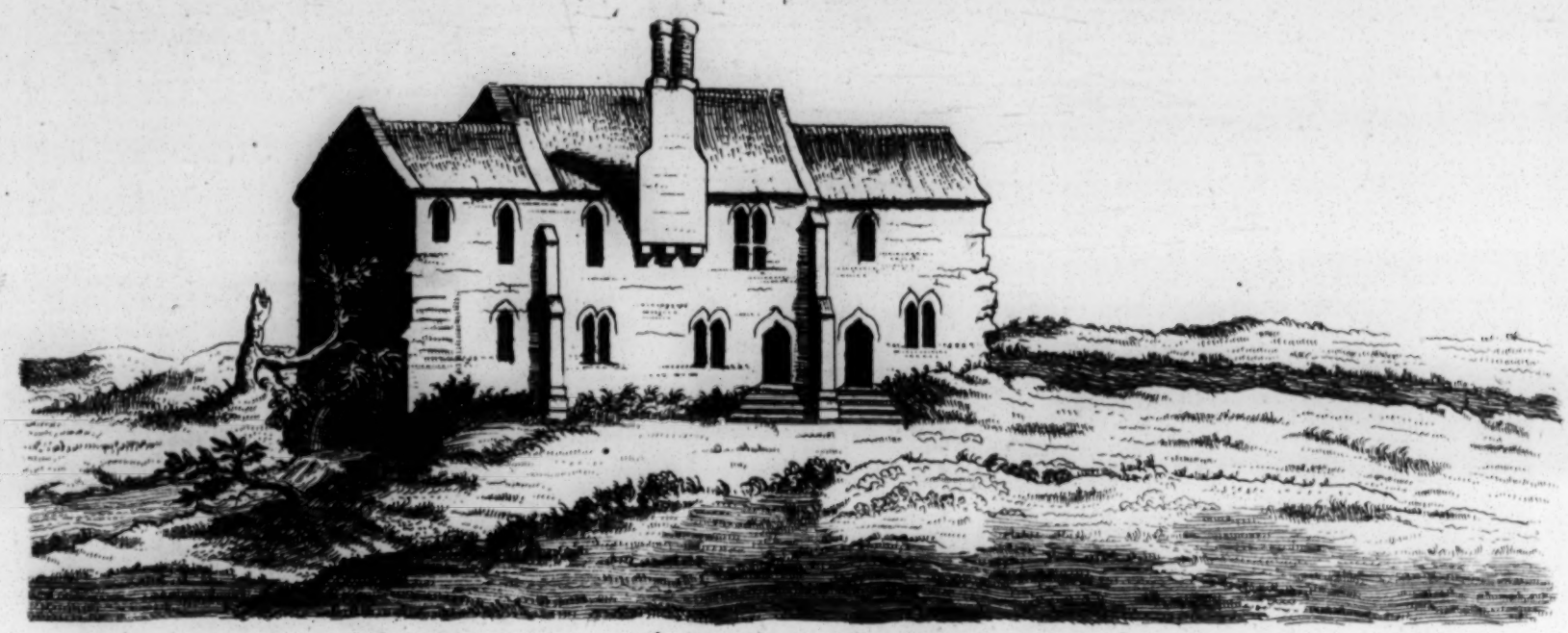
Colsterworth Church Lincolnshire



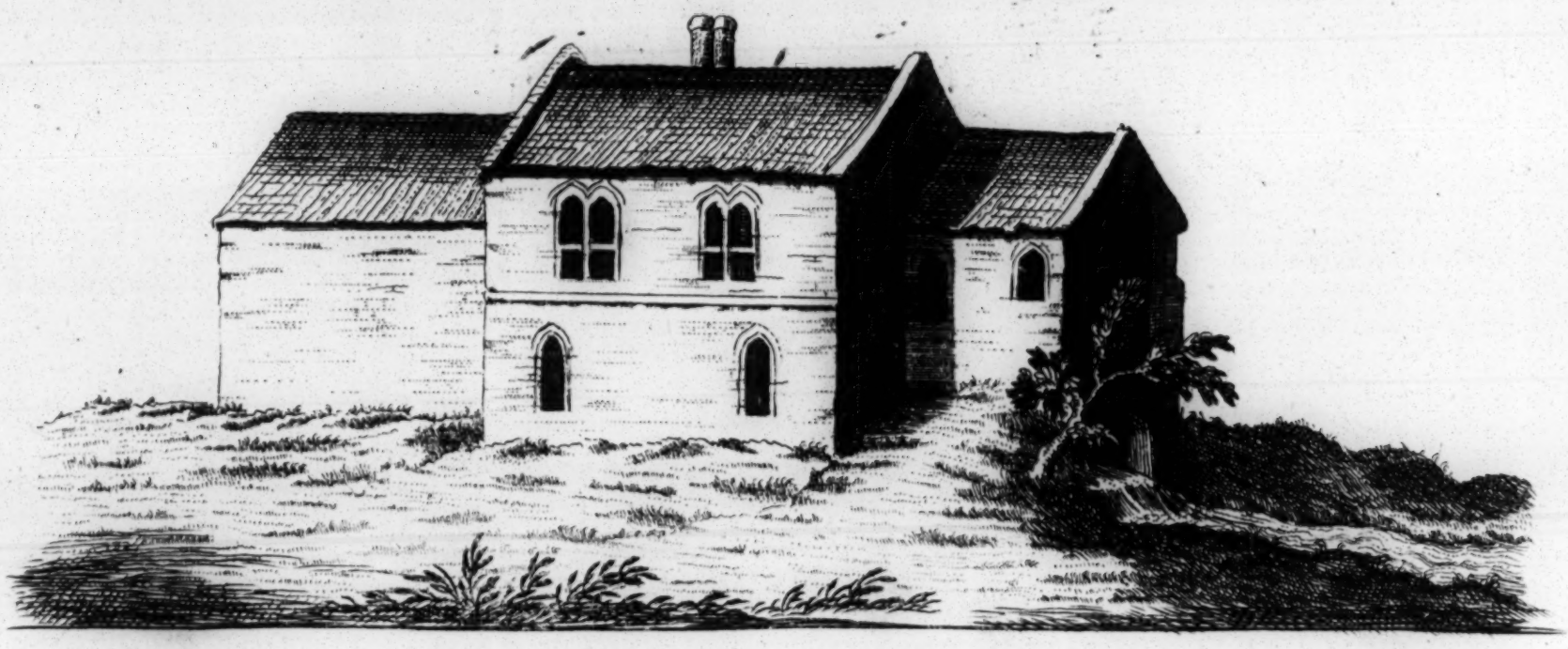
Stukeley Fecit

Stukeley delin.

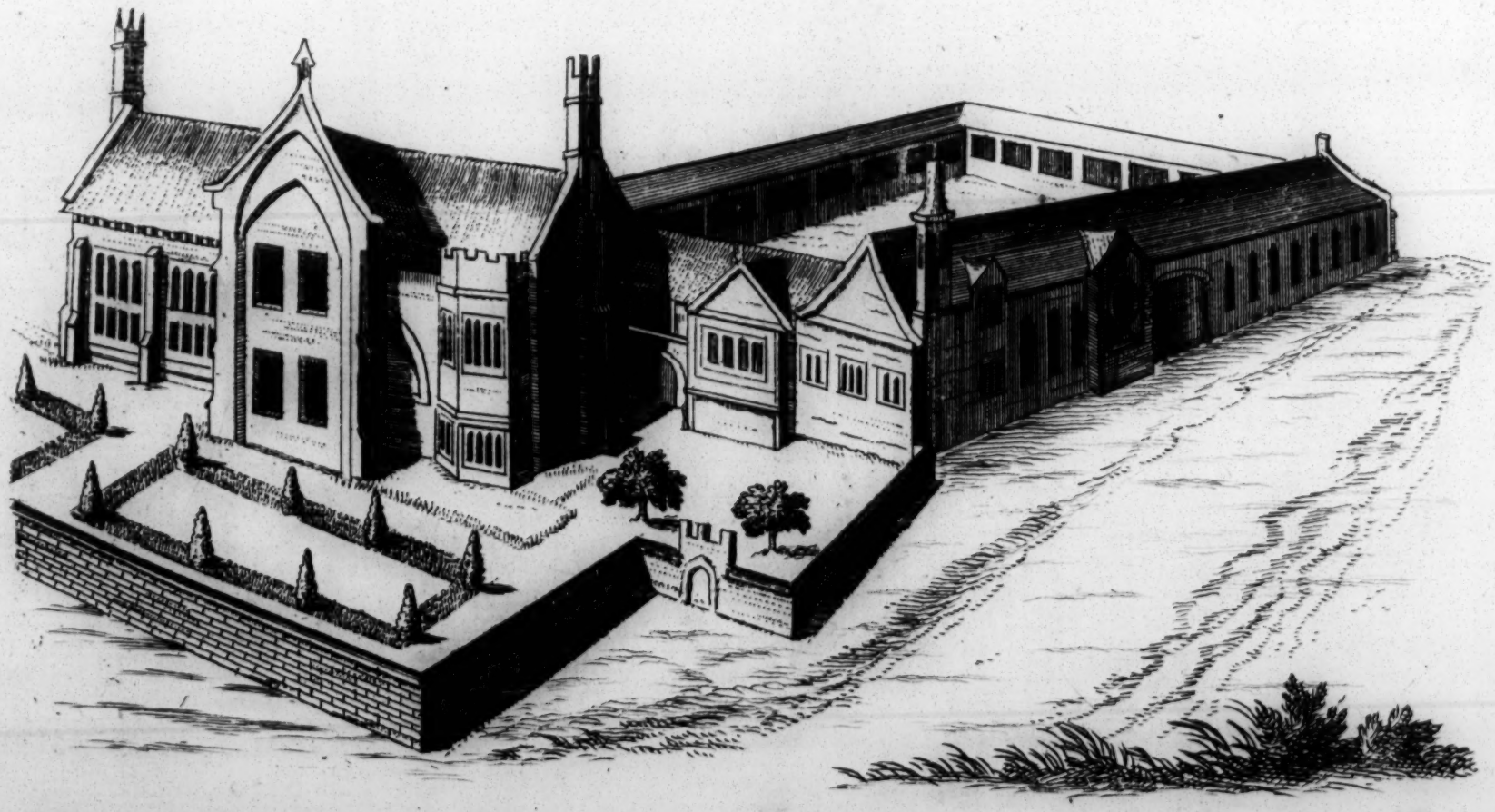
P. Harris sculp



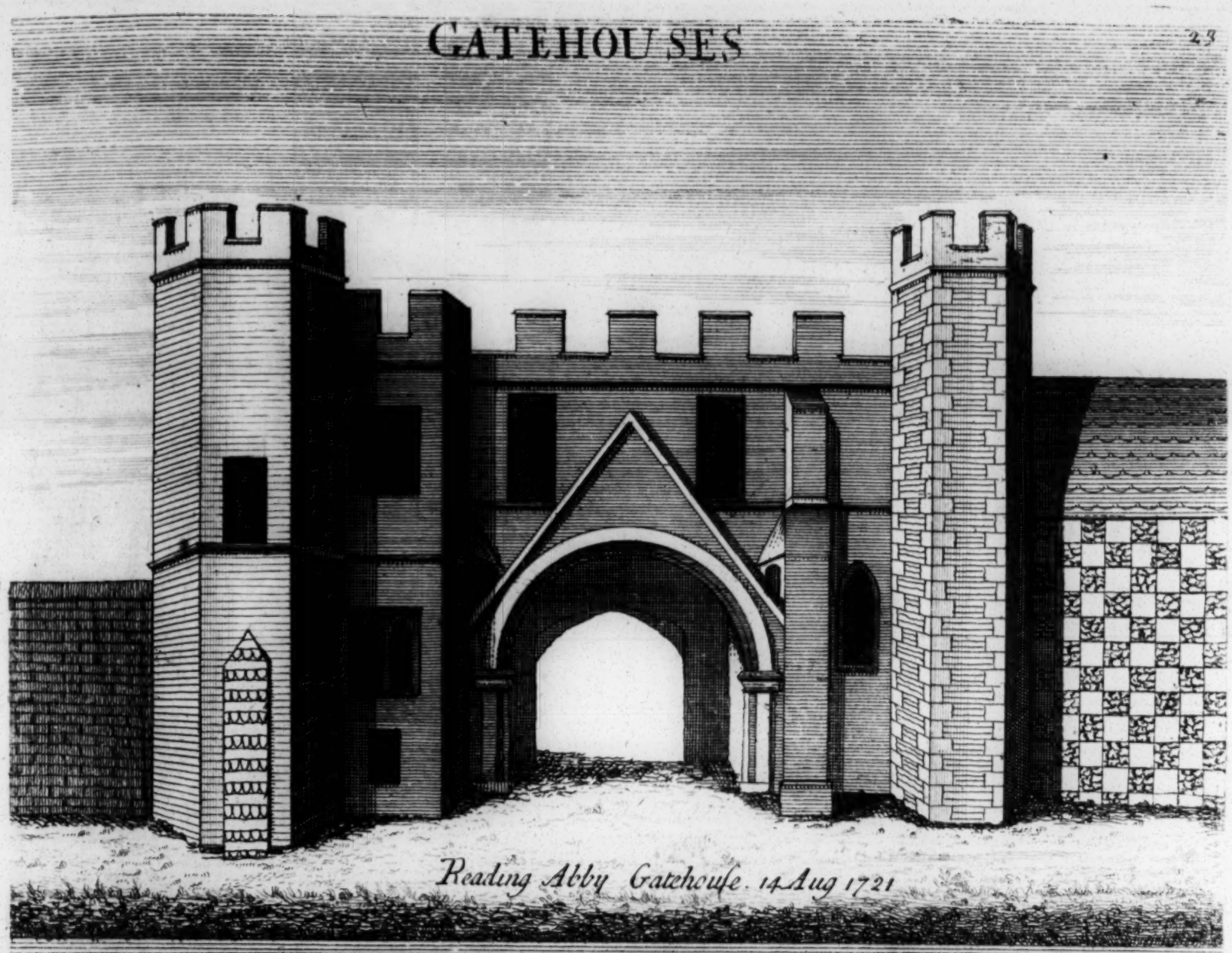
Remnant of the Priory of Leominster Sep. 14. 1722.



Black Fryers in Glocester.
Aug. 24. 1721.

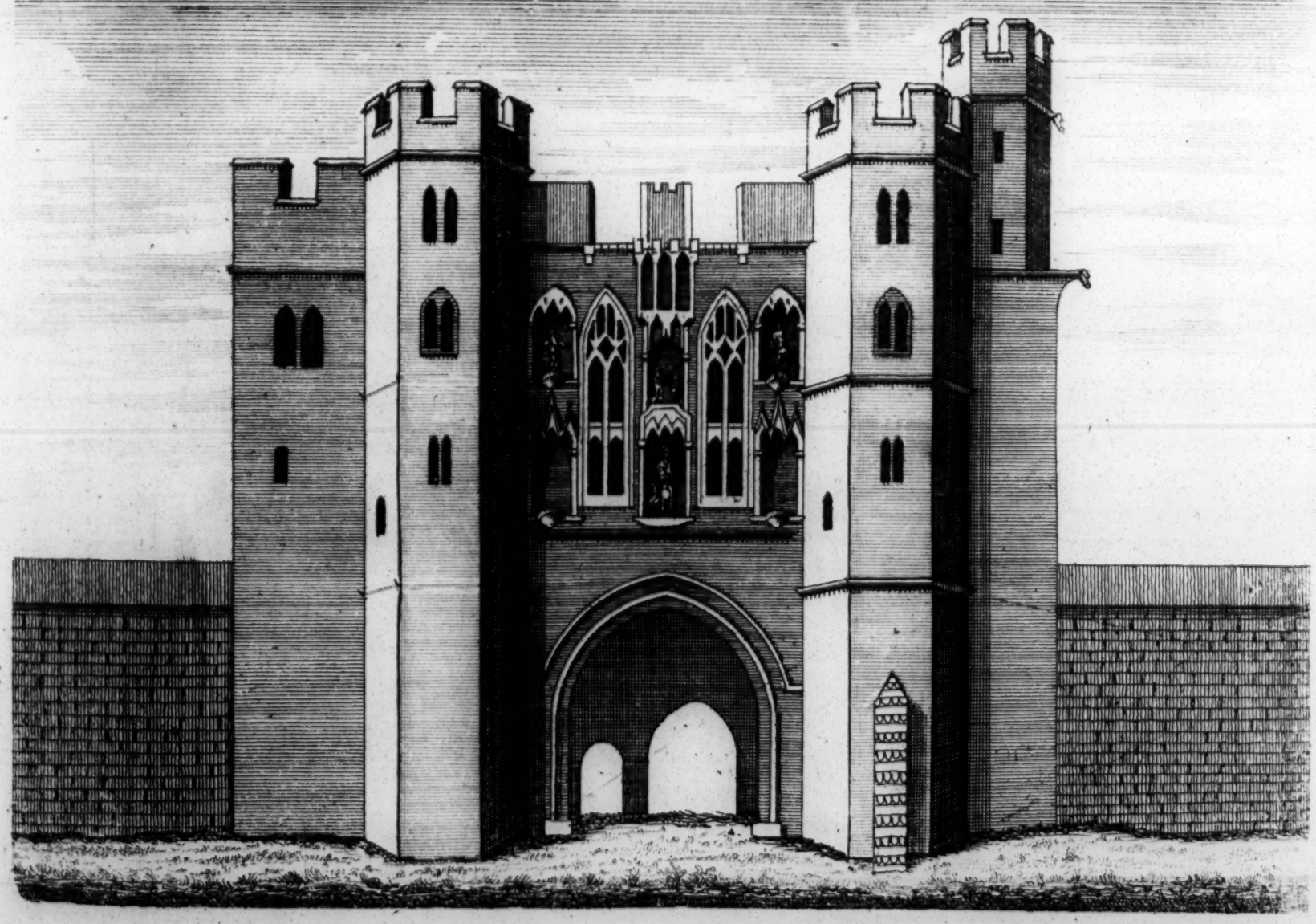


Stukeley delin. & Nobilissimo Thomæ Comiti de Coningsby D.D. *F. Kirkall sculp.*



Reading Abby Gatehouse. 14 Aug 1721

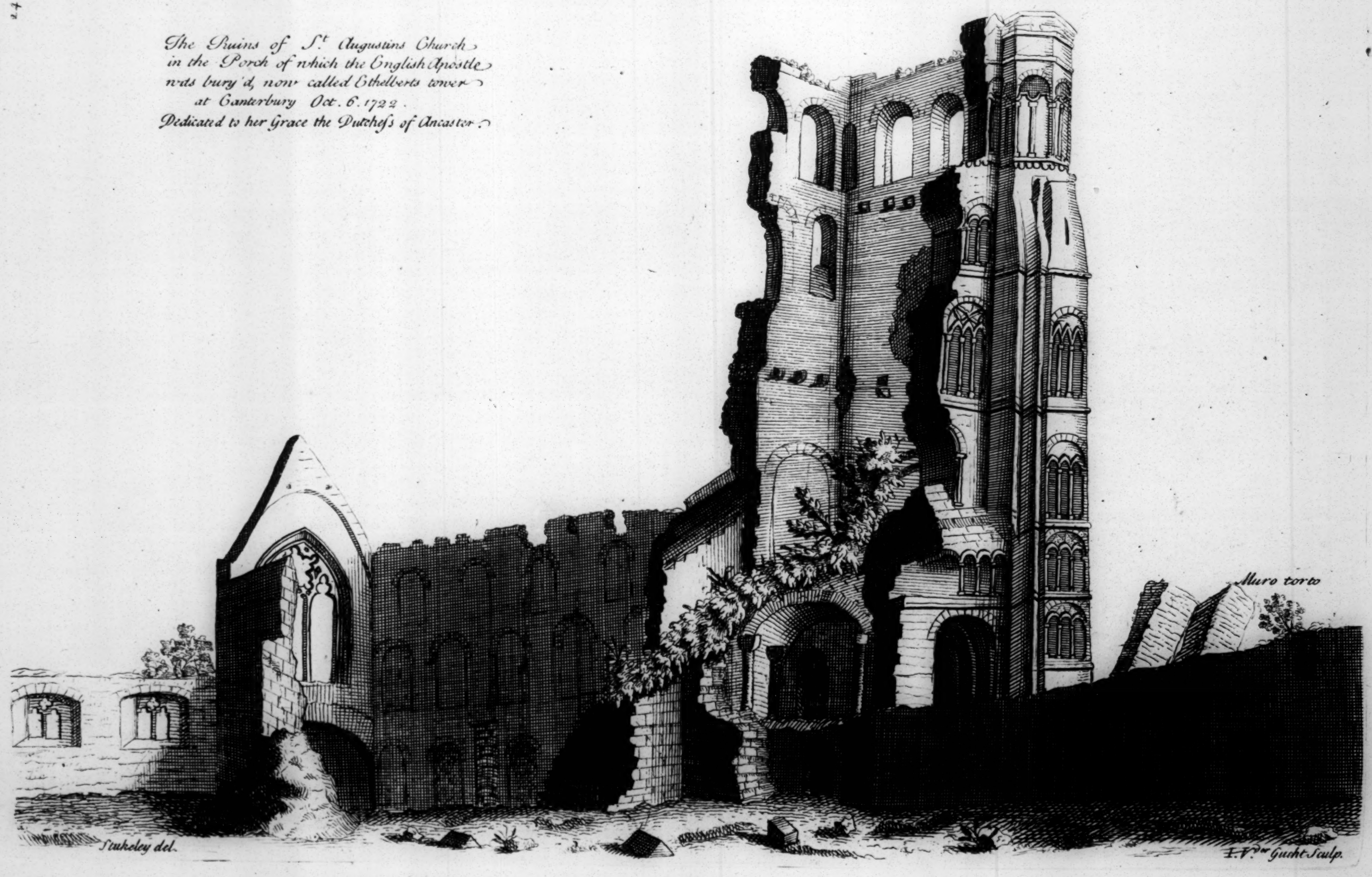
The College Gate at Worcester. 30 Aug 1721

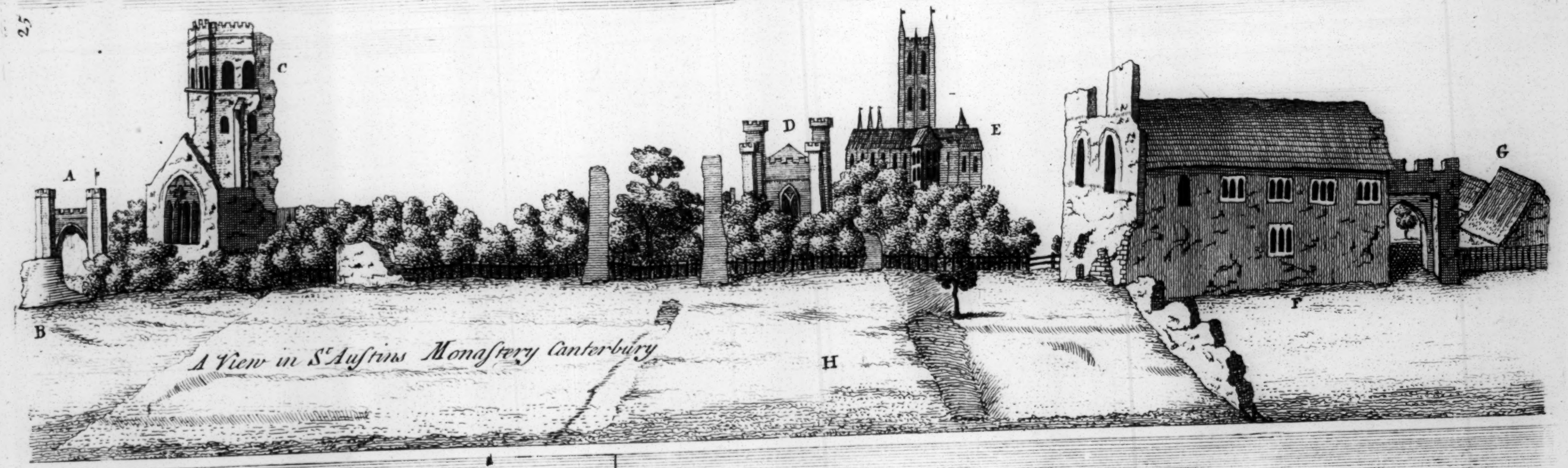


Stukeley delin.

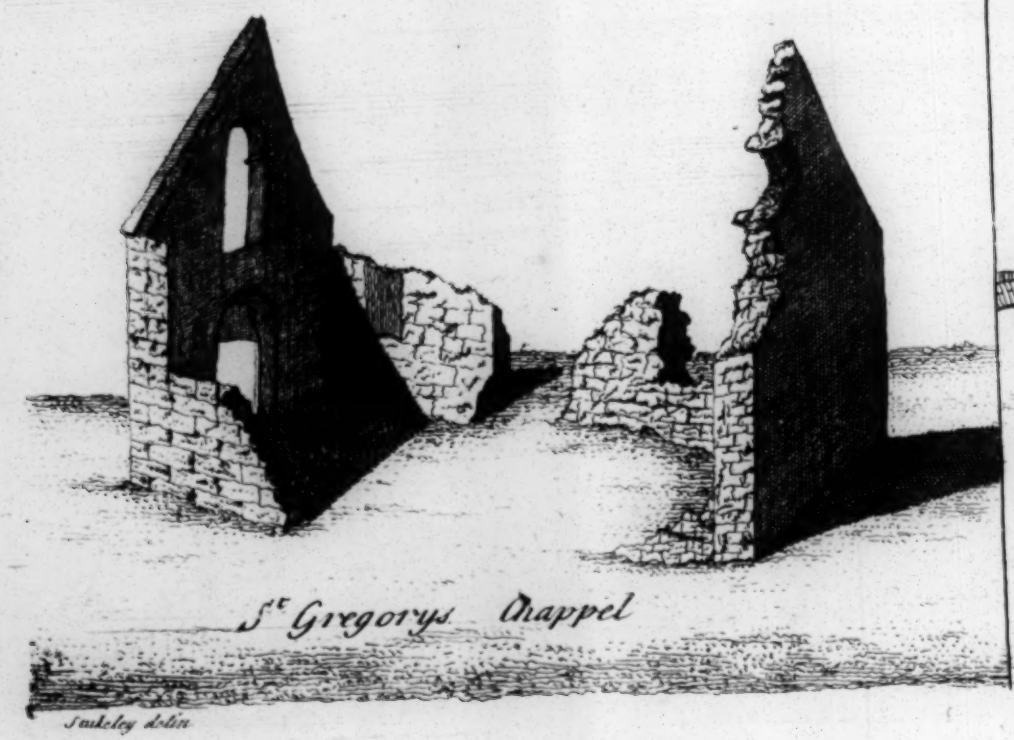
Hall sc.

The Ruins of S.t Augustins Church
in the Porch of which the English Apostle
was bury'd, now called Ethelberts tower
at Canterbury Oct. 6. 1722.
Dedicated to her Grace the Dutchess of Ancaster



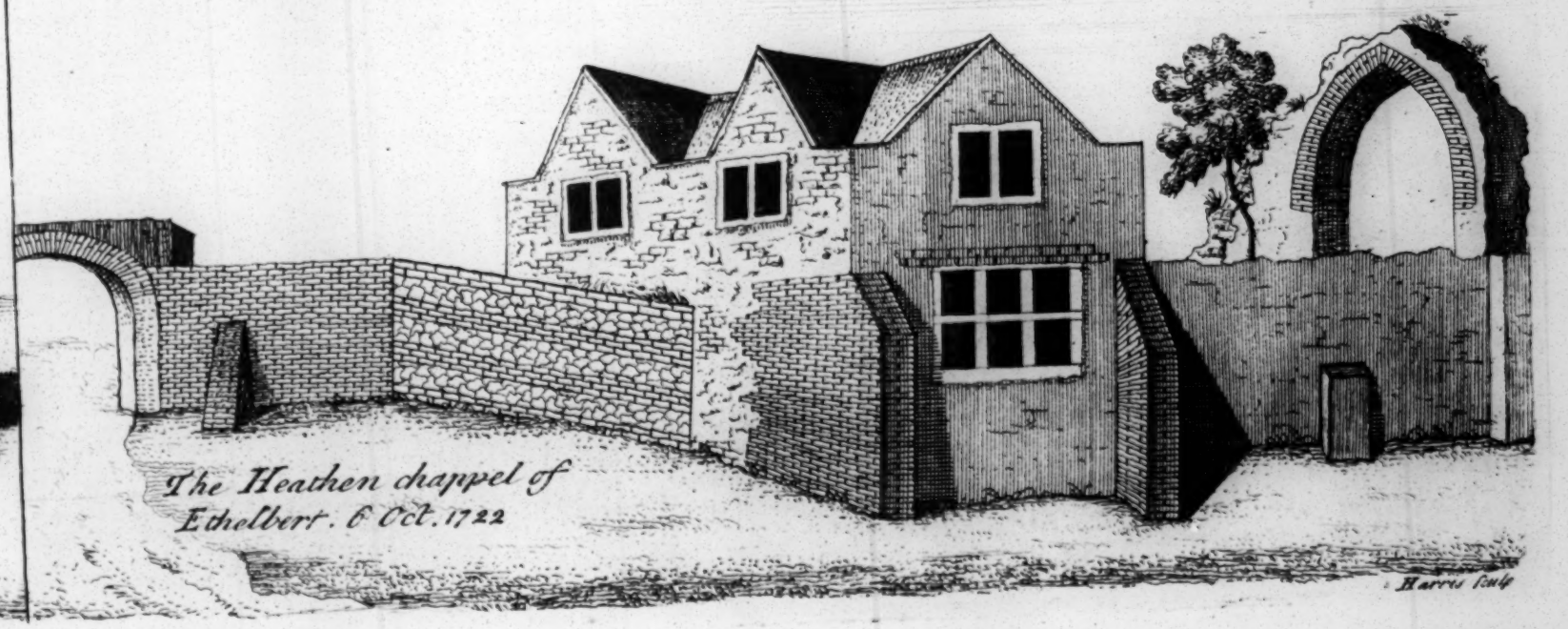


A View in St Austins Monastery Canterbury



St Gregorys Chappel

Stukeley delin

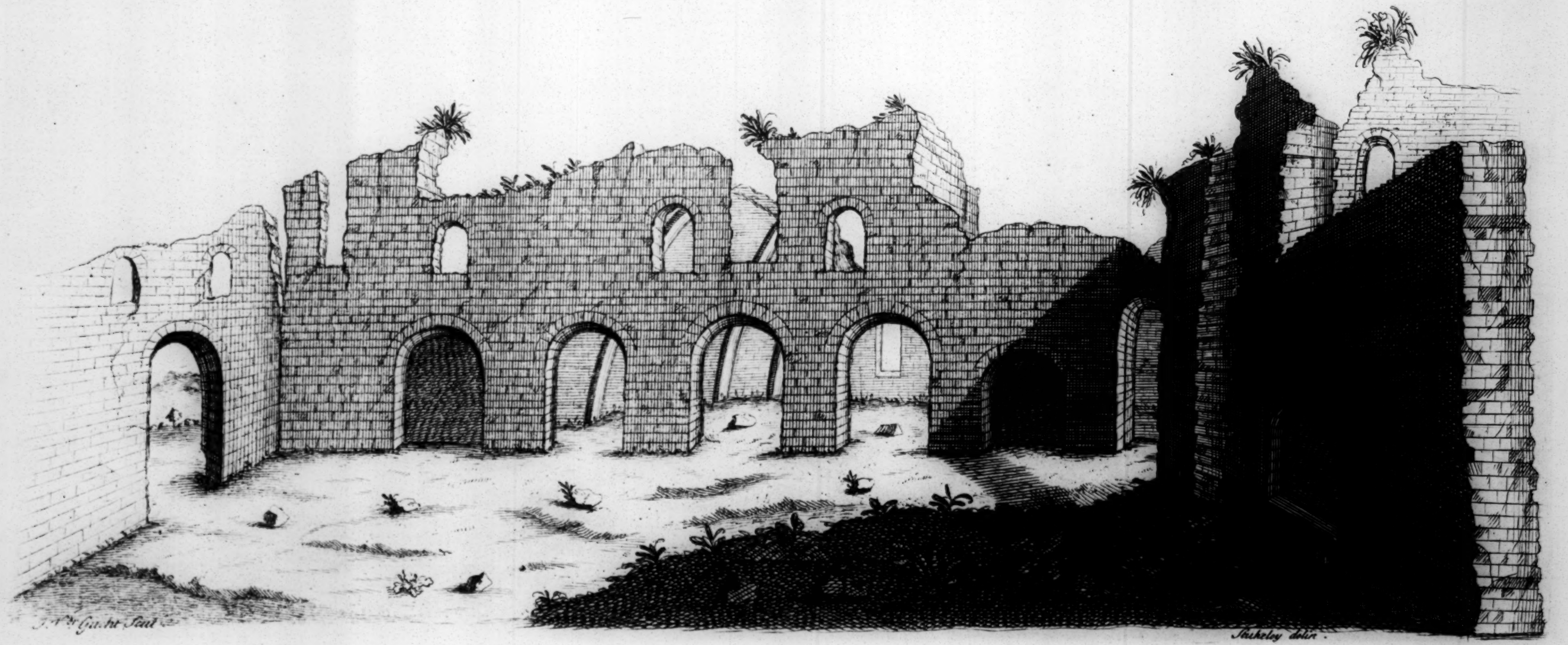


The Heathen chappel of Ethelbert. 6 Oct. 1722

Harris Sculp

Ruins of Reding Abby Aug.t 14. 1721.

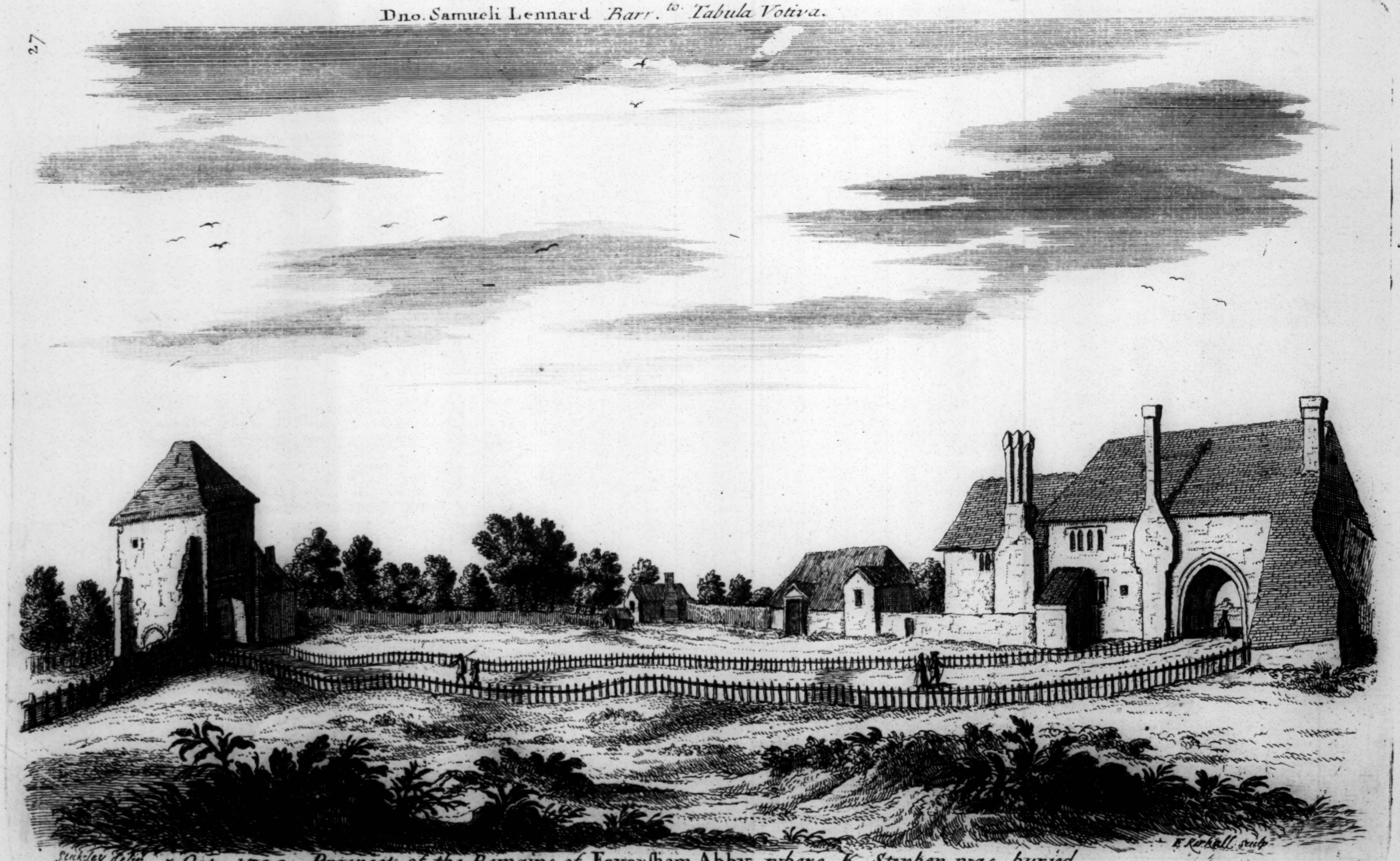
Neustrius Henricus situs hic, Inglorius urna
Nunc jacet ejectus, tumulum novus advena quærit
Frustra —



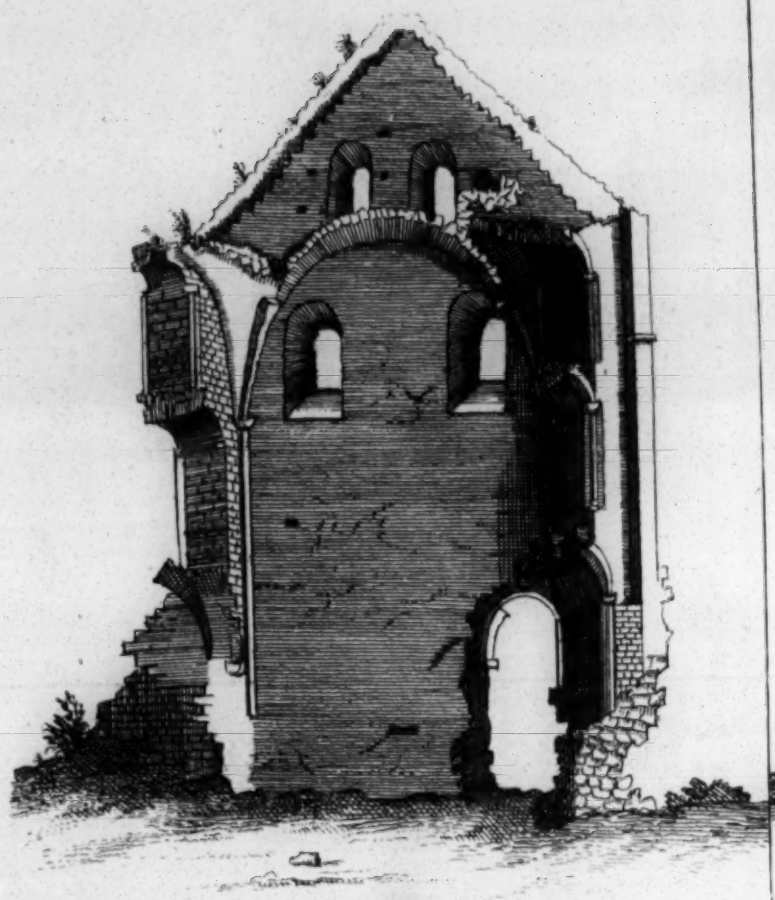
J. Wyck Guelst Scul.

Stukeley delin.

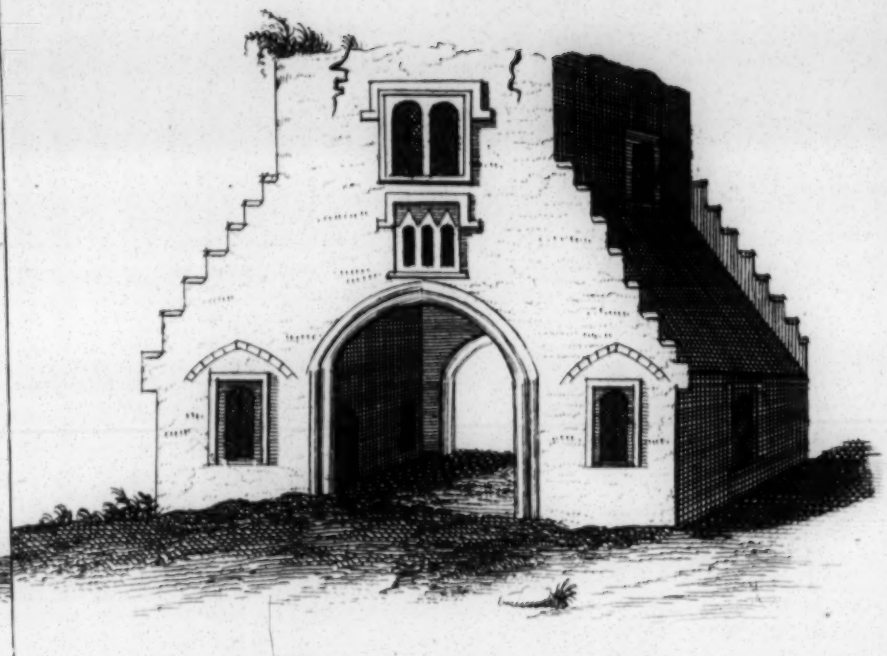
Dno. Samueli Lennard *Barr.*^to. *Tabula Votiva.*



Sinkley delin. 5 Oct. 1722. *Prospect of the Remains of* Feversham Abby *where K. Stephen was buried.* E. Kirkall sculp.

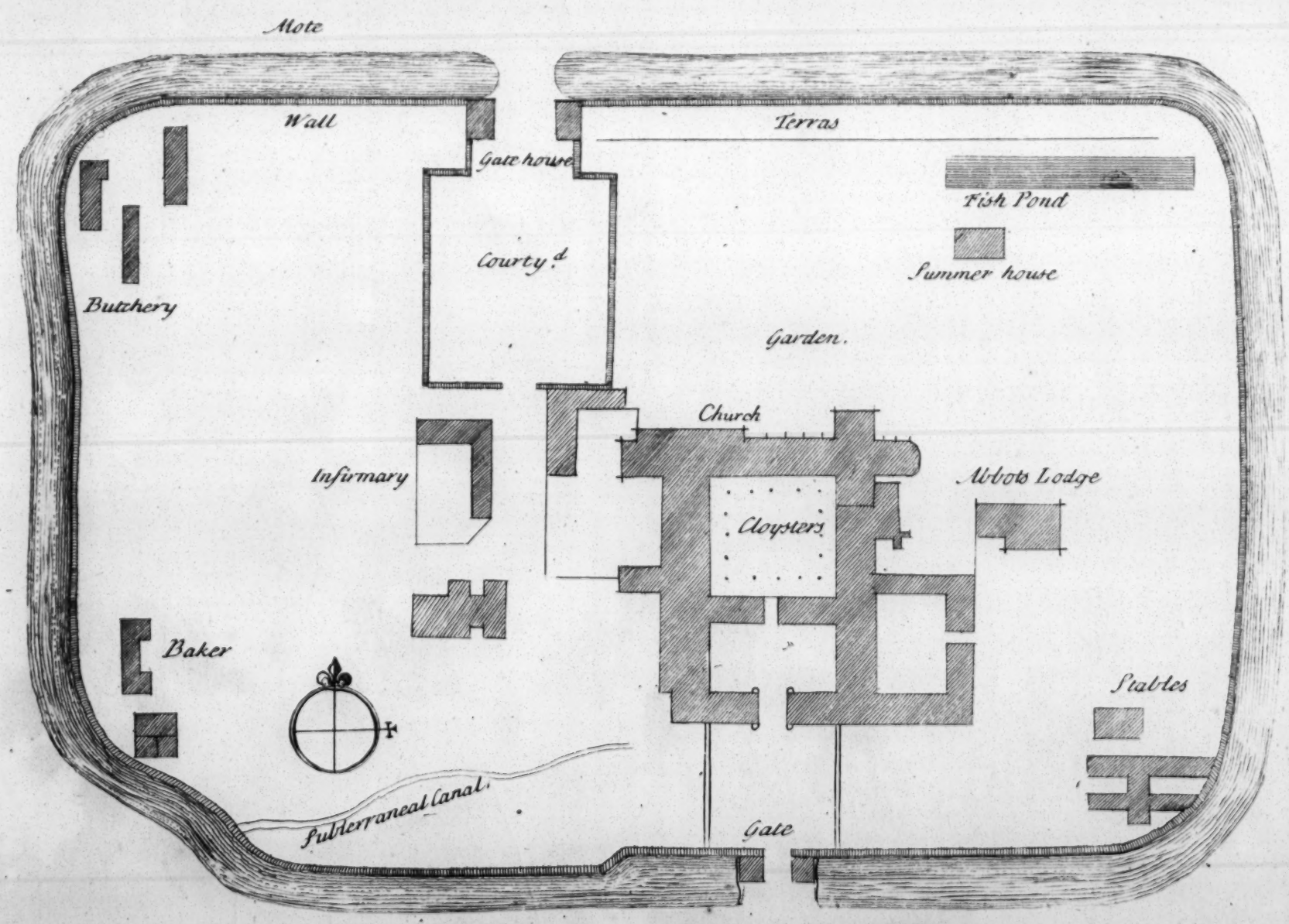


Remains *of the Church at* Kirsted Abby *Linc. 1716.*



The Gate house of Tupholm Abby *Linc.*

The Ichnography of the Monastery of *Kirsted* Linc.

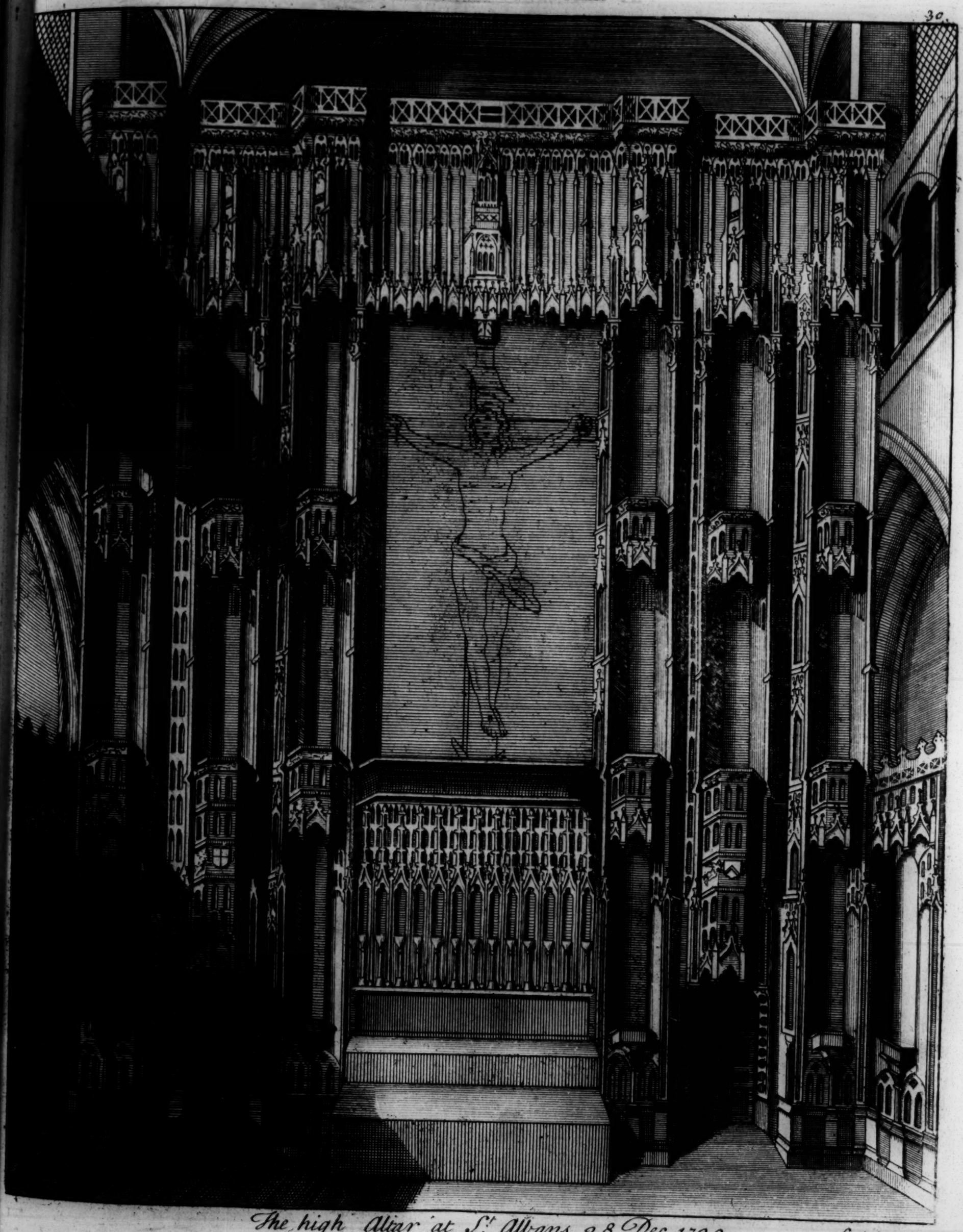


Stukeley delin.

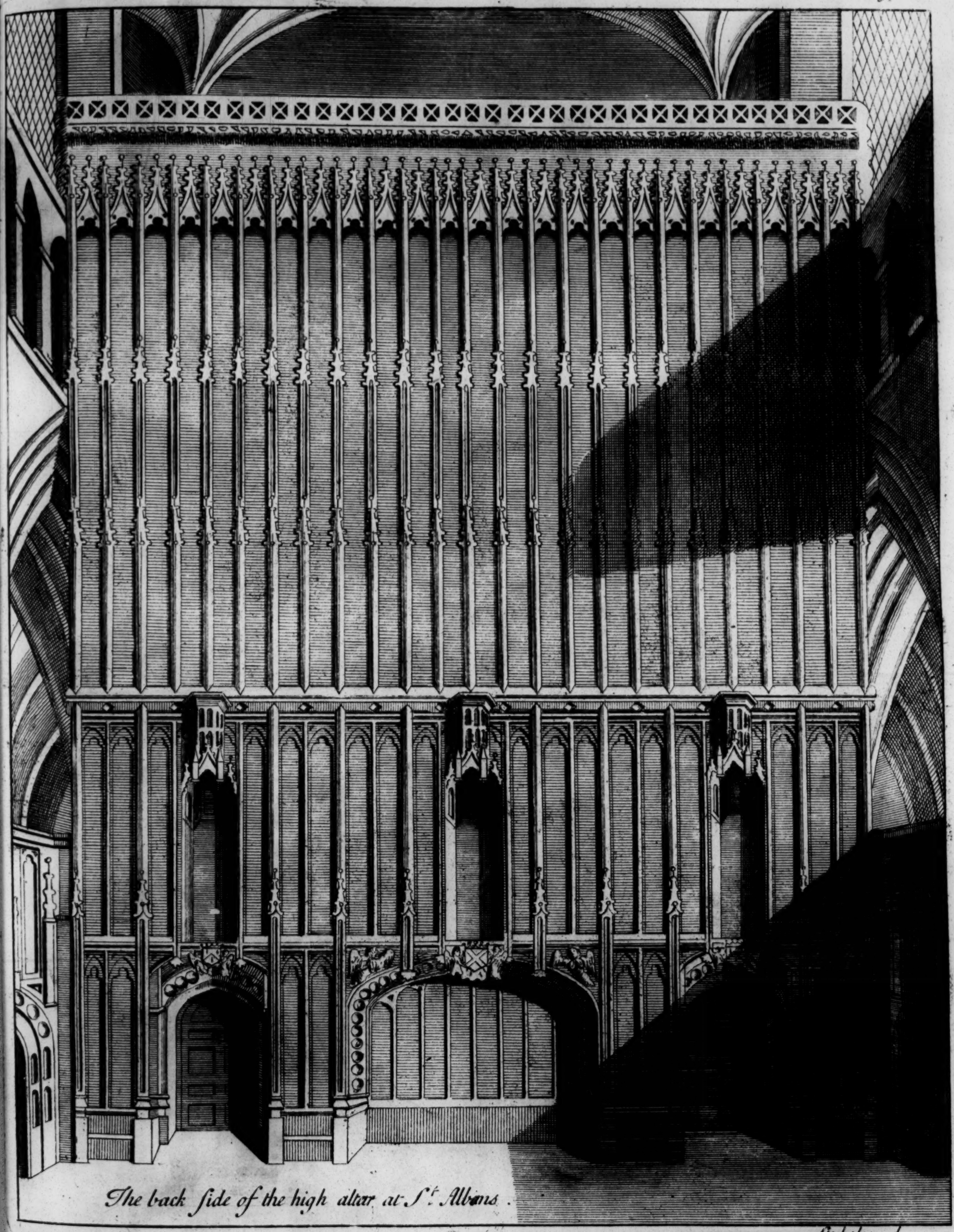
The Shrine of S.t Hugh *the Bur - gundian* Biſhop *of* Lincoln, *In the South Iſle of the Cathe - dral there behind the Choir.*

Reverendo Doctiſsimoq.ꝫ Laurentio Echard *dicata.*

Stukeley delin. *E. Kirkall sculp.*



The high Altar at S.t Albans. 28. Dec 1720. *Stukeley d.*



The back side of the high altar at S.t Albans.

Stukeley d.

The White Fryers in Gloceſter *Aug. 24. 1721.*

Stukeley delin. Browne Willys *Ar. Reliquias sacras d.d. W.s Stukeley.* *E. Kirkall sculp:*

Ruins

The Cloysters

Hall

Abbots lodging

S.t Iosephs Chappel

The Kitchin

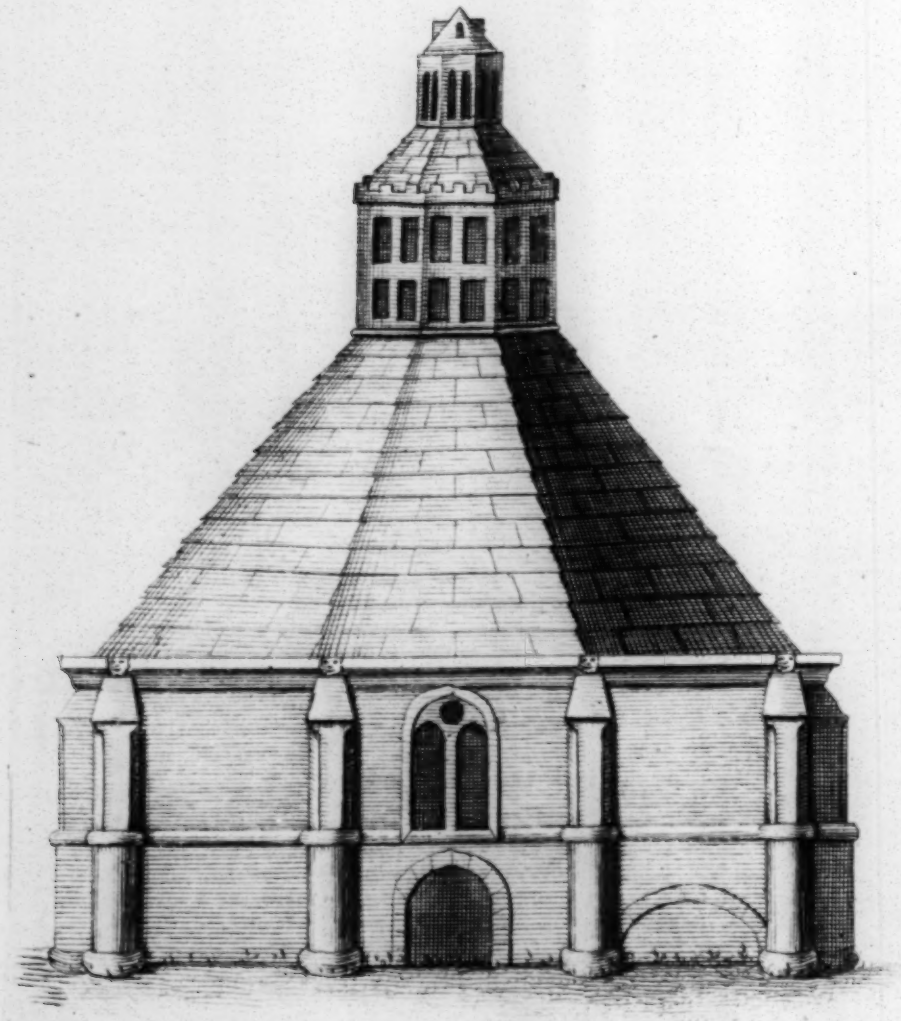
Ichnography of the Abby of Glastenbury. 17. Aug. 1723.

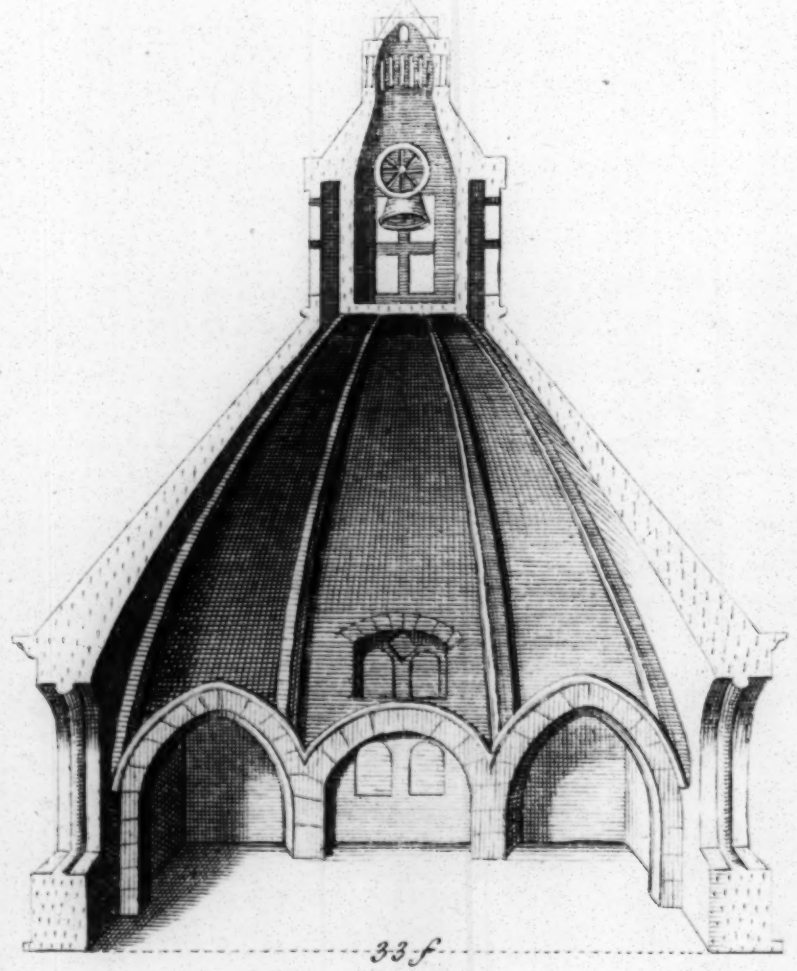
The Street

I. V.r Gucht Scul.

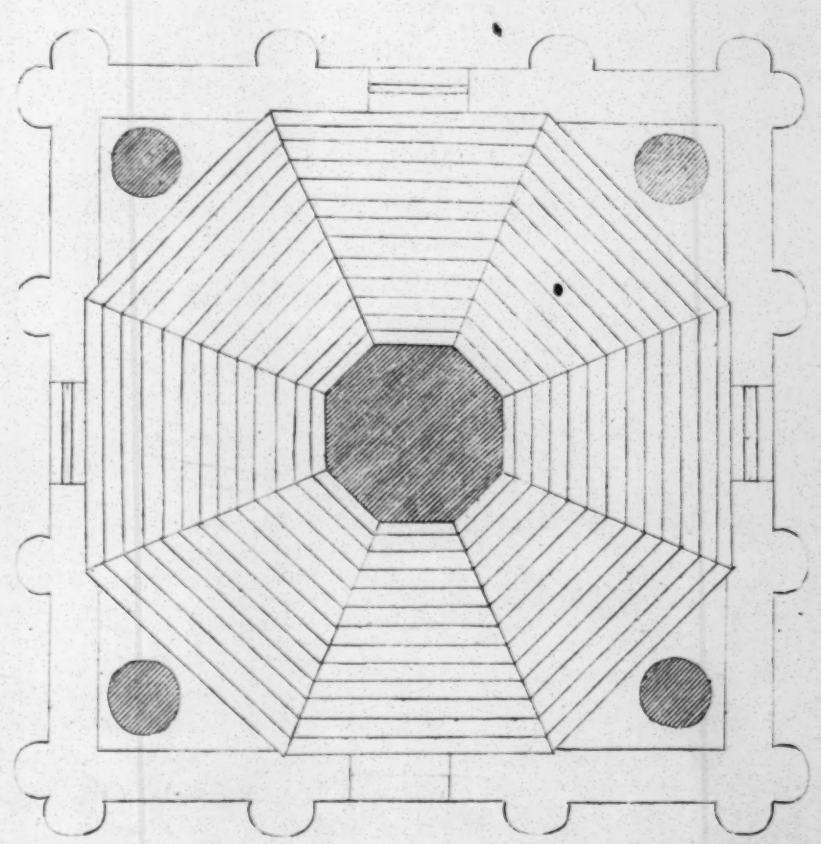
Packer delt

The Orthography Section & Groundplot of the Abbot of Glasenburys Kitchin. Aug. 17. 1723.





33 f

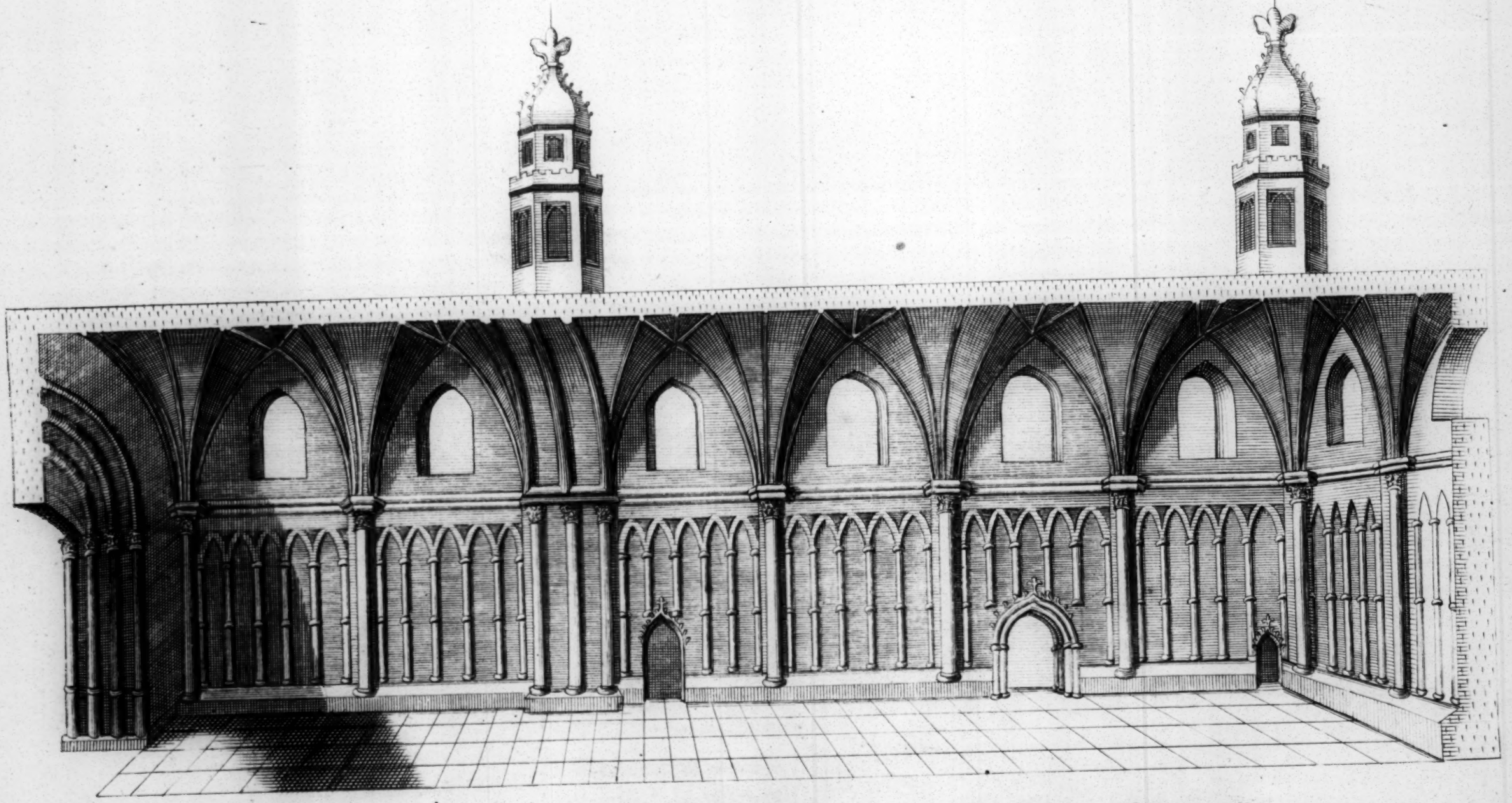


Celeberrimo Viro Humfredo Wanleio d d. W. Stukeley.

Stukeley del.

I.V.der Gucht Sculp

35



The Inside Section of S.t Joseph of Arimathea's Chapel at Glasenbury.

Tho Tanner D.D. Sacra Tabula.

Stukeley delin.

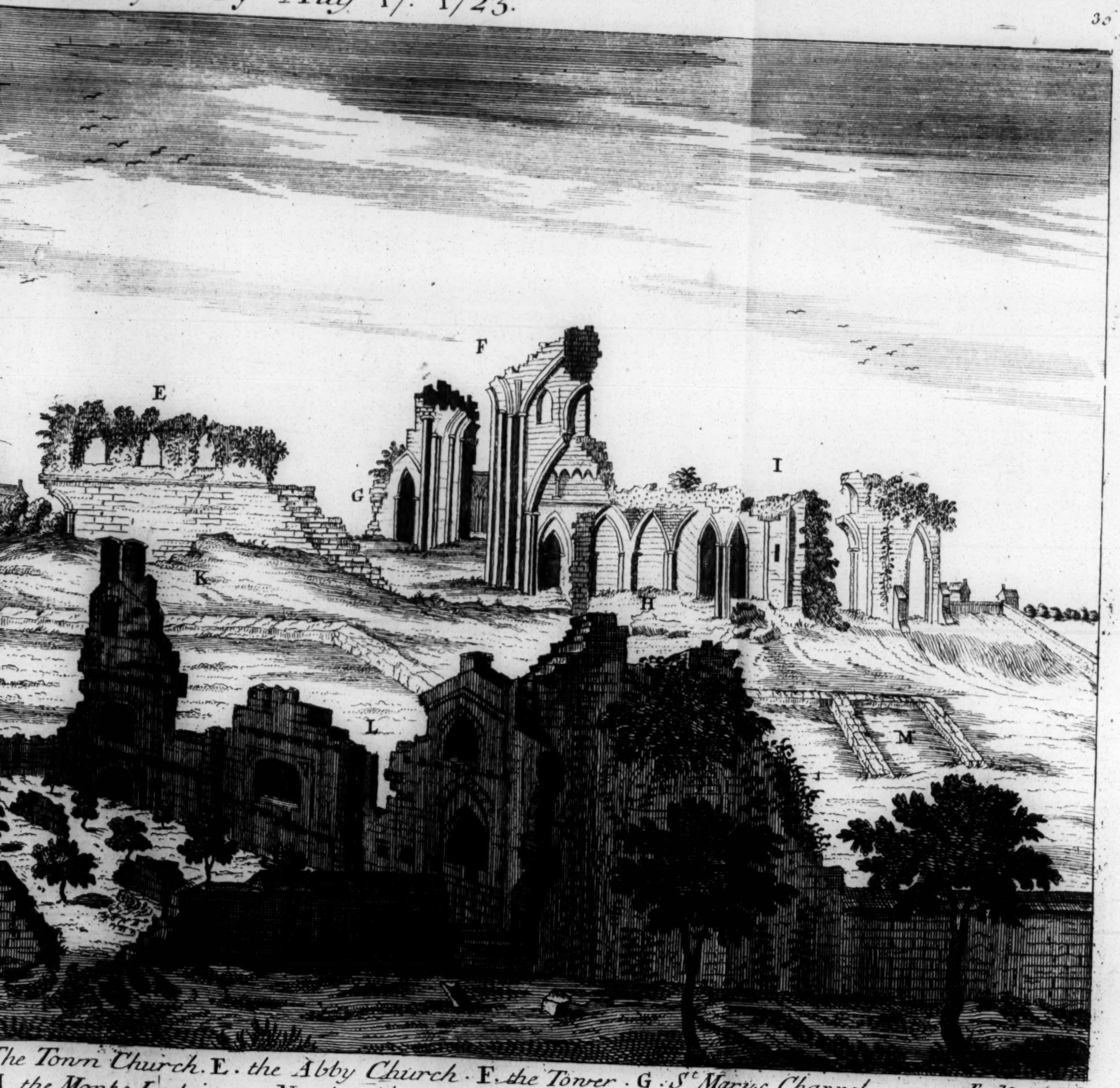
J. J.t Gucht. Sculp.

A Prospect of the Ruins of Glasenbu

Stukeley del:

A. *The Abbots Kitchin* . B. *His Lodgings* . C. *S^t Iosephs Chappel* . D. *The To*
. H . *Edgars Chappel* . I. *the Choir* . K. *the Cloysters* . L. *the Hall* . M. *the*

laſenbury Abby *Aug* 17. 1723.

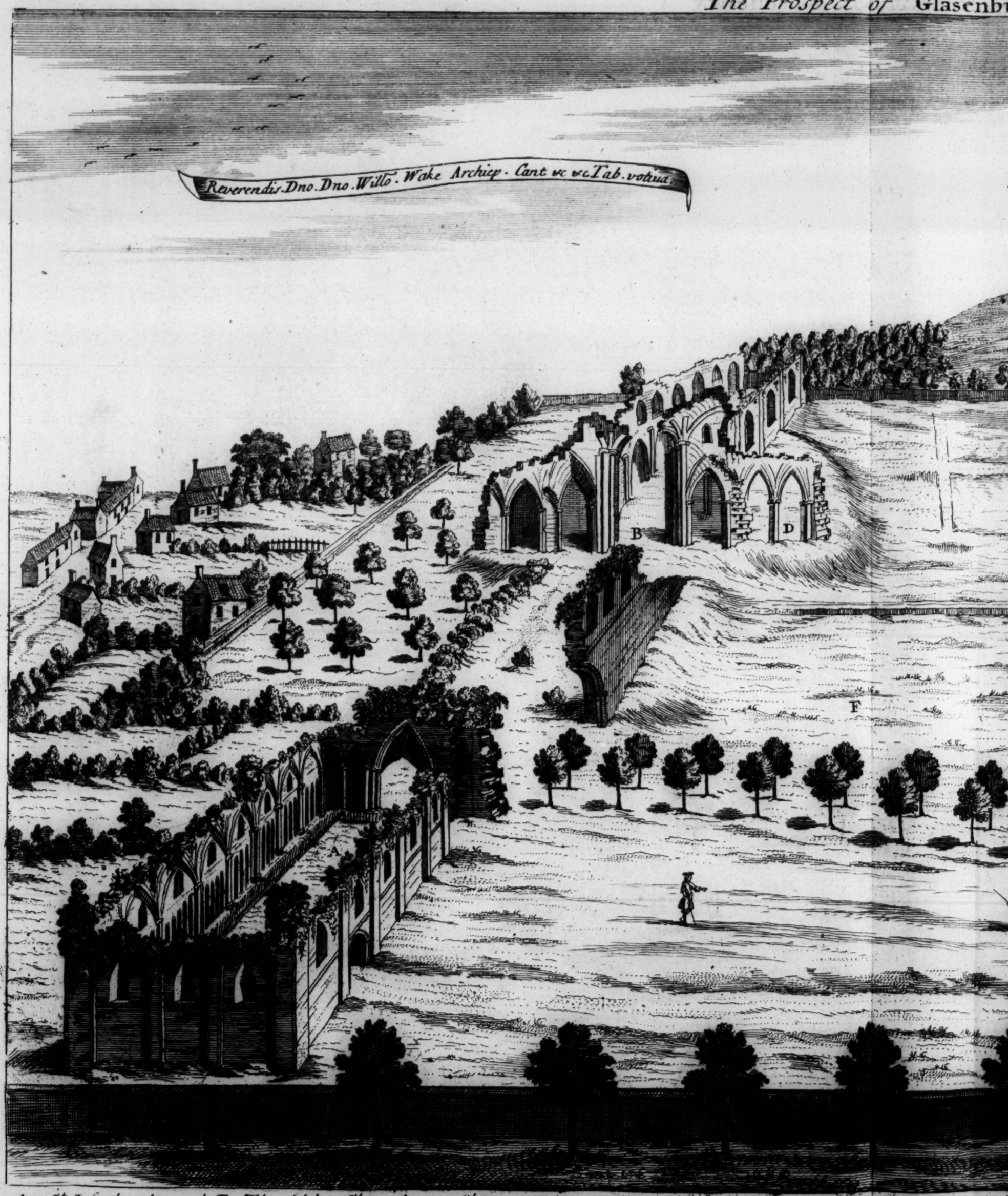


he Tonn Church. **E**. *the Abby Church* · **F**. *the Tonver* . **G** . *S^t Mary's Chappel* .
I . *the Monks Lodgings* . **N** . *the Almery* .

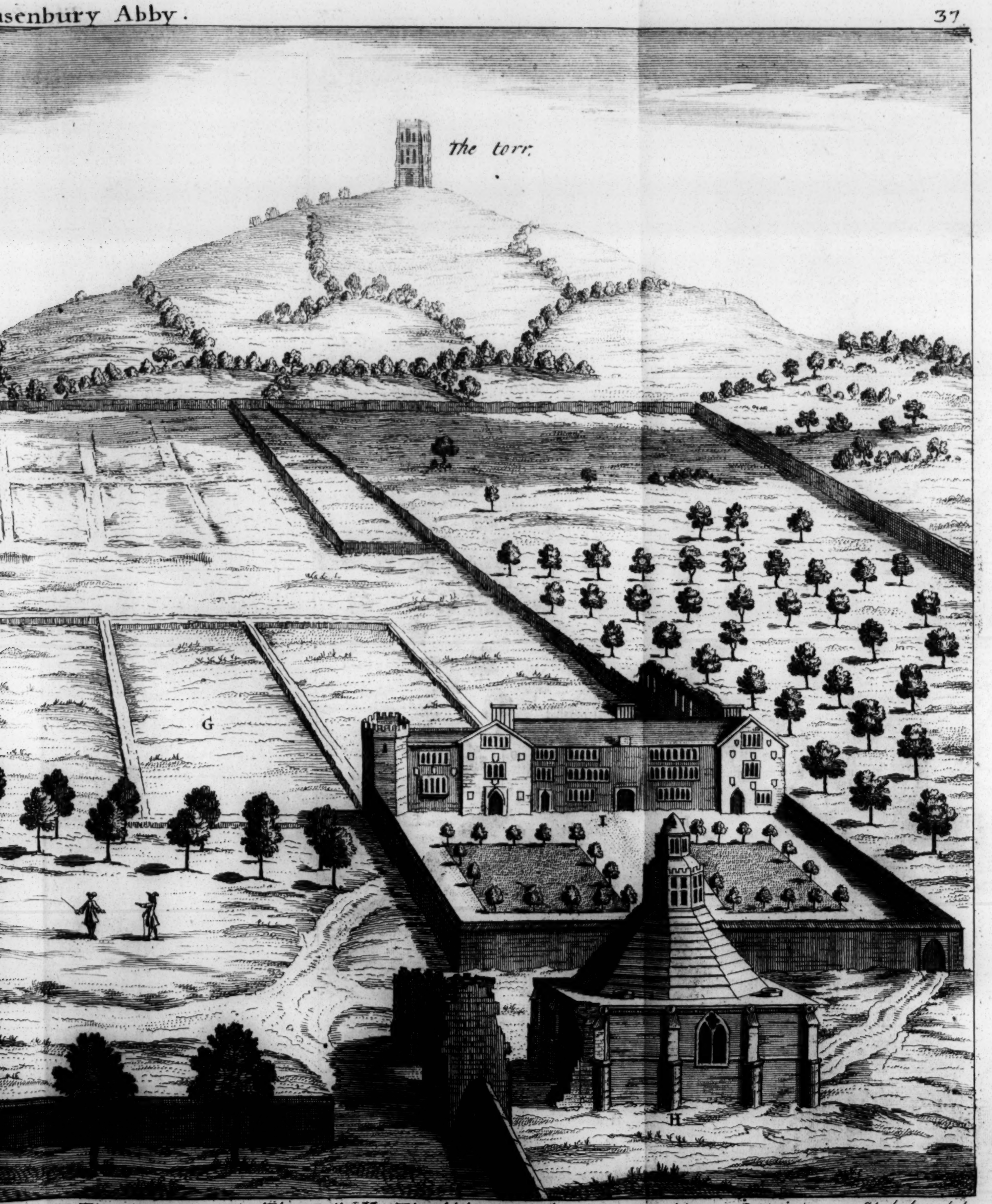
E. Kirkall scul.

The Prospect of Glasenbu

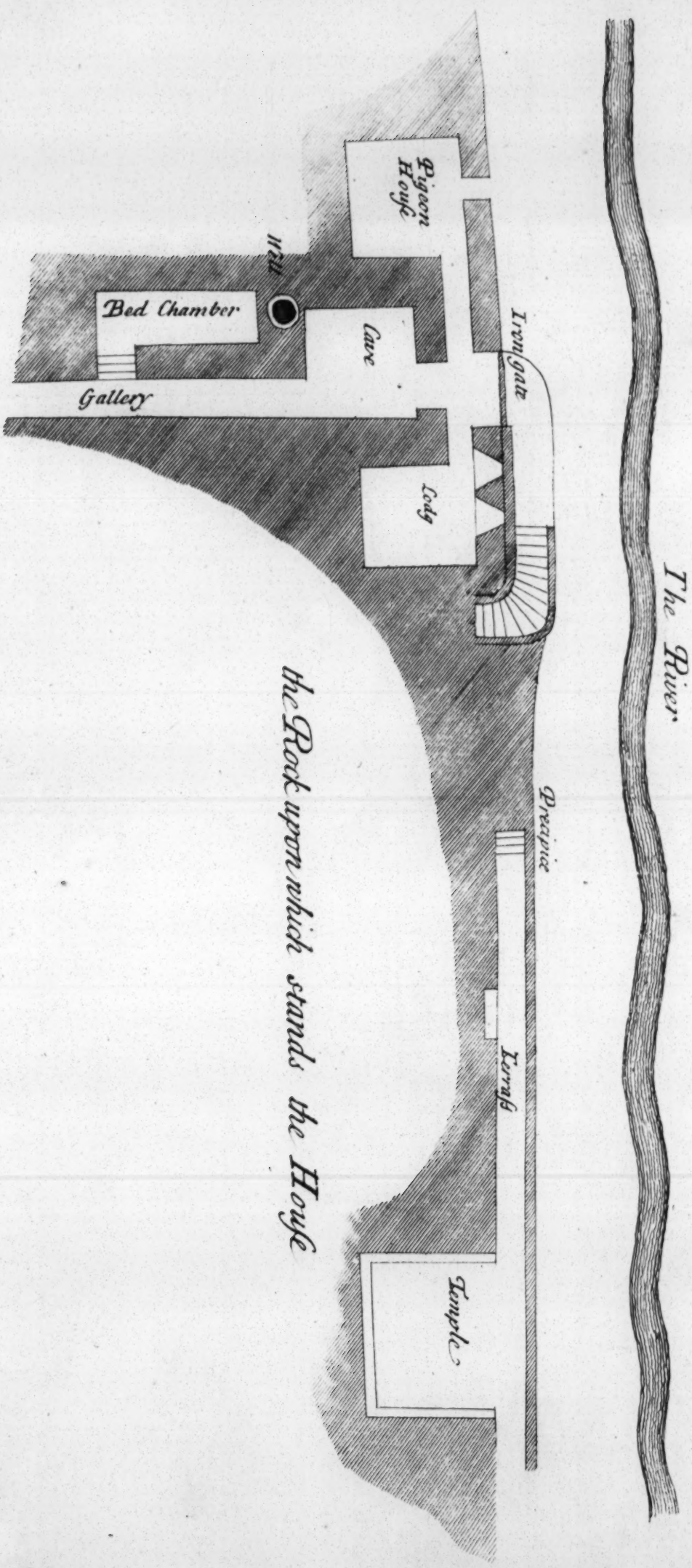
Reverendis. Dno. Dno. Willo. Wake Archiep. Cant &c &c Tab. votiua.



A. *St. Josephs chappel* B. *The Abby Church.* C. *St. Marys chappel* D. *Edgars chappel.* E. *The high Alter.* F.

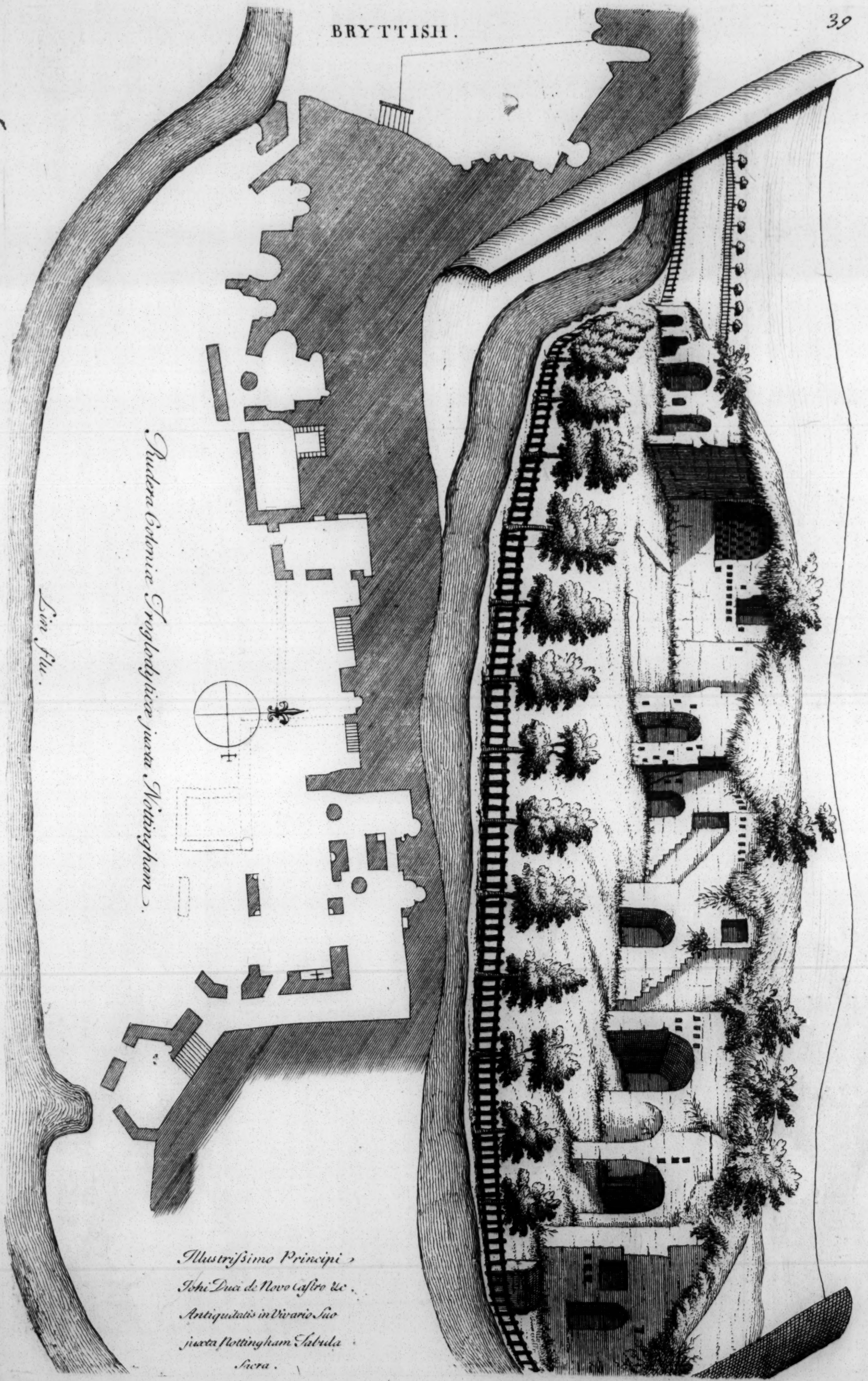


lter. F. *The Cloysters.* G. *The Hall.* H. *The Abbots kitchin.* I. *The Abbots Lodging.* *Stukeley del,*



Caves of Hawthornden, Scotland

the Rock upon which stands the Hoyle

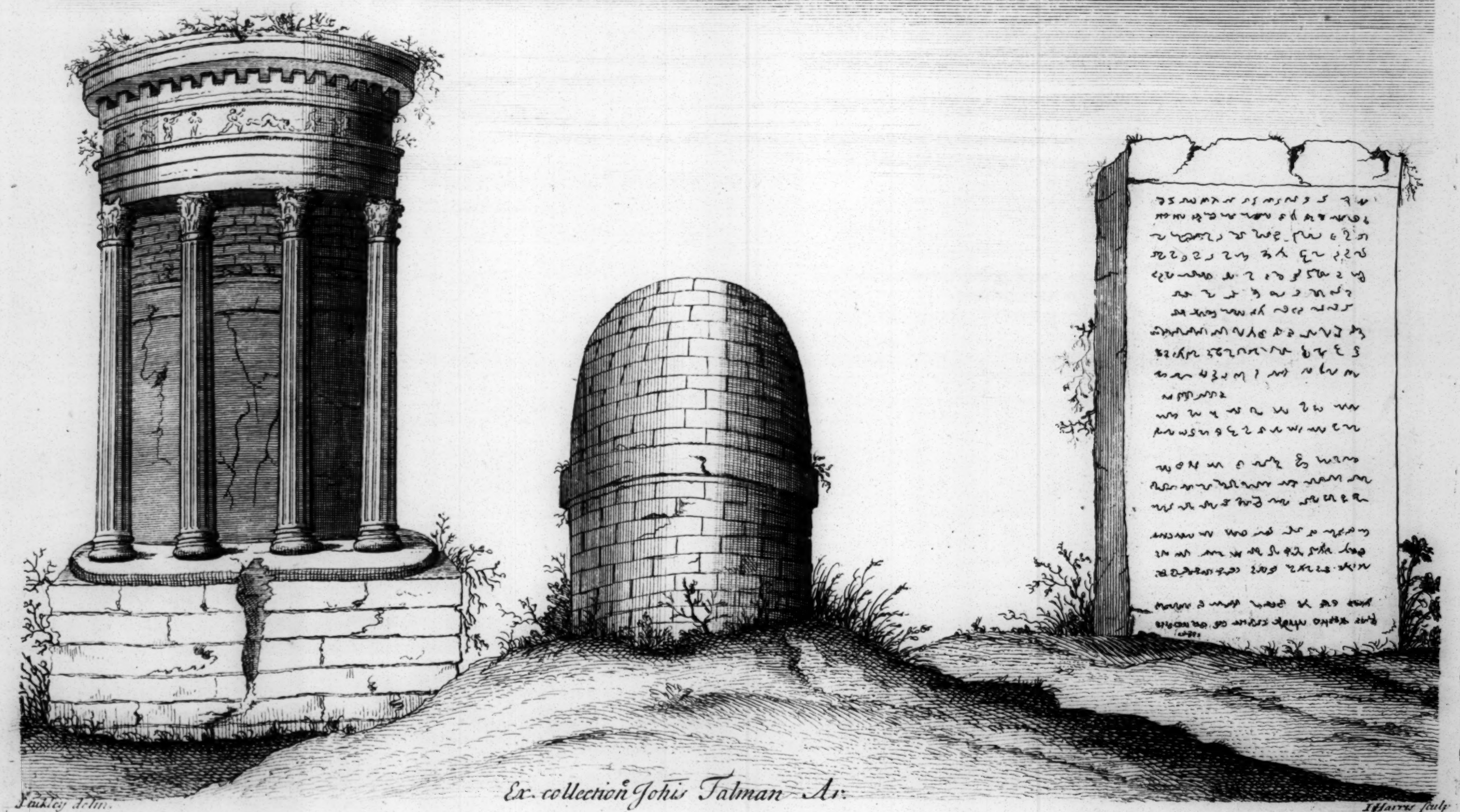


Illustrissimo Principi
Johi Duci de Novo Castro &c.
Antiquitatis in Vivario Suo
juxta Nottingham Fabrica
Sacra.

Rudera Britonice Troglodytica juxta Nottingham.

Lin. fec.

A View at Athens.



Ex. collection Johis Talman Ar.

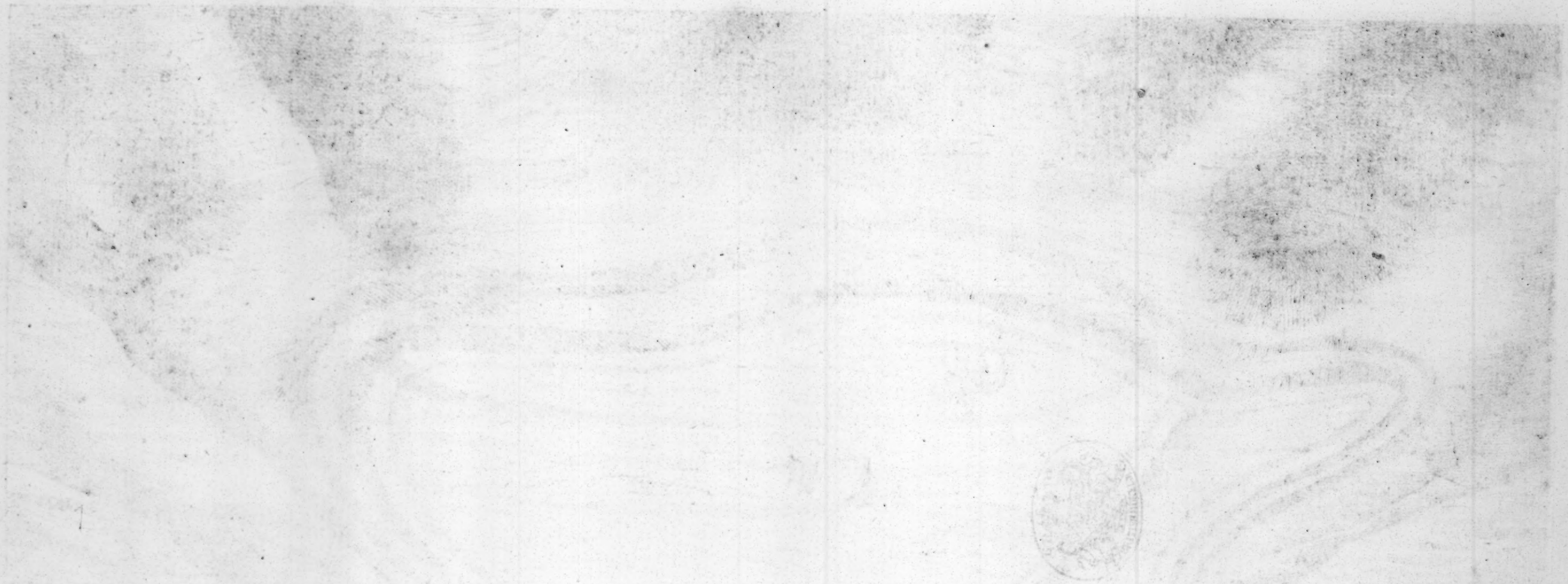
Tinkley delin.

Harris sculp.

Chlori *Imp. Castrum vulgo* Clorendon *Aug.* 25. 1723.

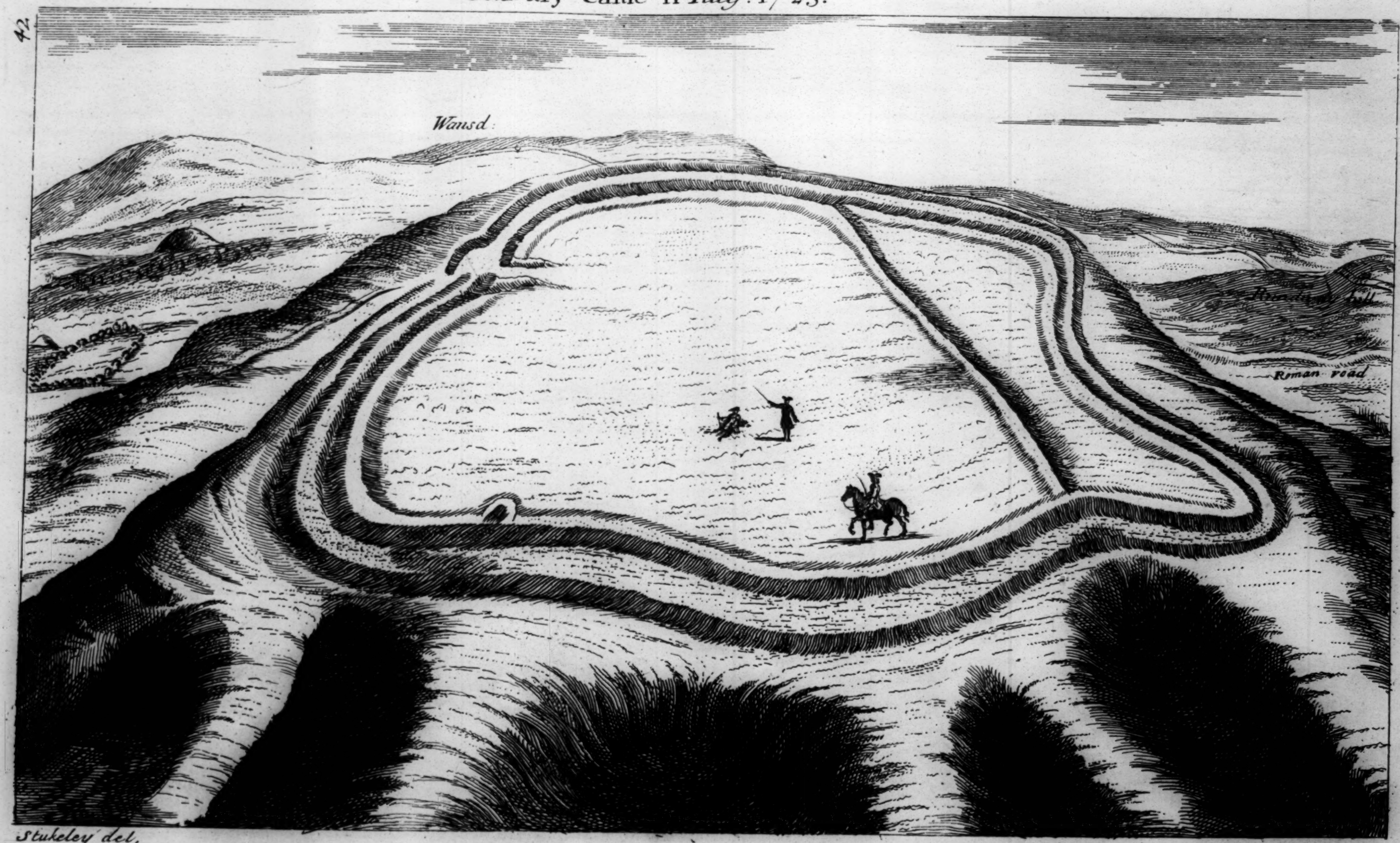
A. *Icening Street.* B. *Old Sarum.* C. *New Sarum.* D. *Clarendon Park.* E. *Ford.*

Stukeley del:



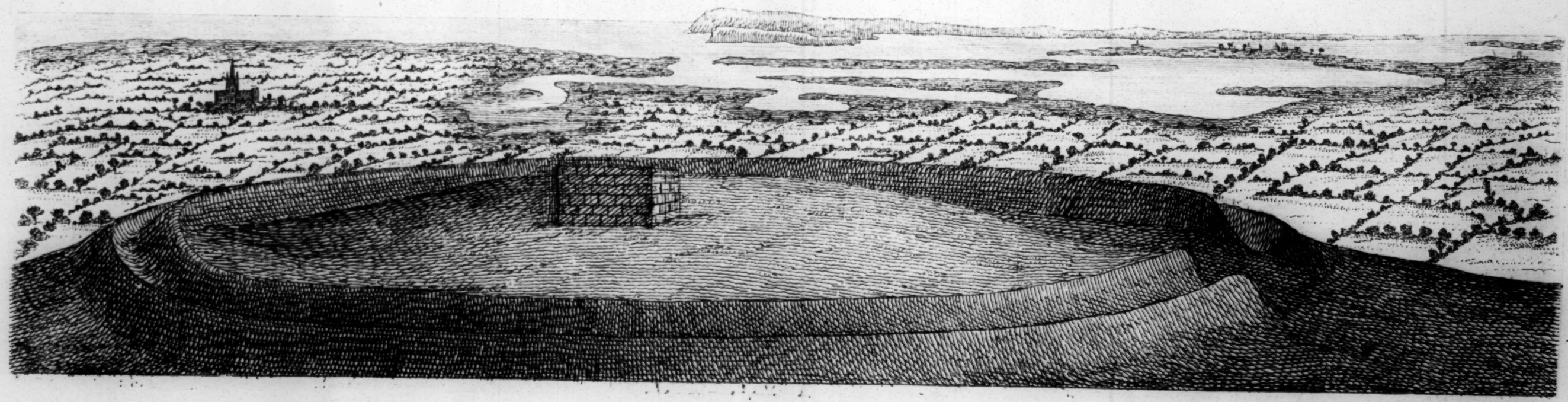
Oldbury Castle 11 *July*. 17 23.

42



Stukeley del.

Prospect From St. Roc's hill, Sept. 15. 1723.



Prospect of Camalet Castle. 15 Aug. 1723. Stukeley Del.

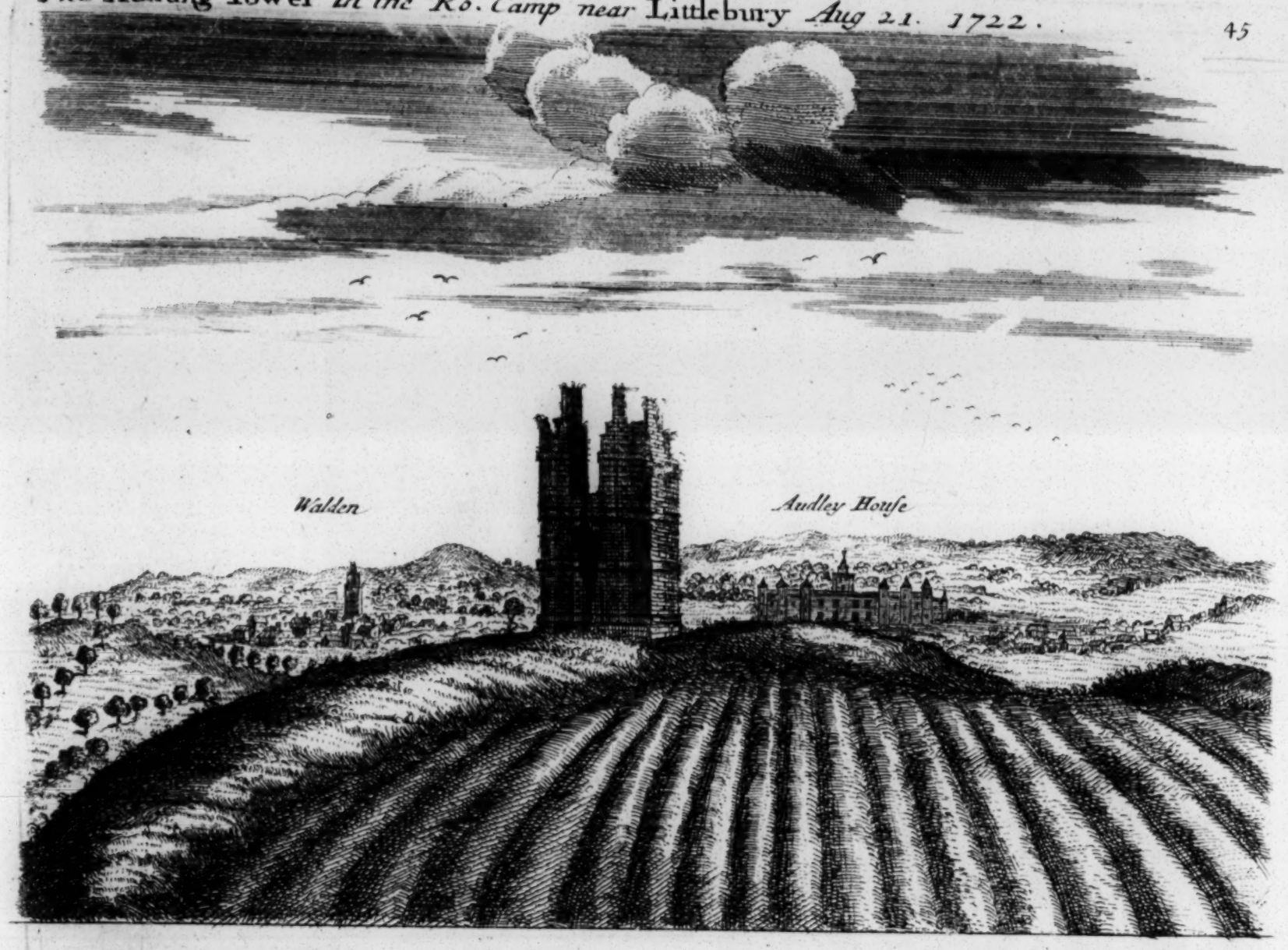
Prospect of Martinsal hill, a Roman Camp 6 July 1723.

A Prospect in Somersethire 19. Aug. 1723.

a. *Mountagu hill.* b. *a Camp.* c. *the Foss Road.*

Stukeley del:

The Hunting Tower *in the Ro. Camp near* Littlebury *Aug 21. 1722.*



View of Silchester Walls *from the N.E. corner Aug. 5. 1722. Ro. Brick & Flint.*

Stukeley delin. & Amico Peregrino Bertie Ar. vovet. *F. Kirkall sculp:*

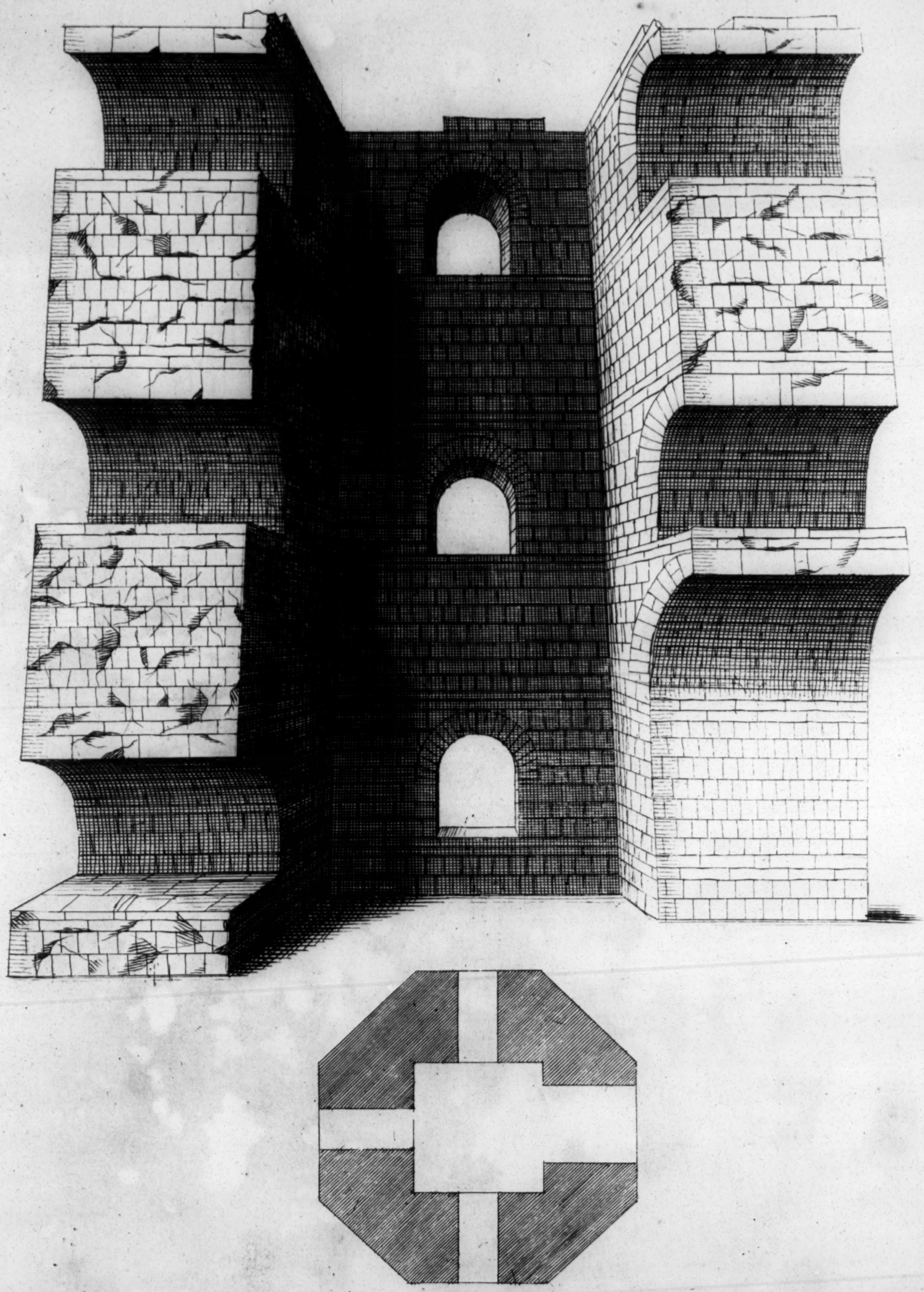
40

The Roman Pharos in Dover Castle 8 Oct. 1722.

Quæ olim Romanis *navigantibus facem præbuit*
Pharon *in Castro Dubriensi* Rog.° Gale Arm.
consecratum posuit W.ˢ Stukeley 1722.

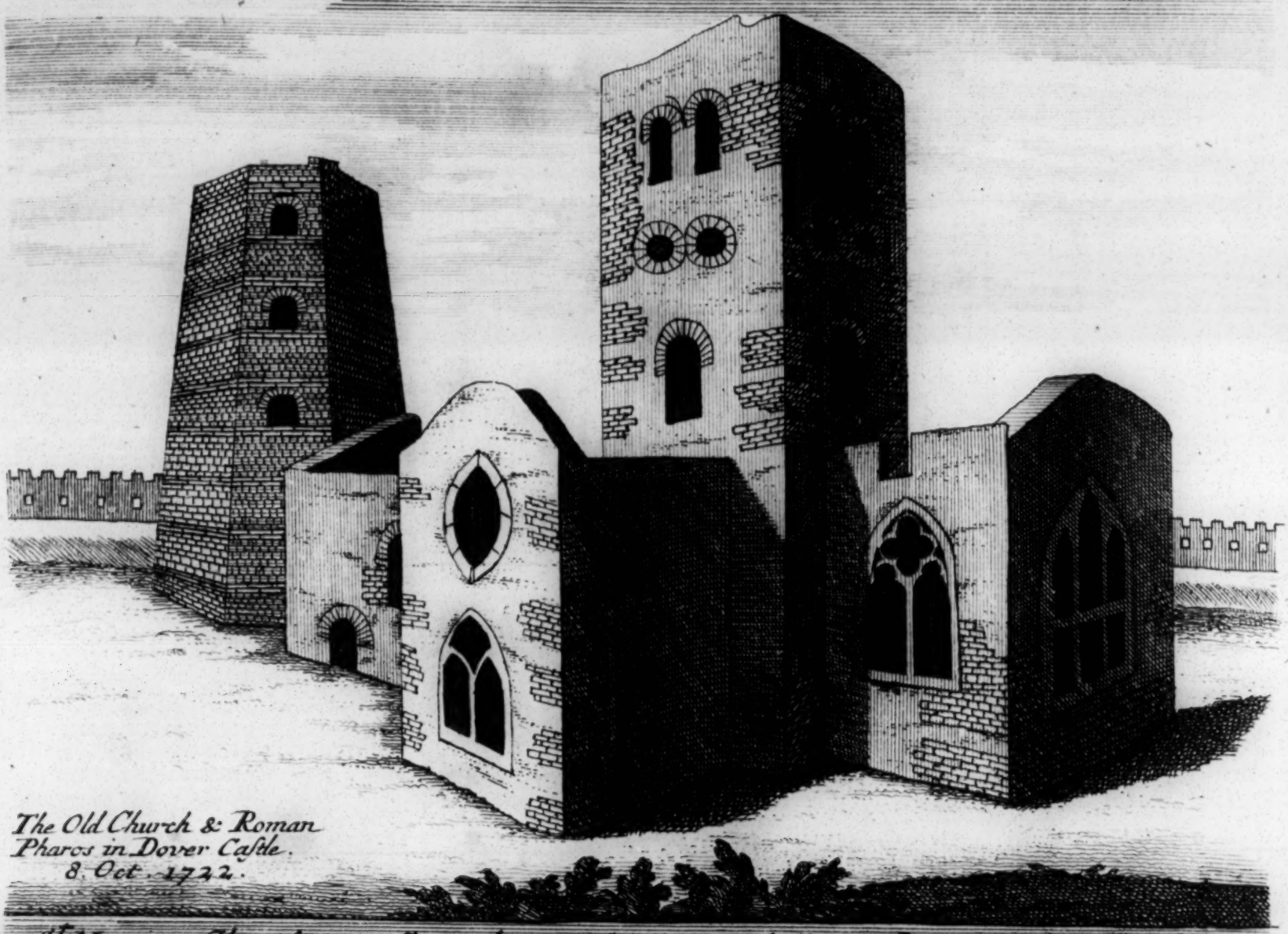
Stukeley delin: *E Kirkall scu*

The Ichnography *&* Section of the ROMAN PHAROS *in* Dover *Castle*.



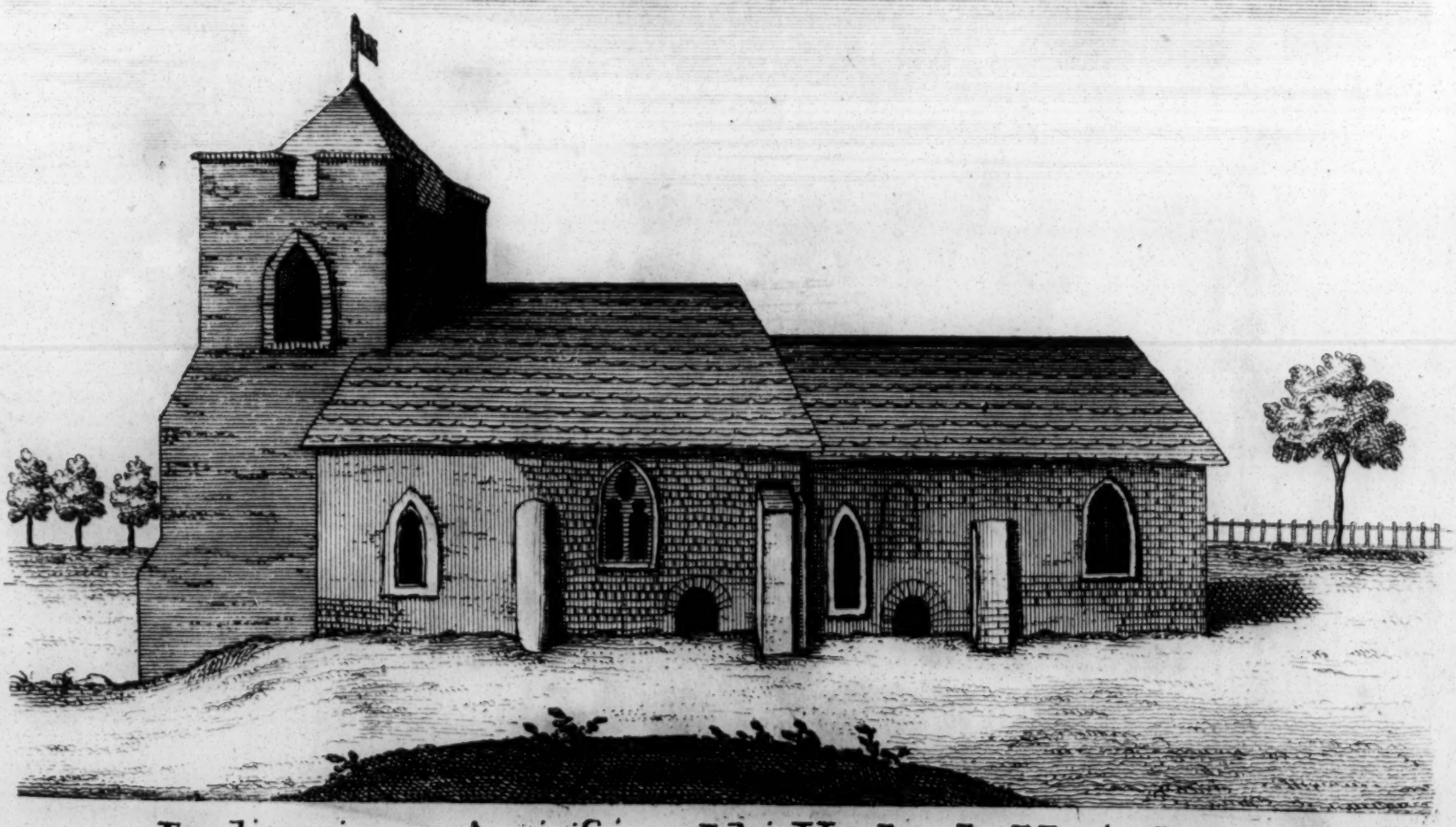
Tabulam Architectonicam Dno. Jacobo Thornhil Equiti, ad Rem Pictoriam Servienti Regio. D.D. *W.m Stukeley.*

Stukeley del. T. Pyer Cracht Sculp



The Old Church & Roman Pharos in Dover Castle. 8. Oct. 1722.

S^t Martins Church near Canterbury where K. Ethelberts Queen us'd to goe to Christian Service.



Erudito viro et Amicissimo Johi Hardy de Nottingham.
Tabulam hanc vovet W. Stukley

Stukeley delin. *I. Harris Sculp*

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS

Honorabili Johi Clerke Baroni Scaccar: in Scotia tab. d.d. Wm Stukeley.

Found in Portugal

L·TERENTIO
M·F·QVIR·RVF
PRAEF·COH·VI·BRITTON
·LEG·I·M·P·F·DON·DON·AB
IMP·TRAIANO·BEL·DAC·
P·P·LEG·XV·APOLL
TRIB·COH·II·VIC
D·D

at Bath

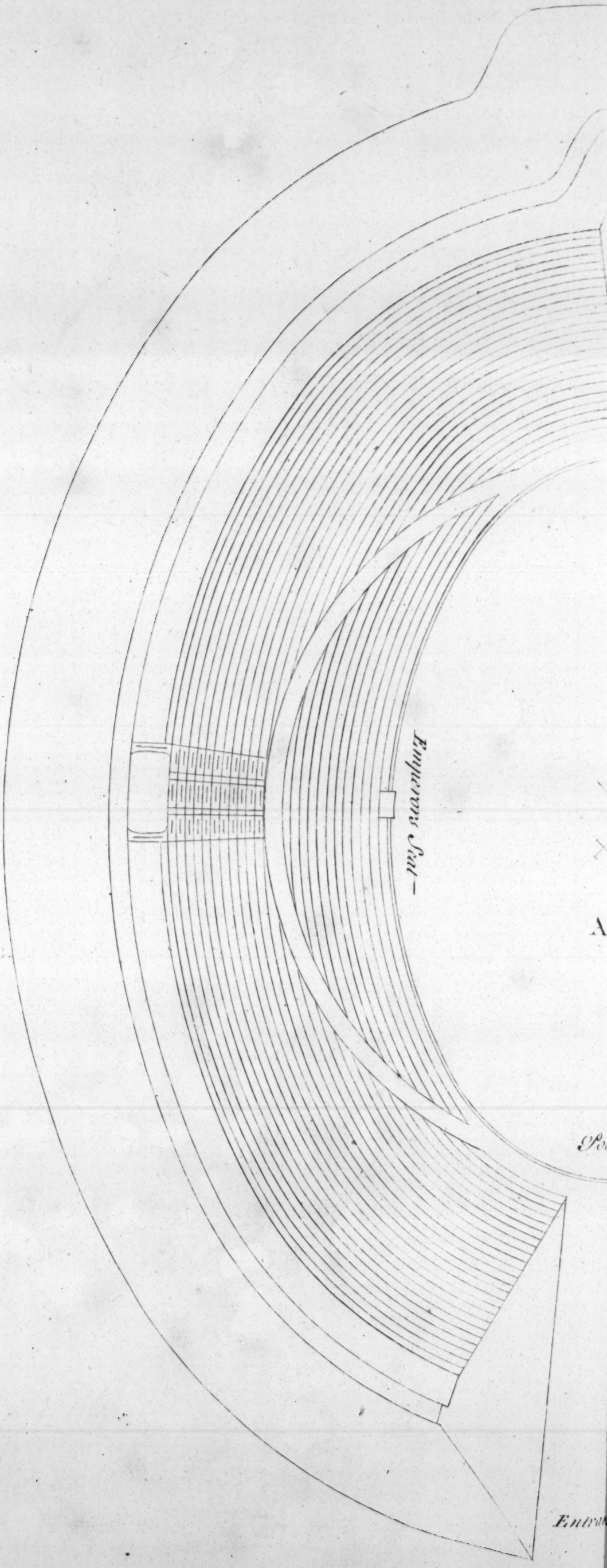
D M
SVCCPETRONIAE·VIX
ANN·III·M·IIII·D·IX·V RO
MVLVS·ET·VICTSARINA
FIL·KAR·FEC

at Chichester

NEPTVNO·ET·MINERVAE
TEMPLVM
PRO·SALVTE·DOMVS·DIVINAE
EX AVCTORITATE TIB CLAVD·
CO GIDVBNI·R·EGATAG·N·BRIT·
COLLEGIVM·FABROR·ET·QVI·IN·EO
S·P·P·S·D·S·D·DONANTE·AREAM
PVDENTE·PVDENTINI·FIL·

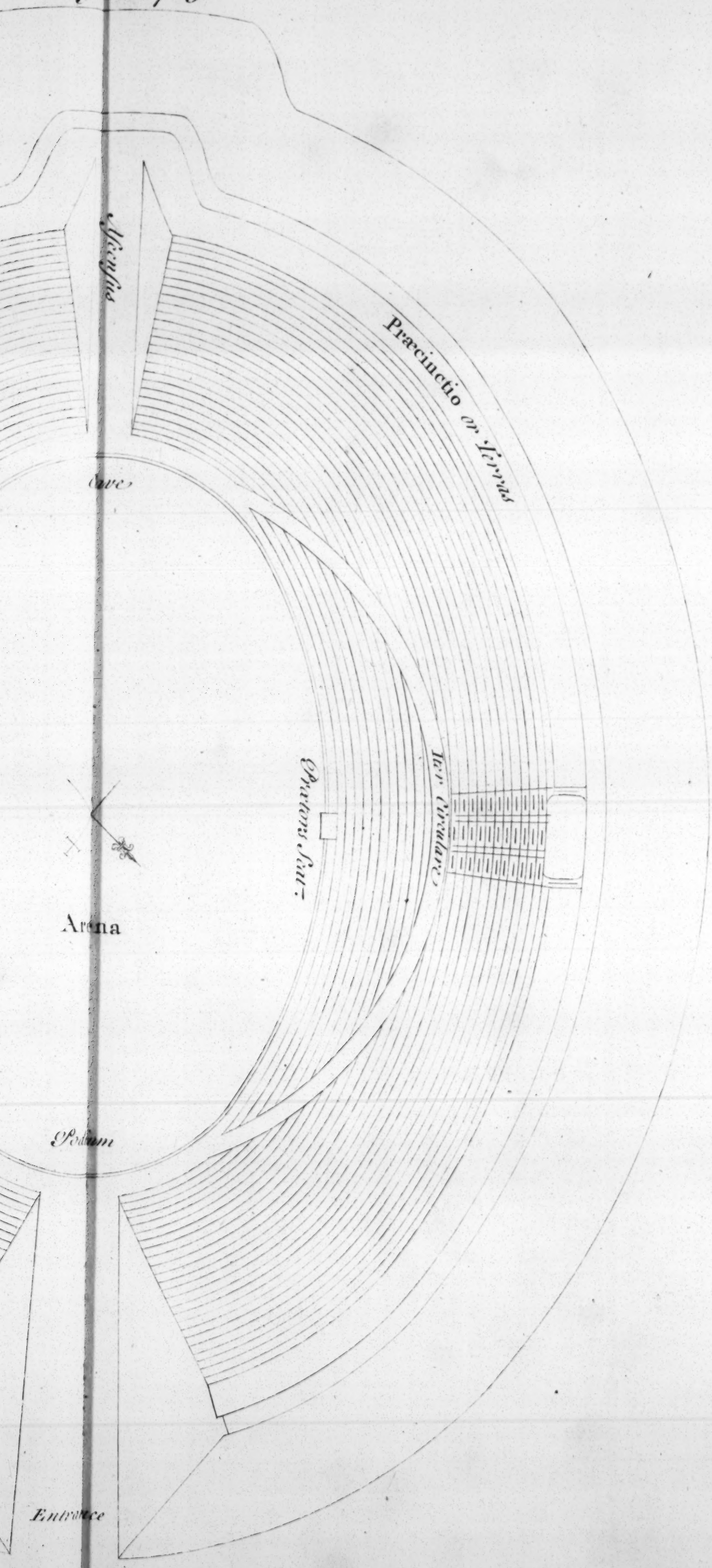
Stukeley f. a.f 1723

The Geometrical Groundplot of th



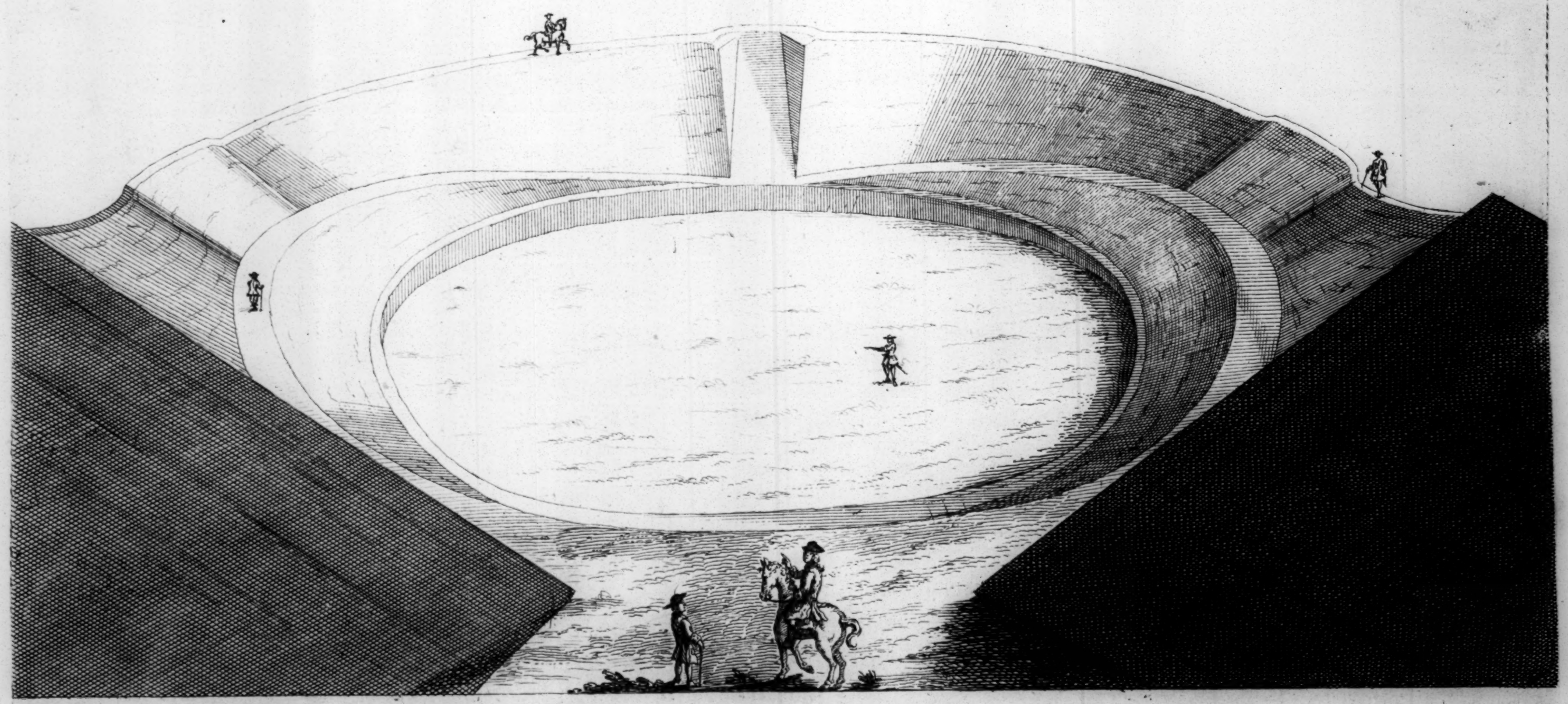
of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester

Aug. 22. 1723.



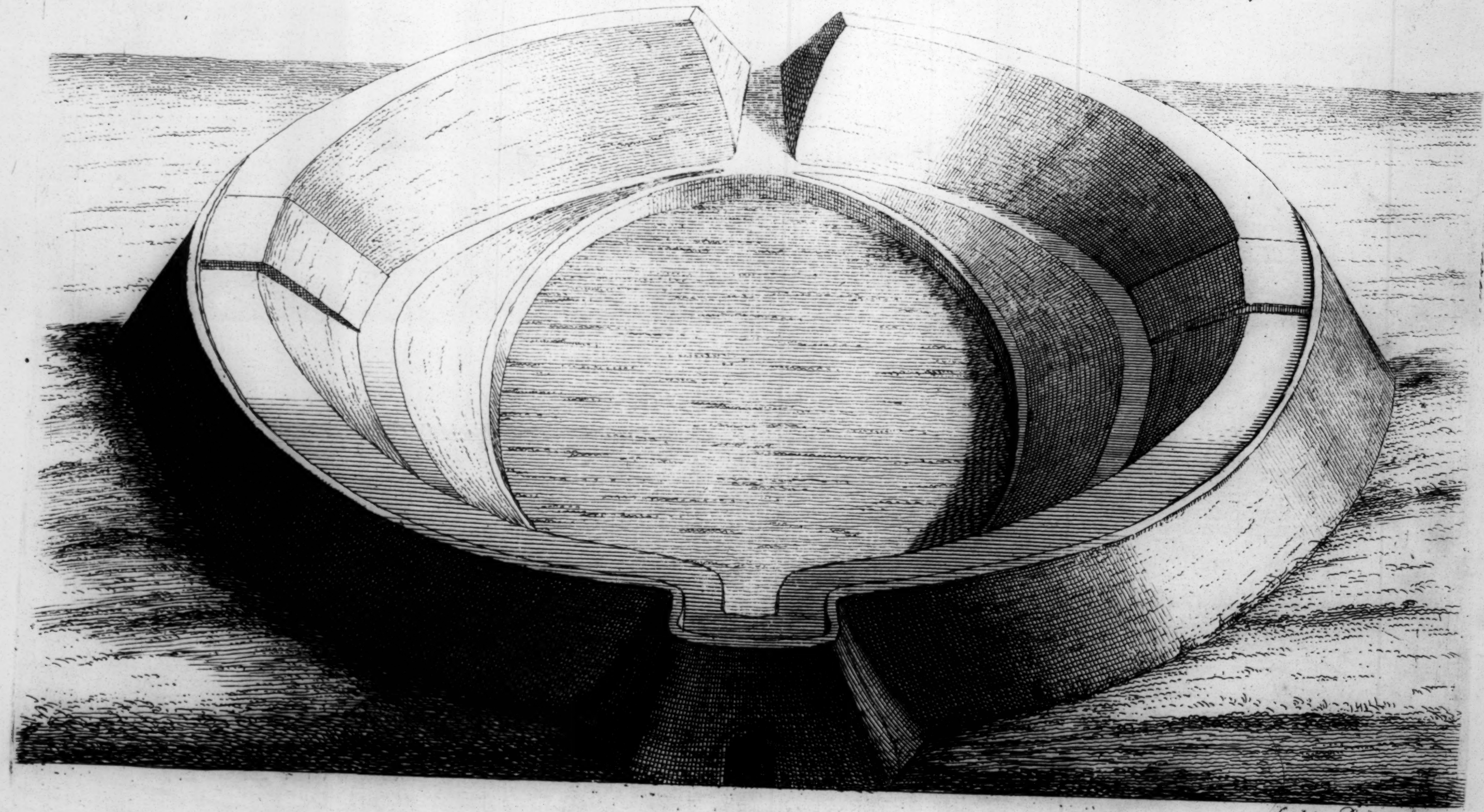
Stukeley design.t

A View of Dorchester Amphitheatre from the Entrance.



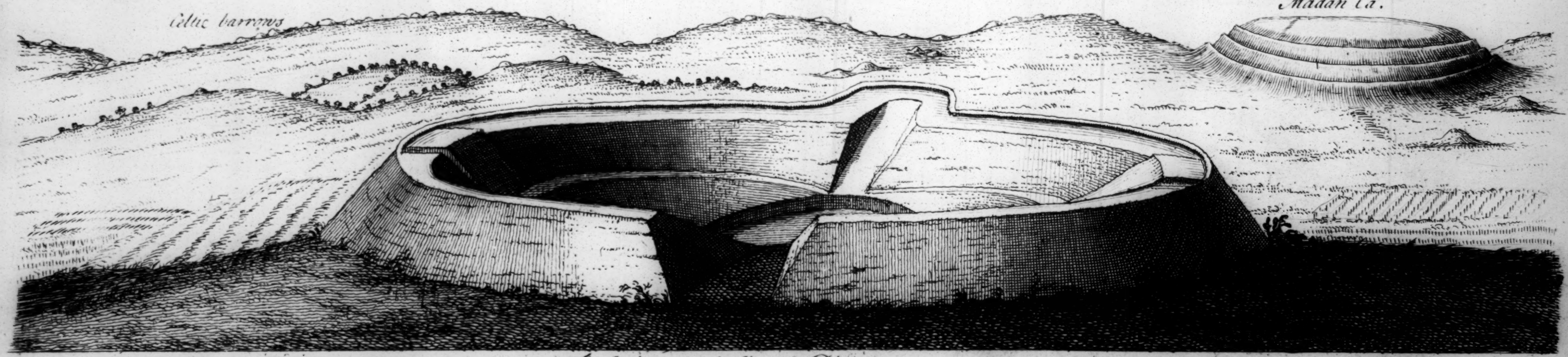
52

A view of Dorchester Amphitheatre from the South West.

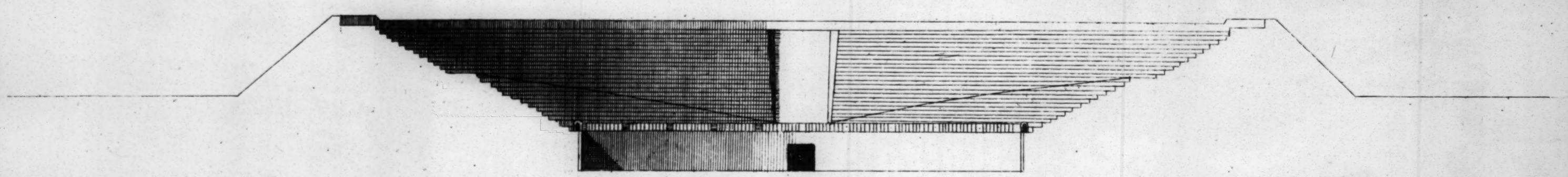


Stukeley Del. Aug.t 1723.

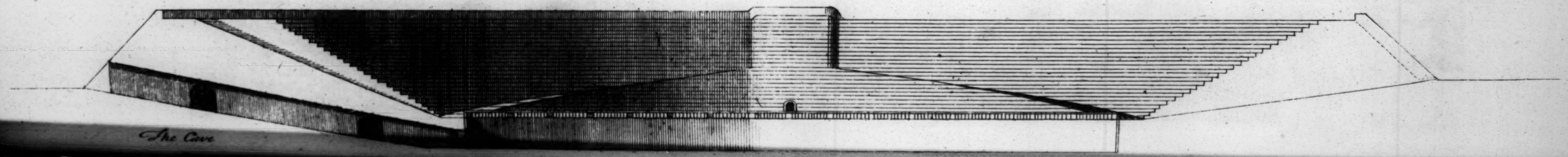
The present appearance of Dorchester Amphitheater Aug. 23. 1723.



The Section upon the Shortest Diameter



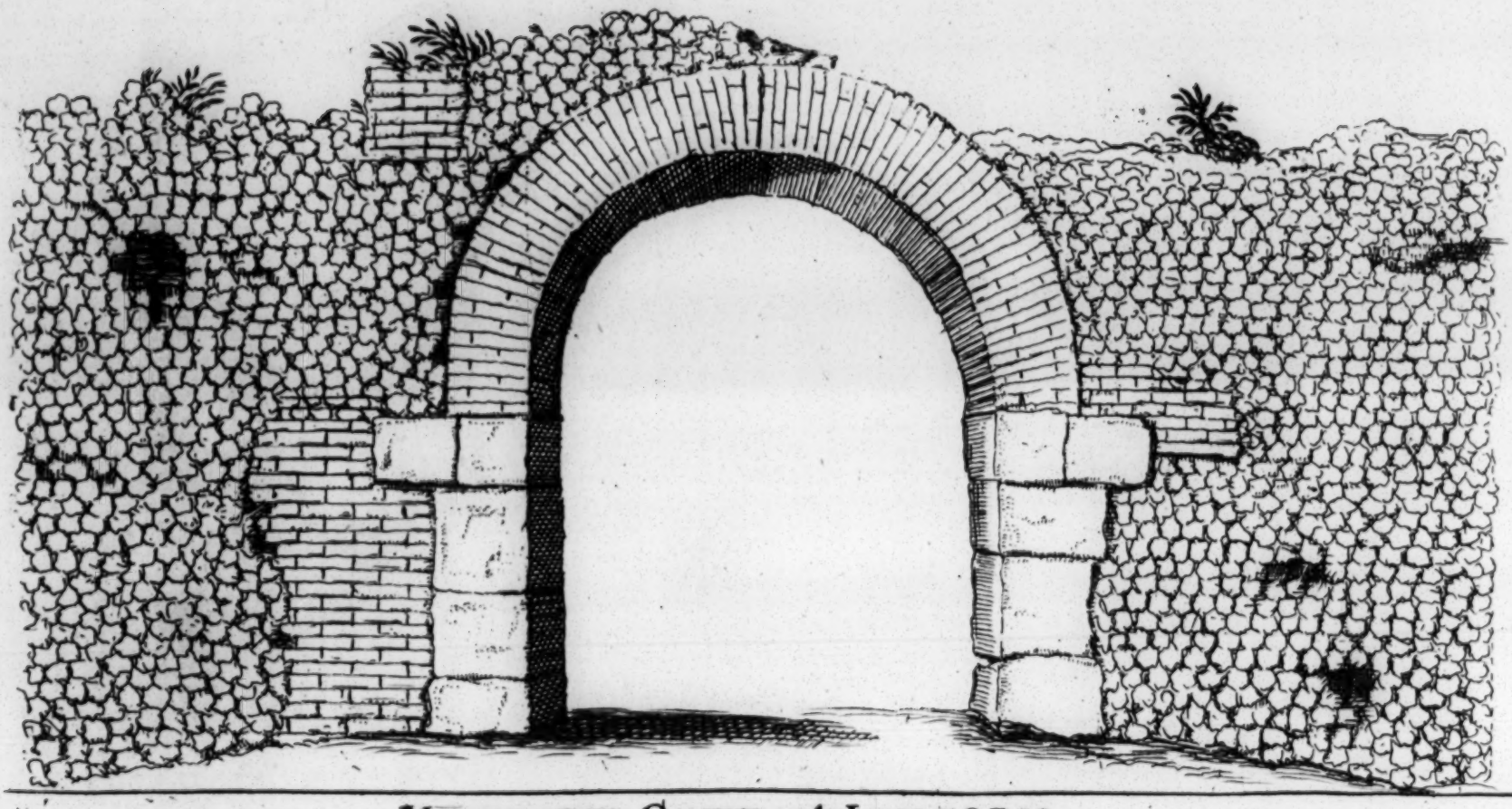
The Section upon the longest Diameter.



The Cave

Worth Gate (*a Roman Work*) Canterbury

6. oct 1722.



NEWPORT GATE at LINCOLN

Sept. 3. 1722.

The Arch of Roman Work

Stukley delin & Amicissima Conterraneo Mauritio Johnson Ar. Interioris Templi J.C. offert.

55.

The Roman Building commonly called the Temple of Janus at Leicester.

5 10 Roman 20 Feet 30 40

Ne tantam Ruinam absorbeat Inimica Ætas aq. forti fecit. W.m Stukeley & Sam.l Gale Ar. consecrata voluit. 1722.

Prom.
Bravinium Broughton
Iter XII.
Magnis Old Radnor
Octo Petrarum Prom. The Bishop and his Clerks
Muridunum Caermarthen
Leucarum Loghor
Nidum Neath
Sabrinæ Æstuarium
Herculis Promontorium Hartland Pt.
Dumnonii
Isca Dumnoniorum Exeter
Corinavii
Ocrinum Prom. Lizard Pt.
Dumnoniorum Prom. Start Pt.
Oceanus Britannicus
Vecta Insula
Portus Madurni Aldrington
Iter XIII.
Bleseium Old Town
Burrium Usk
Iter XIV.
Aquæ Solis Bath
Iter XV.
Vindogladia Winborn
Iter VII.
Iter VIII.
Iter IX.
Iter V.
Iter II.
Iter III.
Iter IV.
Gallie Pars
Tamesis Fl.
Ratæ Leicester
Tripontium Dowbridg
Durocinonte Huntingdon
Sitomagus Thetford
Villa Faustini Ketleborow
Combretonium Brethenham
Camboritum Chesterford
Ad Anam Stretford
Colonia Camulodunum Colchester
Lactorodum Old Stretford
Magiovinium Dunstable
Caesaromagus Chelmsford
Durolitum Rumford
Londinium
Caleva Atrebatum Farnham
Transantum Southampton
Durobrivis Rochester
Rutupiæ Portus Sonar
Dubris Portus Dover
Lemanis Pox. Lymne
Madviacis Maidston
Duvolenum Charin
Duvovernum Canterbury
Cantiacorum
Durobrivis Castor
Venta Icenorum Castor
Icenis Ixworth
Ad Pontes Staines
Noviomagus Woking
Verolamium Verulam
Suellaniacis Stanmore
Calena Bibrocorum Walingford
Durocornium Dorchester
Cunetio Marlborough
Spina Speen
Vindonia Silchester
Venta Belgarum Winchester
Bragæ Broughton
Regnum Old
Sorbiodunum Old Sarum
Ischalis Ilchester
Ilchester
Moridunum Seaton
Durnovaria Dorchester
Isca Augusta Caerleon
Isca Augusta Caerleon
Burrium Usk
Gobannium Abergavenny
Ariconium Kenchester
Branonium Worcester
Cicutio Stretham
Glevum Gloucester
Colonia Gloucester
Trajectus Oldbury
Abona Kingsbury
Vanta Sturum Caergwent
Venta Silurum Caergwent
Bovium Boverton
Ischalis Ilchester
Iter I.
Iter VI.
Iter XI.
Iter X.
Iter XII.
Via Julia Strata
Via Julia Strata
Via Julia Strata

95

Romana Milliaria
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80

In gratiam Itinerantium Curiosorum, **ANTONINI** *Aug.* **ITINERARIUM** *per* **BRITANNIAM,** *tentavit W. Stukeley 1723.*

VALENTIA

IBERNIÆ PARS

MARE VERGIVIUM

MARE CIMBRICUM

Via Militaris Caledoniæ
Scots Dike

OTODINI

Tuesis? Berwick

Bremenium Ri. Ruchester

VALLUM HADRIANI

Vindomora Ebchester

Cohors I. opp. dum Cor. prid.

Brovonacis Whitley C.

Vinovium Binchester

Lavatræ Bowes

ITER I.

Cataractonium Catterick

Isurium Brigantum

Dorventio Aldby

Leg. VI Victr.

Eboracum York

Delgovicia Wighton

Præ torium Patrington

Ocelum prom. Spurn Head

Lagentium Castleford

Danum Doncaster

Agelocum Littleborough

Lindum Colonia Lincoln

Mentaris Æstuarium

Novantum Prom. Mul of Galloway

Blatum Bulgium Boulness

Castra Exploratorum Old Carlisle

Galava Overborough

Alona Orton

Galacum Brigantum Overborough

ITER X.

Brem. Petuaria Veteranorum Ebchester

Coccium Ripondon

Mancunium Manchester

Cambodunum Alabanbury

Mona Ins.

Segontium Carnarvan

Condate Northwich

Deva Leg XX Victr. Chester

ITER XI.

Bonium Bancher

Canganum Prom.

Mediolanum Meivod

Bravinium Broughton

Rutunium Rowton

Viroconium Wroxeter

Uxacona Kenyate

ITER XII.

Manduessedum Manchester

Tripontium Dowbridge

Ratæ Leicester

Durobrivis Castor

Durocinonte

Sitomagus Thetford

Venta Icenorum Castor

Villa Faustini Ketleborow

Icenorum Caistor

ITER VI.

Brough by Collingham Boroughfield

Crocolana

Ad Pontem

Causennis

Vernemetum Borough

Etocetum Wall

Icenorum

Iter VII.

Iter XIII.

Iter XIV.

Iter XV.

Iter XVI.

Iter XVII.

Iter XVIII.

Iter XIX.

Iter XX.

Iter XXI.

Iter XXII.

Iter XXIII.

Iter XXIV.

Iter XXV.

Iter XXVI.

Iter XXVII.

Iter XXVIII.

Iter XXIX.

Iter XXX.

Iter XXXI.

Iter XXXII.

Iter XXXIII.

Iter XXXIV.

Iter XXXV.

Iter XXXVI.

Iter XXXVII.

Iter XXXVIII.

Iter XXXIX.

Iter XL.

Iter XLI.

Iter XLII.

Iter XLIII.

Iter XLIV.

Iter XLV.

Iter XLVI.

Iter XLVII.

Iter XLVIII.

Iter XLIX.

Iter L.

Iter LI.

Iter LII.

Iter LIII.

Iter LIV.

Iter LV.

Iter LVI.

Iter LVII.

Iter LVIII.

Iter LIX.

Iter LX.

Iter LXI.

Iter LXII.

Iter LXIII.

Iter LXIV.

Iter LXV.

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Iter LXXXIII.

Iter LXXXIV.

Iter LXXXV.

Iter LXXXVI.

Iter LXXXVII.

Iter LXXXVIII.

Iter LXXXIX.

Iter XC.

Iter XCI.

Iter XCII.

Iter XCIII.

Iter XCIV.

Iter XCV.

Iter XCVI.

Iter XCVII.

Iter XCVIII.

Iter XCIX.

Iter C.

Iter CI.

Iter CII.

Iter CIII.

Iter CIV.

Iter CV.

Iter CVI.

Iter CVII.

Iter CVIII.

Iter CIX.

Iter CX.

Iter CXI.

Iter CXII.

Iter CXIII.

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Iter CXV.

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Iter CXVIII.

Iter CXIX.

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Iter CXXXVIII.

Iter CXXXIX.

Iter CXL.

Iter CXLI.

Iter CXLII.

Iter CXLIII.

Iter CXLIV.

Iter CXLV.

Iter CXLVI.

Iter CXLVII.

Iter CXLVIII.

Iter CXLIX.

Iter CL.

Iter CLI.

Iter CLII.

Iter CLIII.

Iter CLIV.

Iter CLV.

Iter CLVI.

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Iter CLVIII.

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Iter CLXXXVI.

Iter CLXXXVII.

Iter CLXXXVIII.

Iter CLXXXIX.

Iter CXC.

Iter CXCI.

Iter CXCII.

Iter CXCIII.

Iter CXCIV.

Iter CXCV.

Iter CXCVI.

Iter CXCVII.

Iter CXCVIII.

Iter CXCIX.

Iter CC.

Iter CCI.

Iter CCII.

Iter CCIII.

Iter CCIV.

Iter CCV.

Iter CCVI.

Iter CCVII.

Iter CCVIII.

Iter CCIX.

Iter CCX.

Iter CCXI.

Iter CCXII.

Iter CCXIII.

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Iter CCXV.

Iter CCXVI.

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Iter CCXIX.

Iter CCXX.

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Iter CCXL.

Iter CCXLI.

Iter CCXLII.

Iter CCXLIII.

Iter CCXLIV.

Iter CCXLV.

Iter CCXLVI.

Iter CCXLVII.

Iter CCXLVIII.

Iter CCXLIX.

Iter CCL.

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Iter CCLIII.

Iter CCLIV.

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Iter CCXC.

Iter CCXCI.

Iter CCXCII.

Iter CCXCIII.

Iter CCXCIV.

Iter CCXCV.

Iter CCXCVI.

Iter CCXCVII.

Iter CCXCVIII.

Iter CCXCIX.

Iter CCC.

Iter CCCI.

Iter CCCII.

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Iter CCCIV.

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LONDINIVM Augusta

7. Nov. 1742.

TAMESIS Flumen

St. Clements Well

The Strand

Holborn.

To Ponties

Portpole Lane

Gisle Street

Clarkz ...nwell

St. Bridgets Well.

The River of Wells

Old Street

Porta Principalis Sinistra Aldegate

Templum Dianæ

St. Pauls

Hatting

Smeeth field.

Stone Street

St. Mary de Arcubus.

Donegate

Castrum Exploratorum. Barbican.

Milliare. London Stone.

Stocks Mercat.

St. Mary Woolnoths

Lupidium Episcopi

Belini Porta. Belinsgate

Moor Fields.

Langburn

St. Helen

Via Militaris.

Horsmen Street to Ingleton's ad Fossam

a Roman burying place.

RR

Aldgate

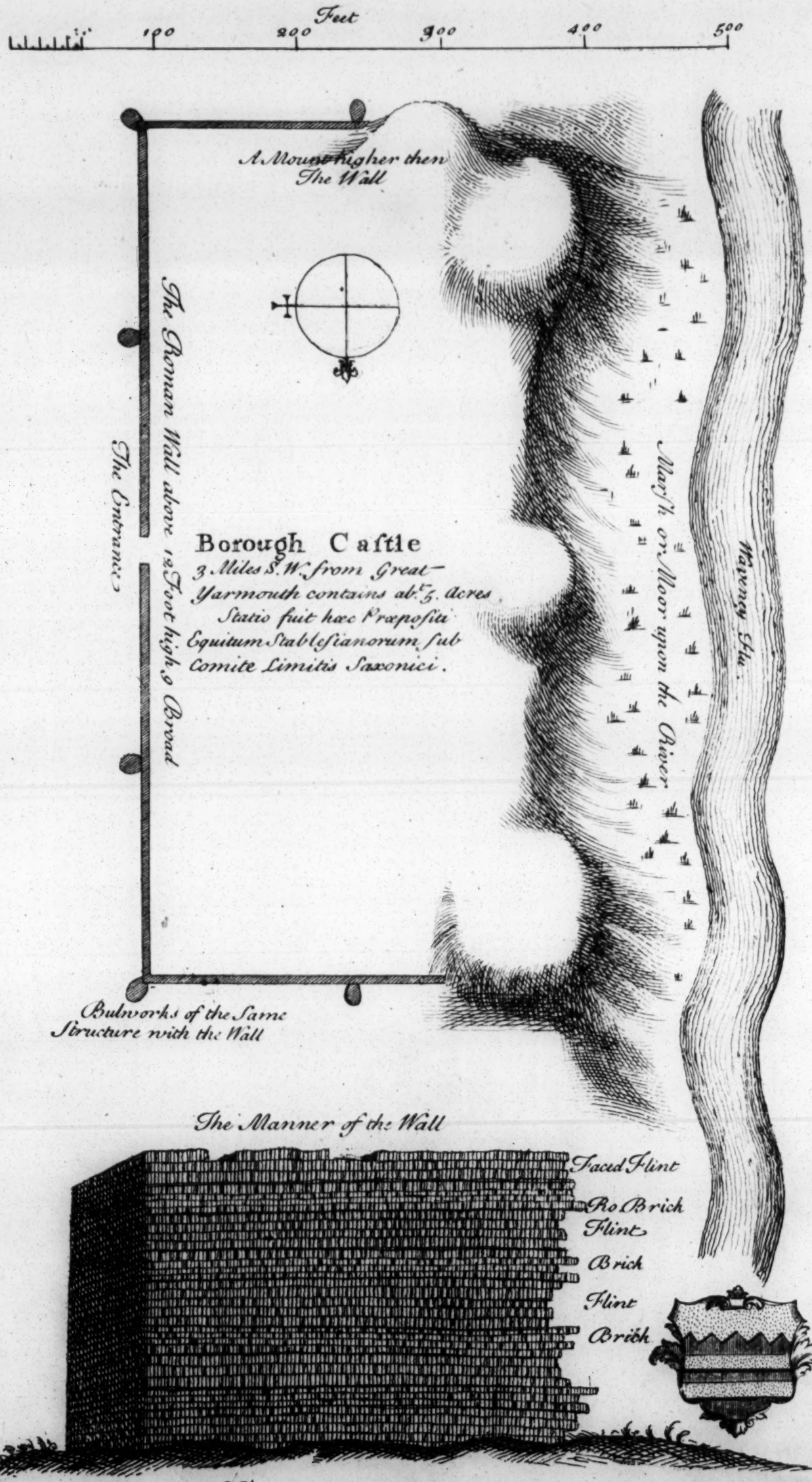
Arx Palatina

Roman Burying Place. Goodmans Fields.

Illustrissimo Comiti Penbrokiæ Mœcenati Eximio Sacra Tabula.

Stukeley delin

GARIONENVM.

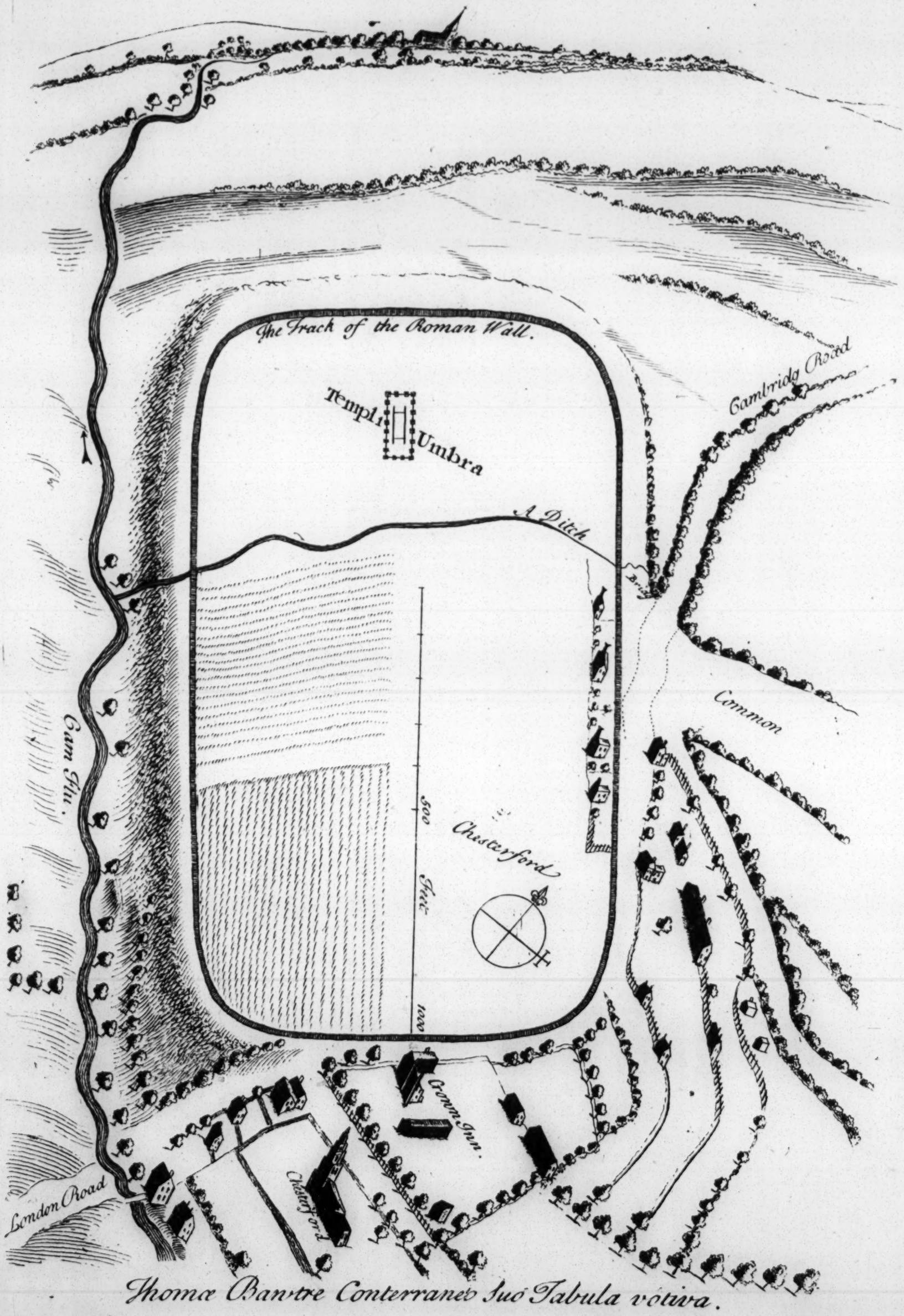


Henrico Hare Arm.° GARIONENVM sua manu dimensum consecrat

W. Stukeley.

CAMBORITVM.

21. Aug. 1722.



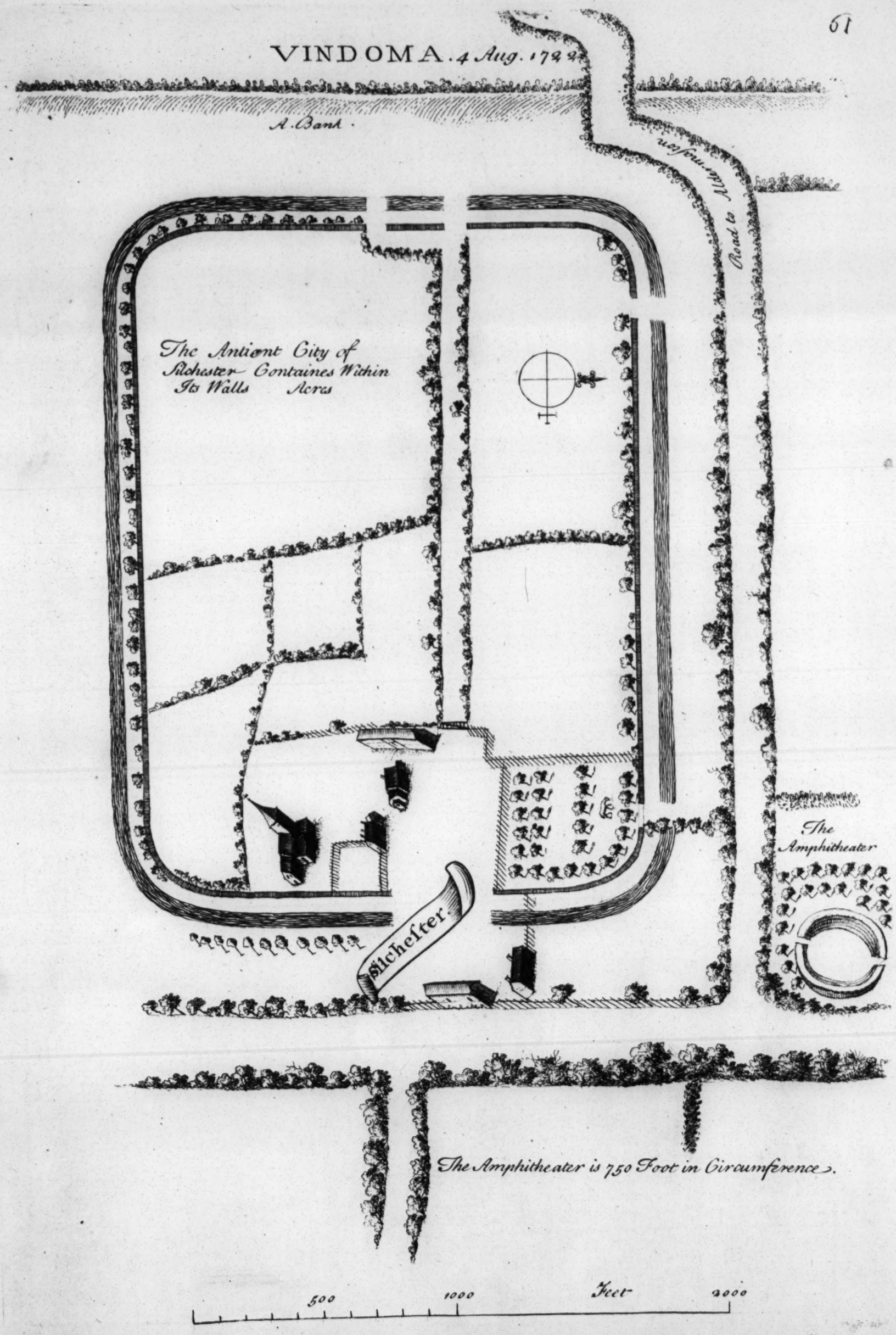
Thomæ Bantre Conterranео Suo Tabula votiva.

Stukeley delin.

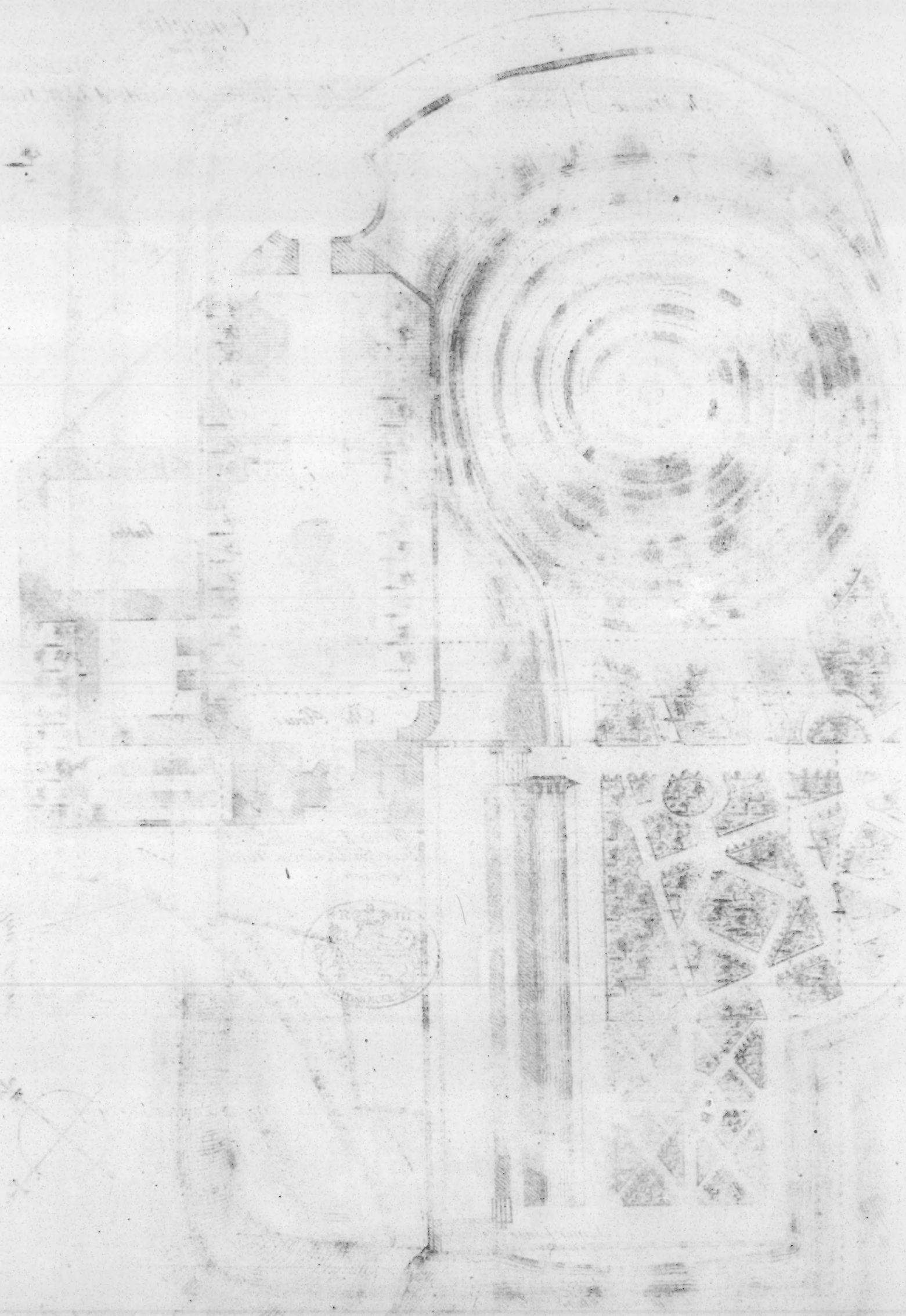
Prospect of Newberry *from the South betwen* Winchester *and* Silchester *Road*
Iun. 28, 1723. *Stukeley del:*

A. Icening Street.
B. Donington Castle.
C. Way to Winchester.
D. Speen.

VINDOMA. 4 Aug. 1724



Peritura Moenia Stylo renovavit *Ger. Vander Gucht.*
Stukeley Designavit.



100 200 English Feet 400

Cunetio

Castrum
6 July 1723.

Algernonus Com. de Hartford d.d. W. Stukeley.

to Devizes

The Mount

Court Yard

Stables

The House

Groundplot of Lord Hartfords Seat at Marlborough.

Road over Kennet R.

New Road

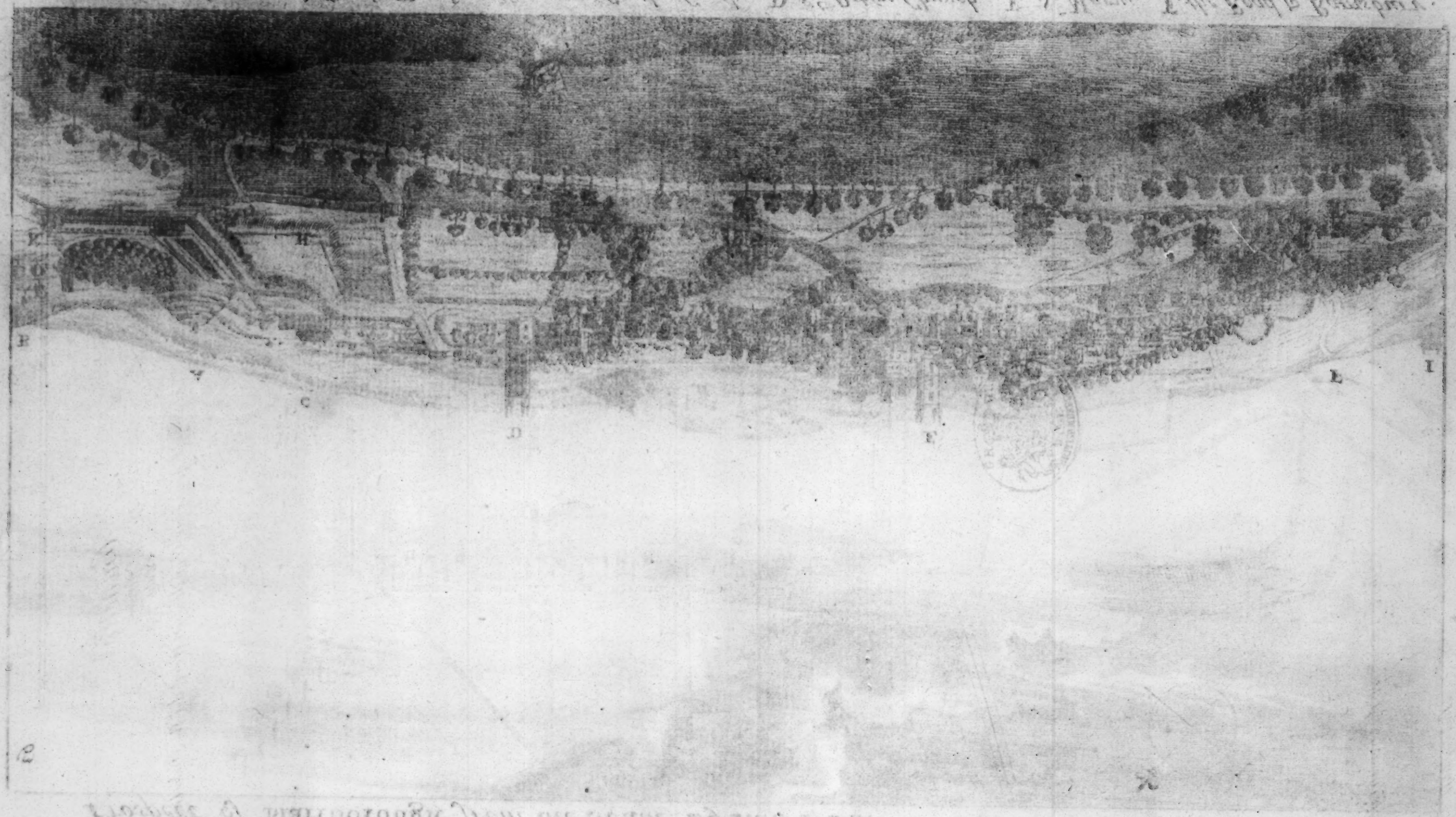
Somer house

The Remains of the Roman Castrum

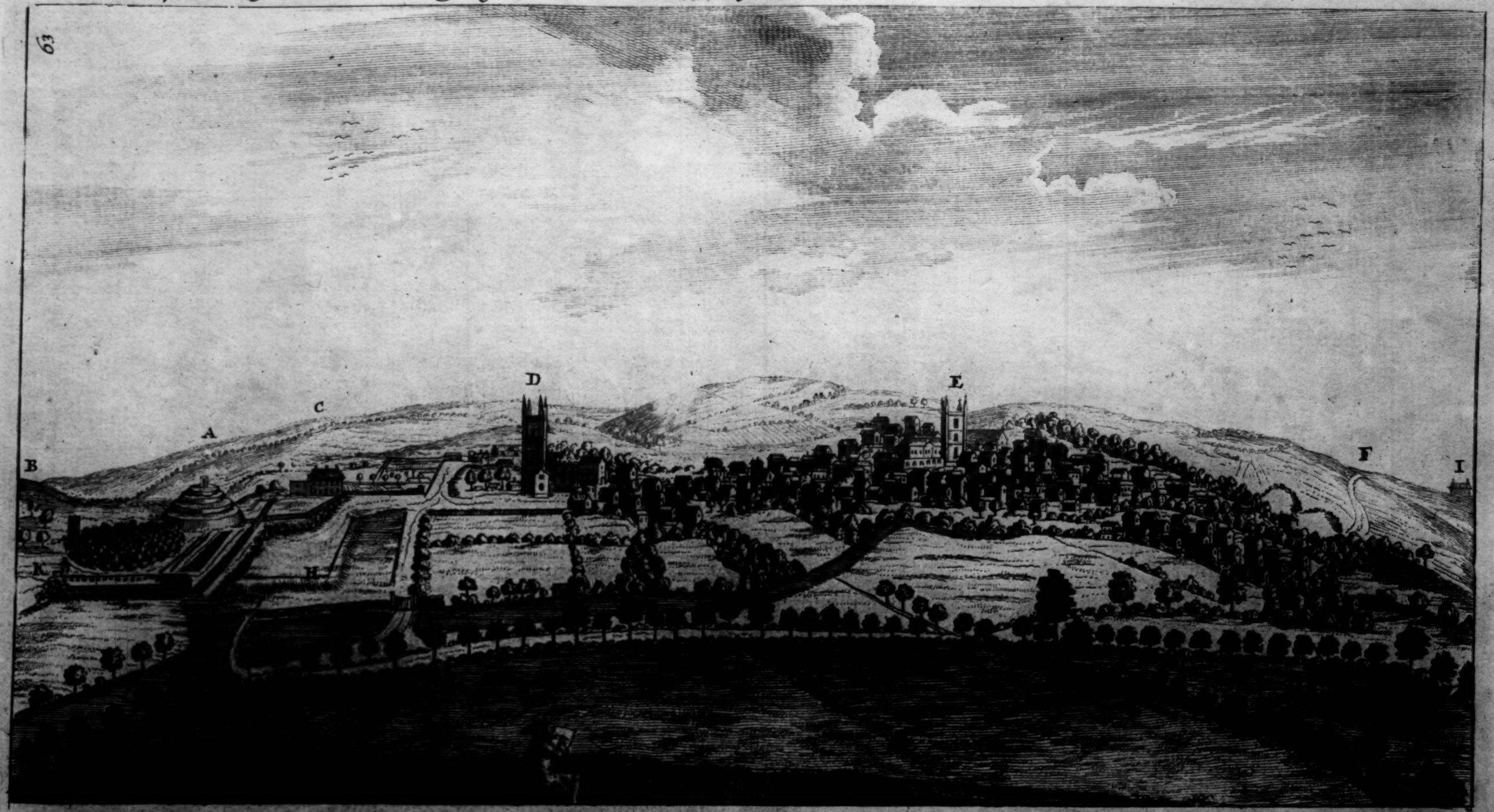
Stukeley delin.

A. Mediterranean Coast. B. the Coast of Asia. C. the Canal. D. Port Said. E. the Lake. F. the Canal to Kantara.

C. the Canal. H. the crossing of the Canal and Railway. I. Lake Timsah. K. Tewfik.



Prospect of Marlborough *from the South. 29 Jun 1723.* CVNETIO.



A. *Marlborough Mount.* B. *the Road to Kennet.* C. *the Castle.* D. *St. Peters Church.* E. *St. Marys.* F. *the Road to Ramsbury.*
G. *the Kennet.* H. *the remains of the Roman Castrum.* I. *Lady Winchilseas.* K. *Preshute.*

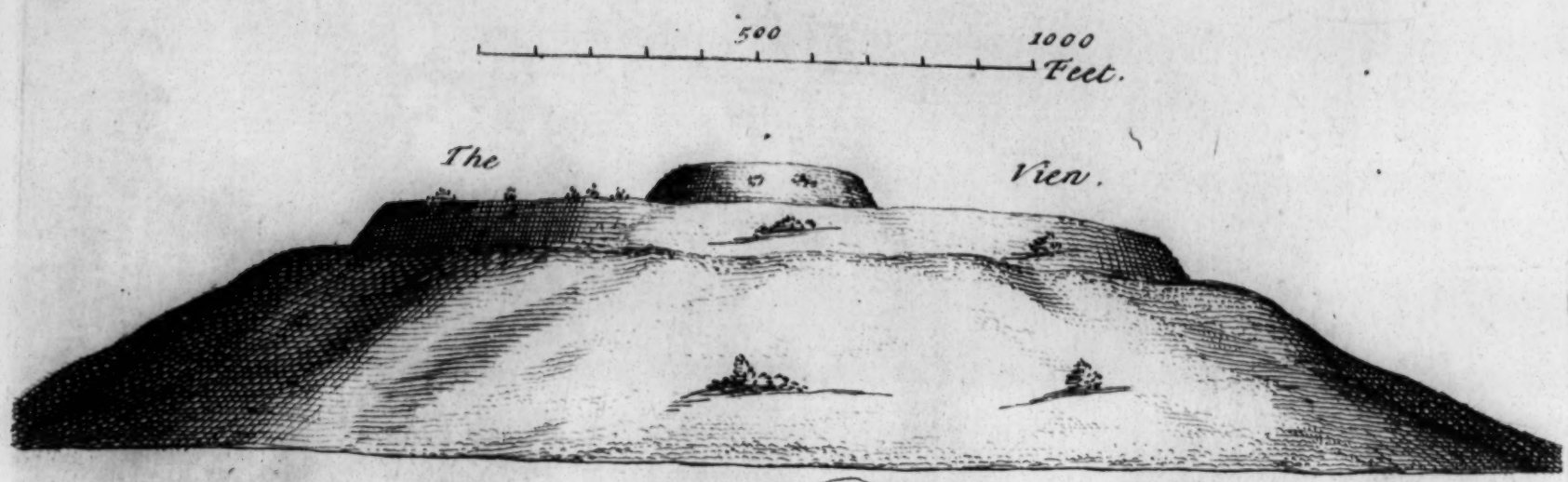
Stukeley, del

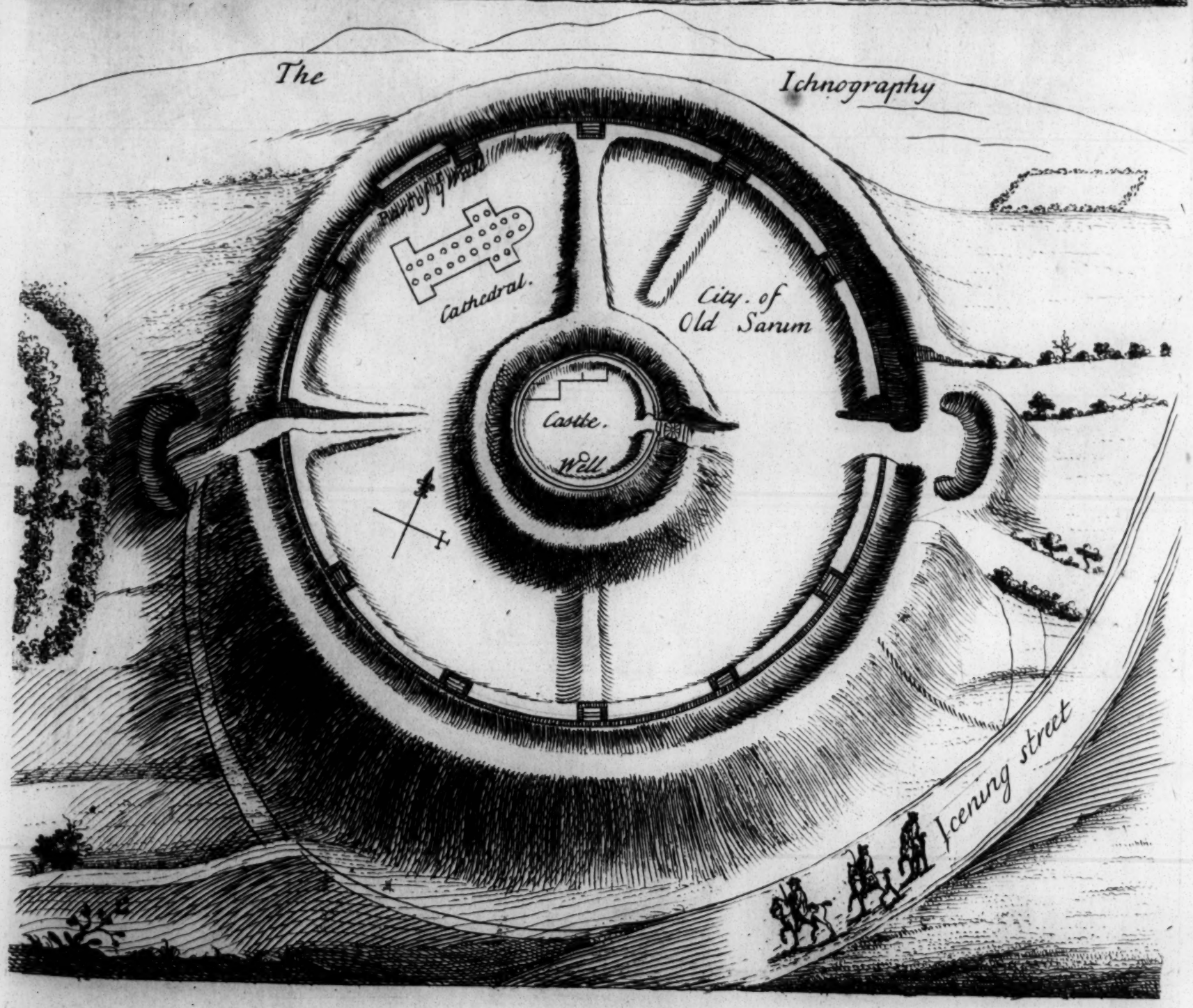
View of Great Bedwin & Wansdike *2 July.* 1723. LEUCOMAGUS.

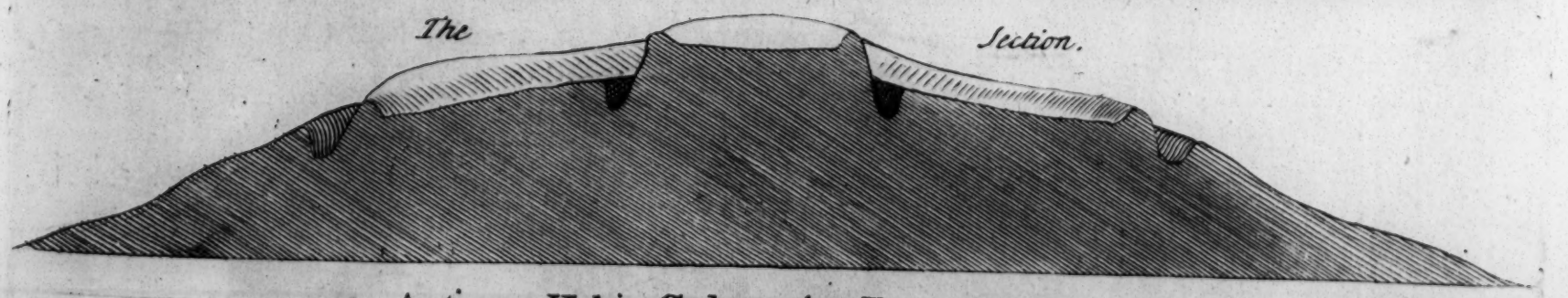
Stukeley del.

SORBIODVNVM.

1. Aug. 1722.







Antiquæ Urbis Cadaver in Æs transtulit.
Johes Pine Chalcographus.

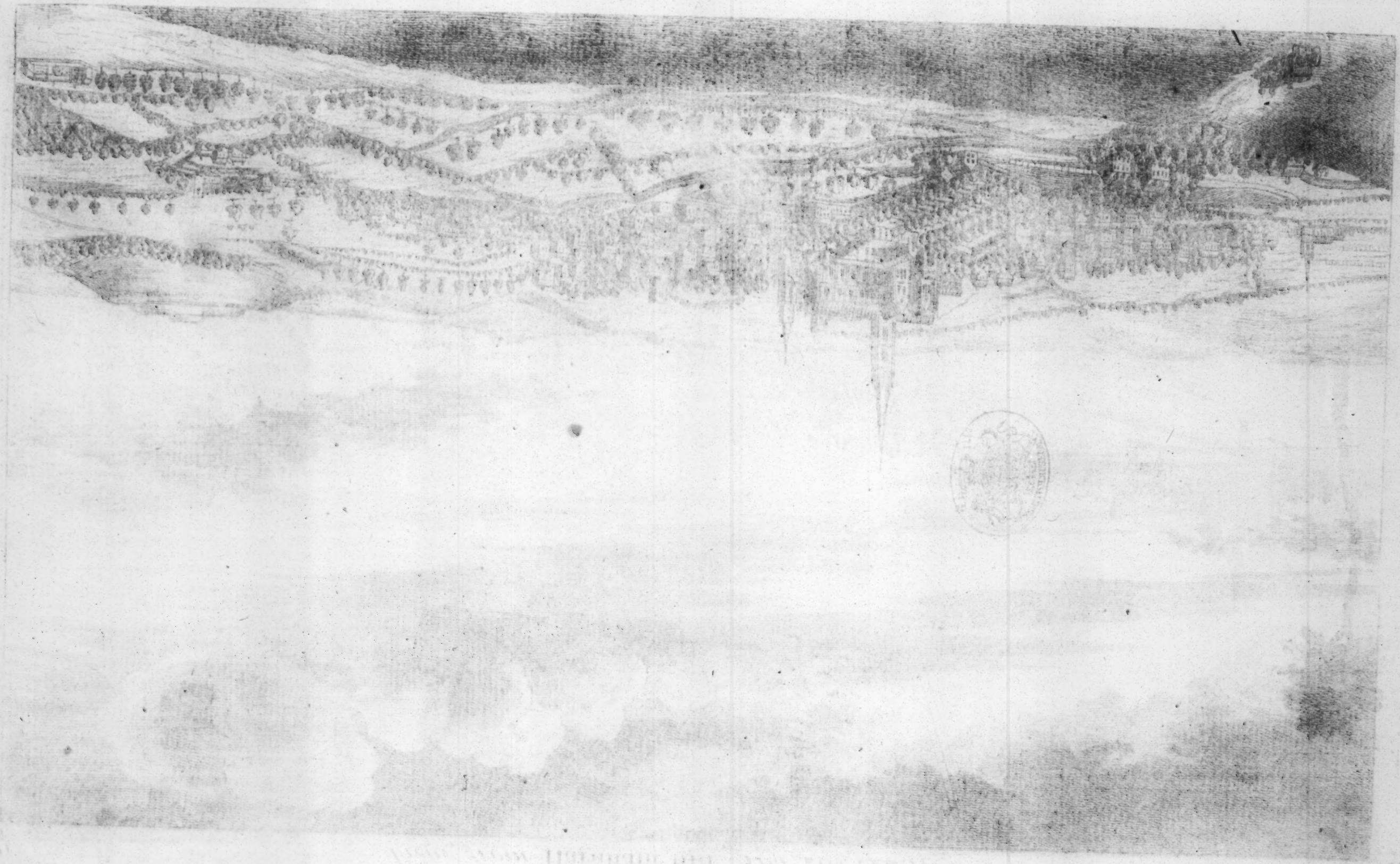
Stukeley designavit.

A Stratford

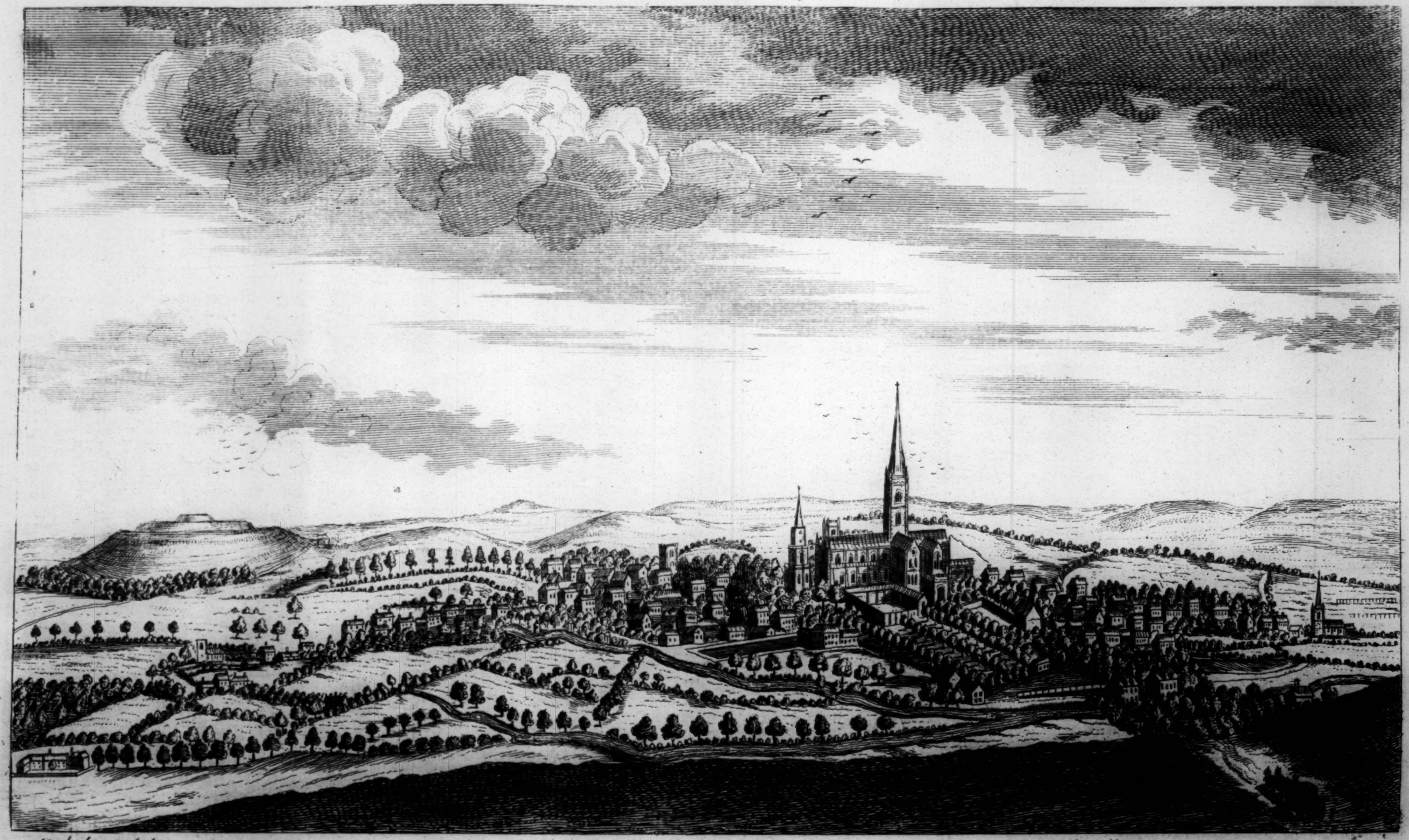
Prospect of Old Sarum *Aug* 1. 1723.

B. the Ikening Street,

Stukeley del



View from Harnham hill *Aug* 26. 1723.

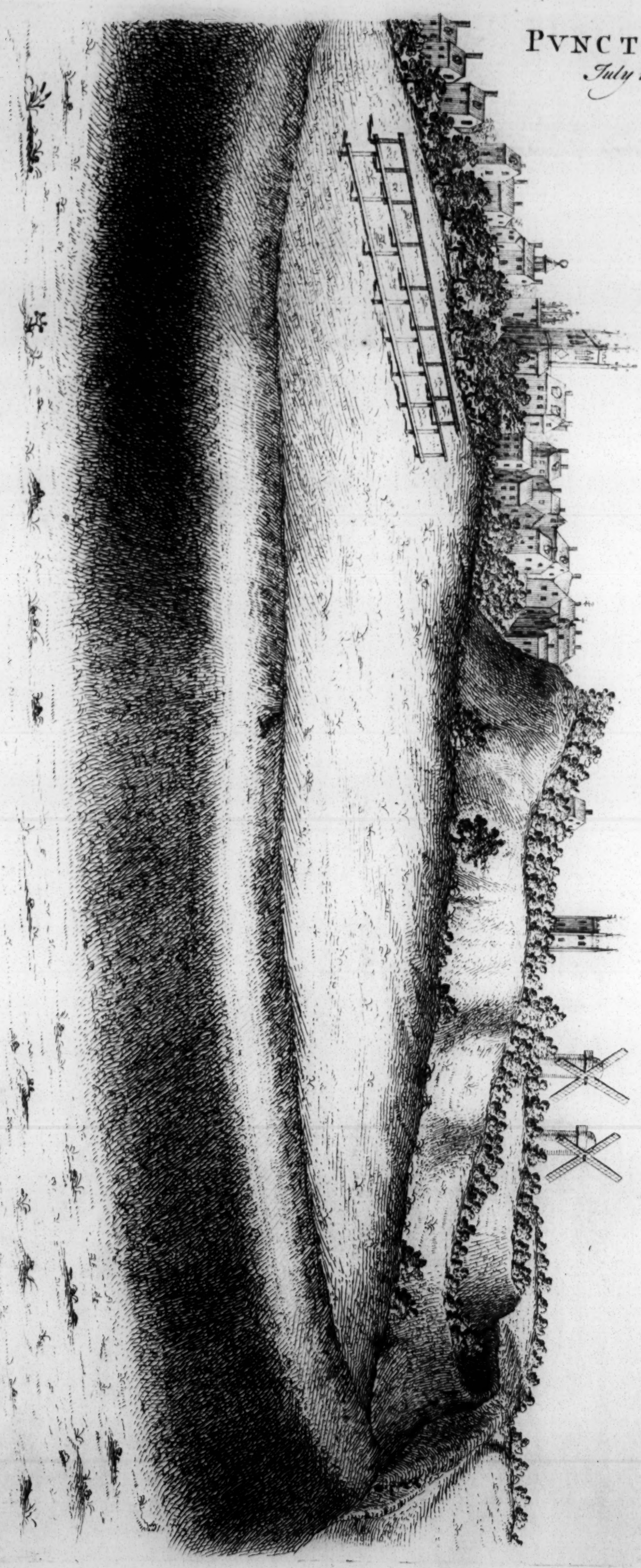


Stukeley del.

Prospect of Hedington. 18 July 1723.

Stukeley delin.

July 17. 1723.



S.t Marys.

S.t Johns.

Castle.

Sirbeley. delin.

AQVÆ SOLIS

1723

July 70

A Scale of Feet
50 100 200

Kings Mead

Bristol Road

Fives Court

Bowling Green

Trim Street

To Lansdown

The FOSS Road

Bathwick Meadow

The Boat Stall

Bridewel lane

Vicaridg lane

Cock Lane

High Str.

North G.

West g.

Cheap Str.

East g.

Miter Green

Abby Ch. Yard

Abby

Abby Green

Saint Str.

Bur wall

Monks Mill

Bathwic Mill

The Ambury

To Bristol

Southgate Str.

Ham g.

The Horse bath

The Ham

Avon R.

Magdalen Chapl.

FOSS Road

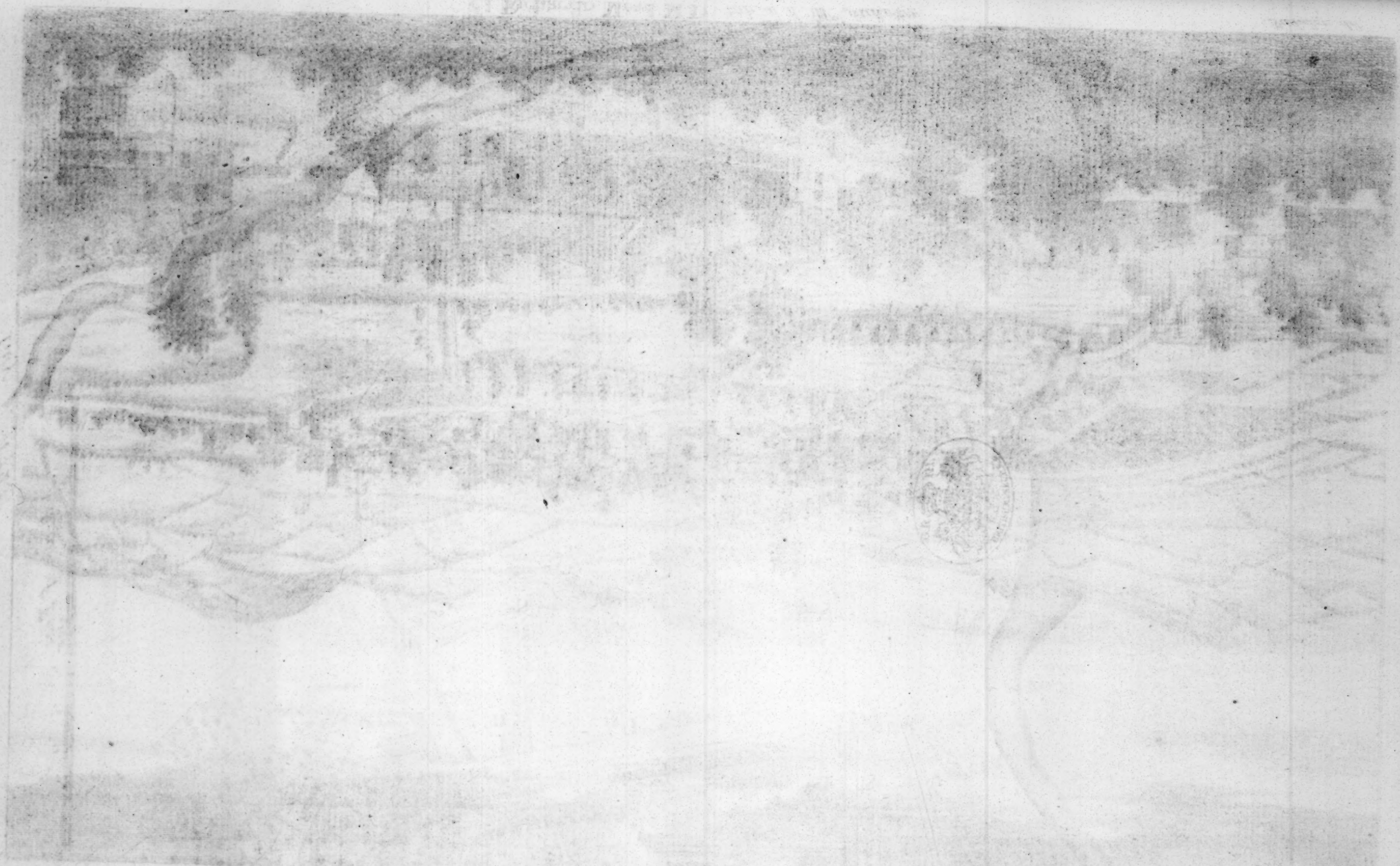
A The Kings Bath
B The Queens Bath
C The Cross Bath
D The Hot Bath
E Gascoins Tower
F St. Catherines Hospital
G St. Johns Hospital
H Bridewell
I The Play House
K St. Marys
L The Market House
M St. Peters Cathedral
N St. Iames's
O The Abby Gate
P St. Michaels
Q St. Michaels broad str.

Insignia Urbis

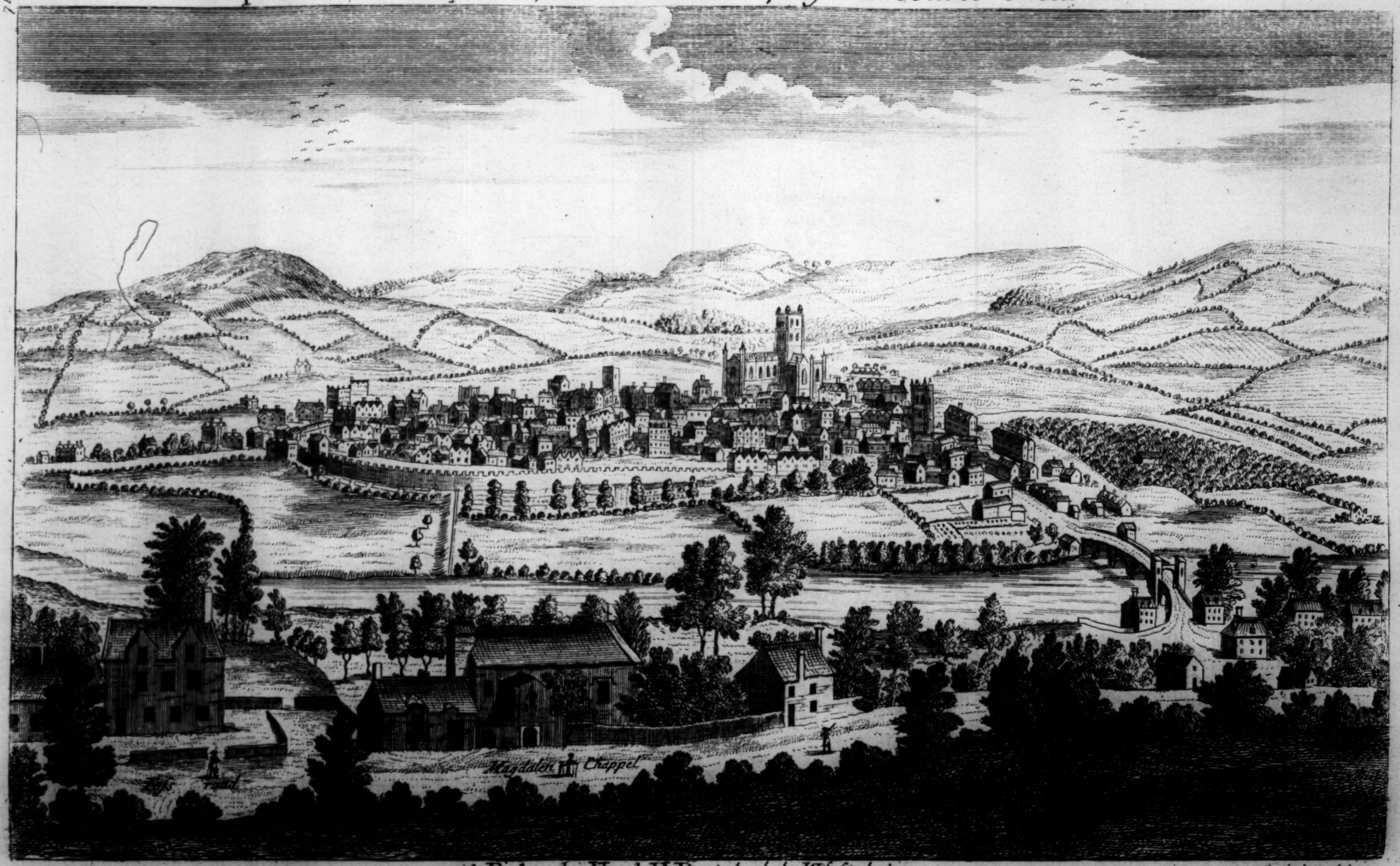
Insignia ecclesiæ

Sukeley. delin.

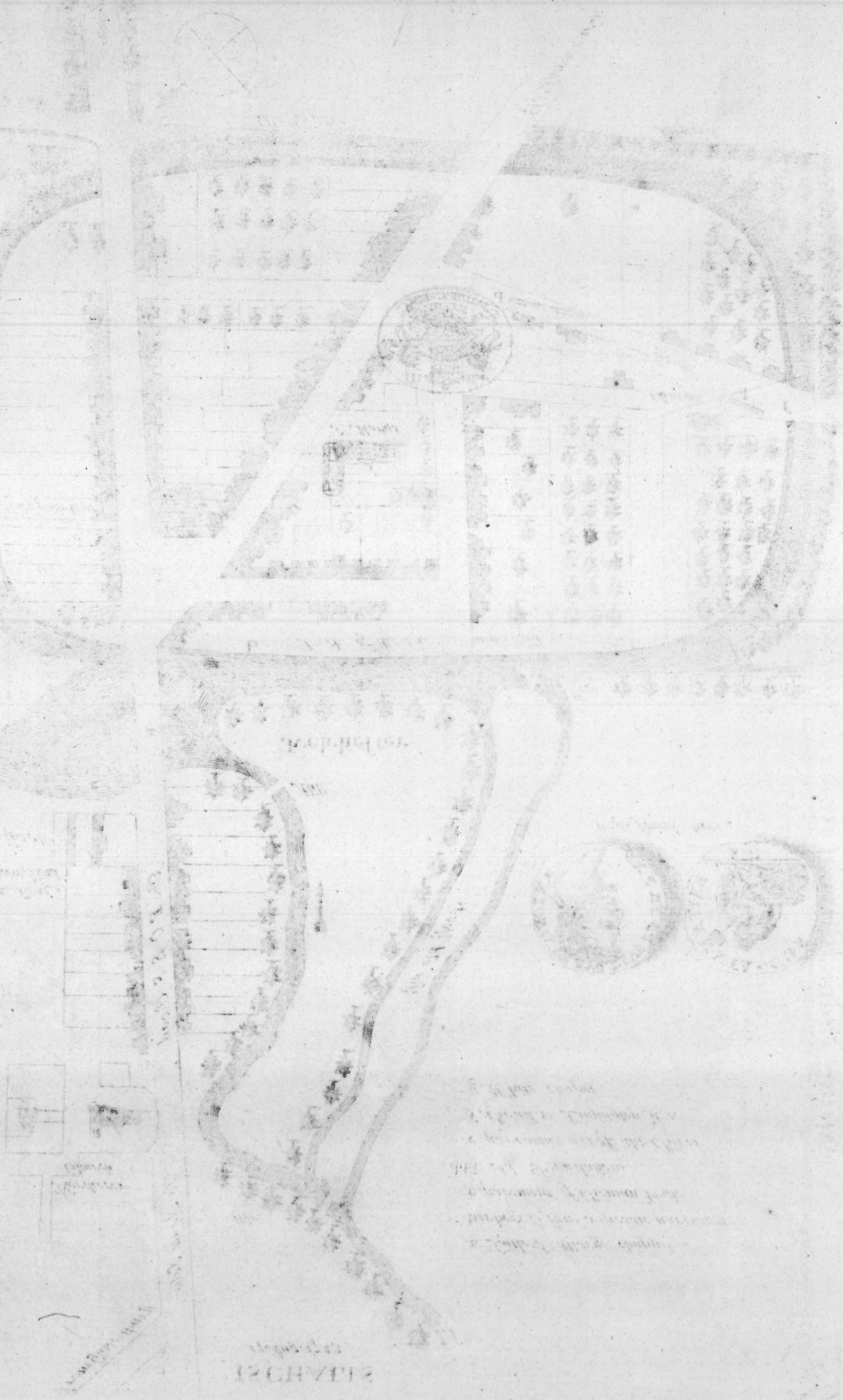
Parker Sculp.



Aquæ Solis Iuly 21. 1723. *From the top of the Southern hill.*



Cl. Richardo Mead M.D. *tab. d.d. W.s Stuketey.* *Stukeley del.*



ISCHALIS

17 Aug. 1723.

a. *Little S^t Marys chappel*
b. *where I saw a mesaic pavement*
c. *pavement of Roman brick*
ddd. *old Foundations*
e. *pavement a croſs the River*
f. *Road to Limington &c*
g. *White chapel*

braſs found here

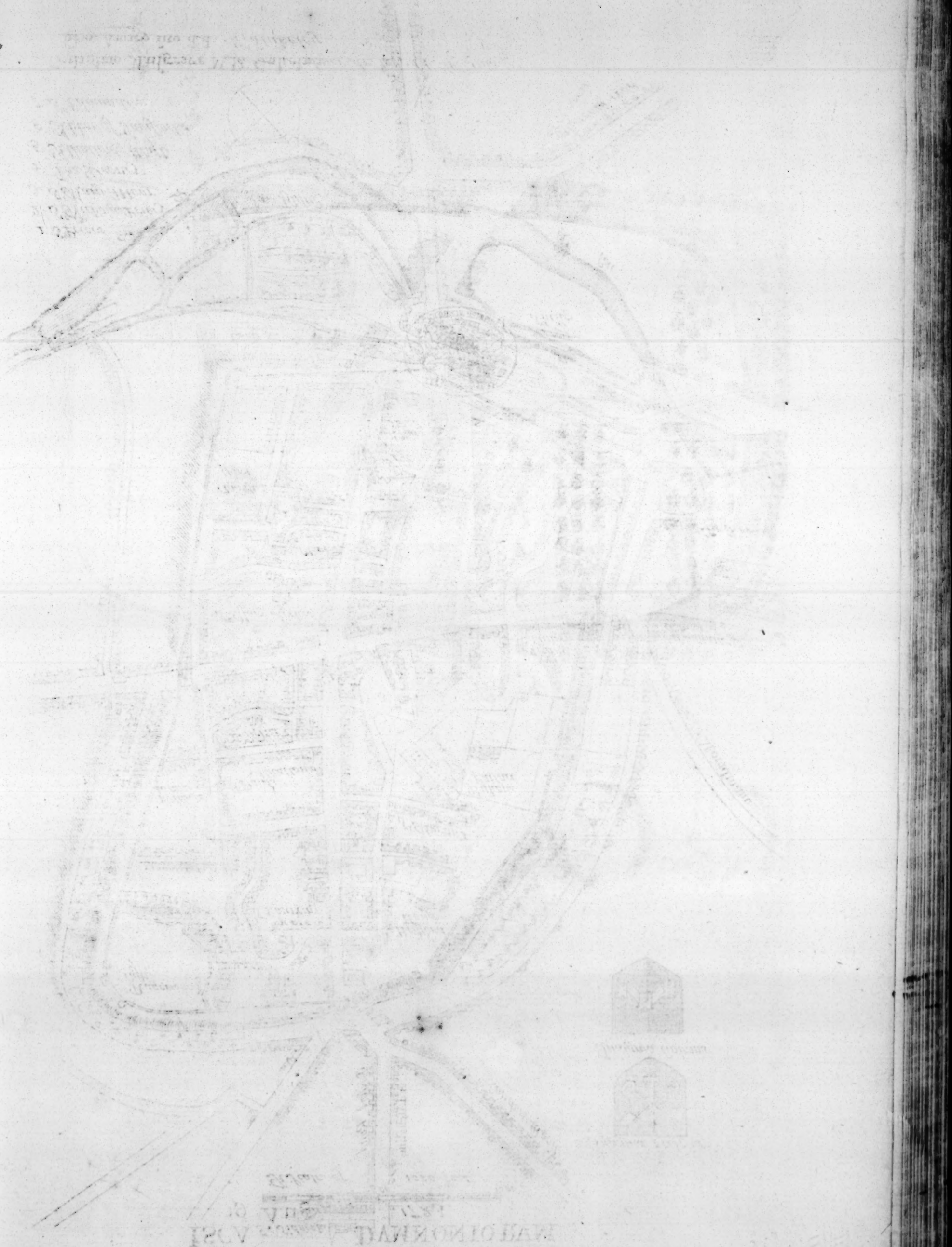
From Glaſenbury
To Aquæ Solis
Northover Church
Wire
The FOSS Road
The old Yeol R
Hereabouts Stone Coffins have been found
Gaol
Ivel R.
Mill
Ivelcheſter
New Mill
Track of the Roman Wall
Shire path lane
Bishops house
St. Marys
Burgh Green
The Fryery
The Ditch
Suburbs
Langport way
To Moridunum
To Durnovaria

Carolo Lockyer Ar: tab. dd. W. Stukeley.

50 100 Paces

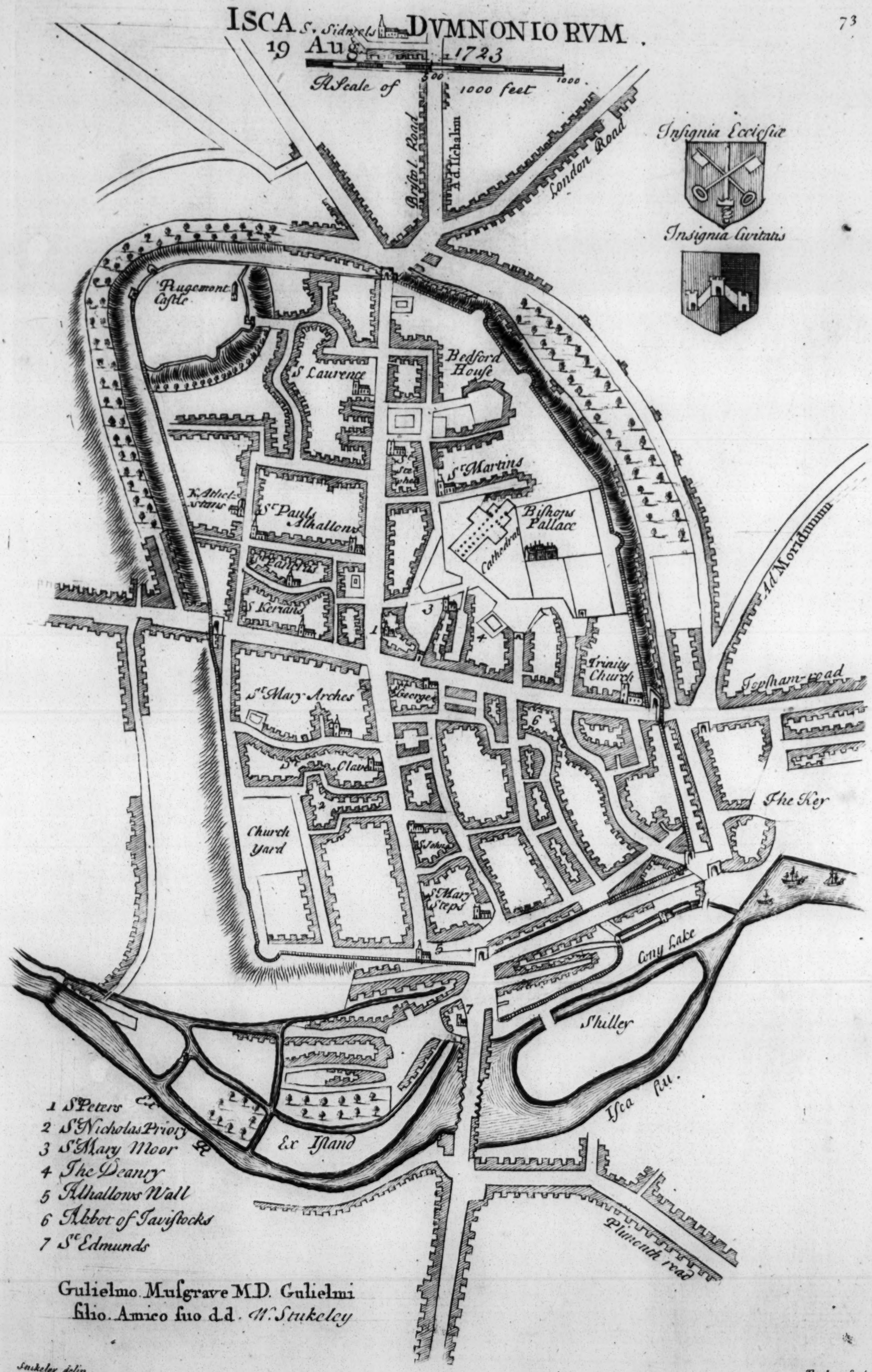
Stukeley del.

IV^der Gucht Sculp.



ISCA DVMNONIORVM.

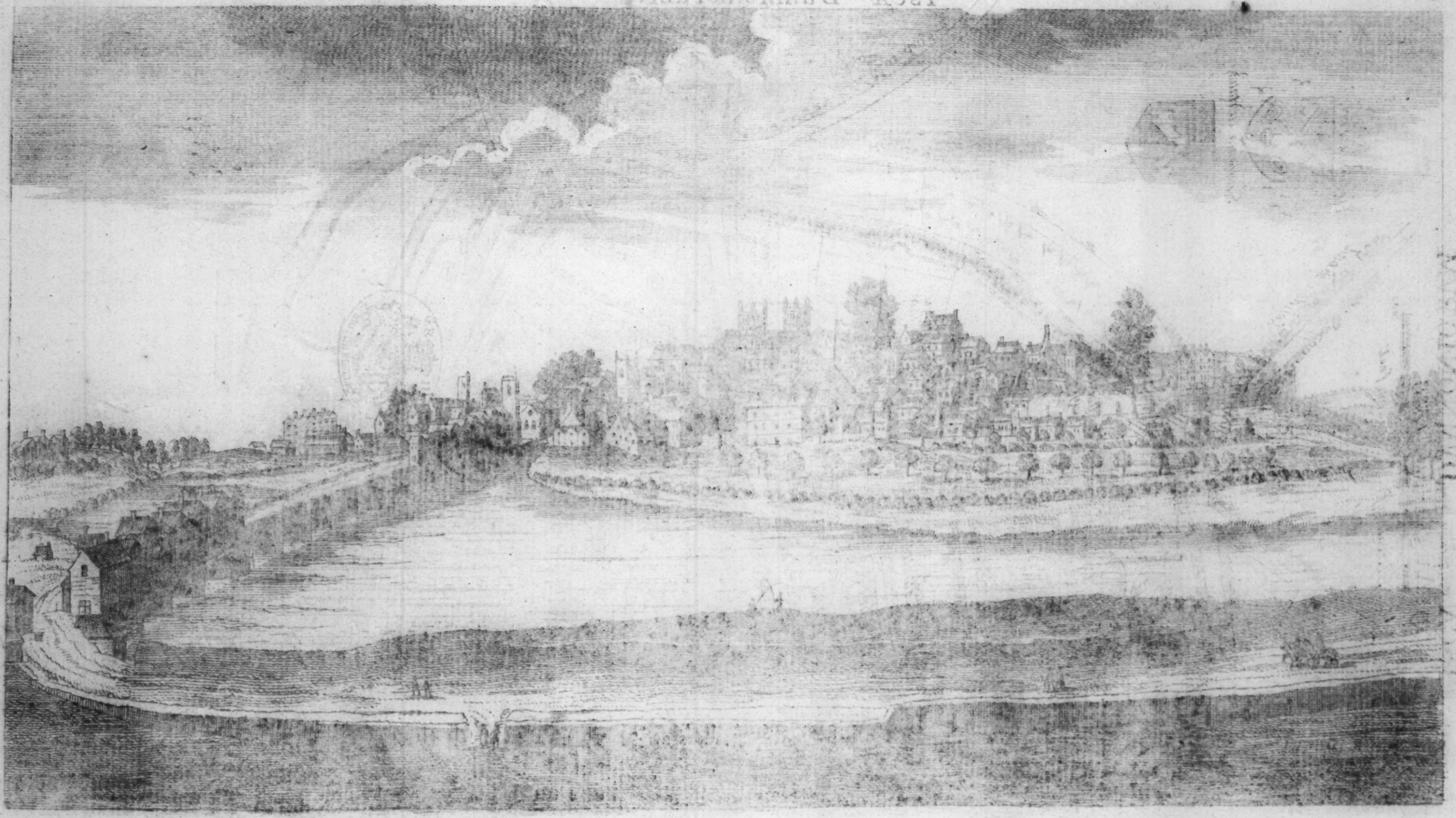
19 Aug. 1723



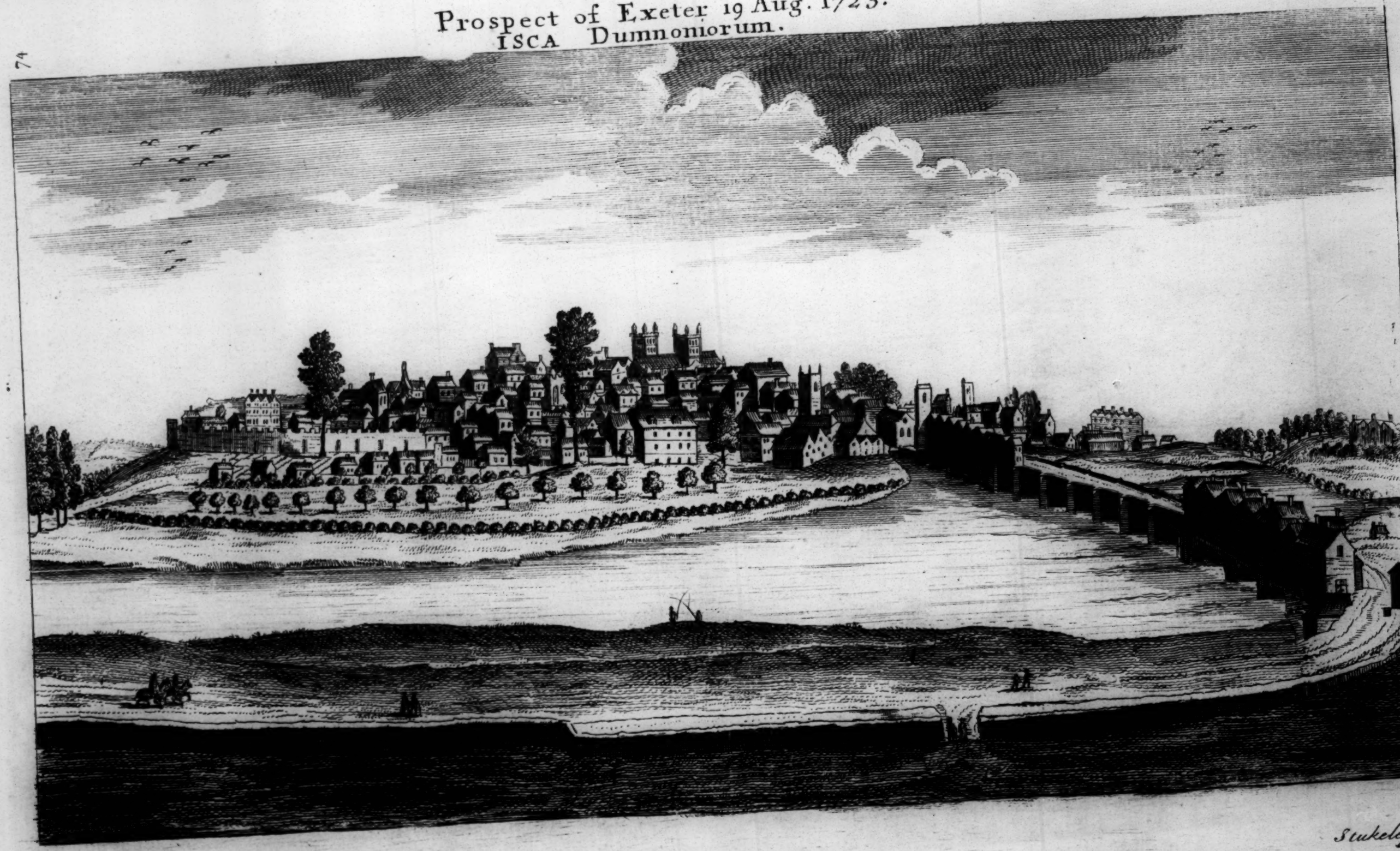
Gulielmo Musgrave M.D. Gulielmi filio. Amico suo d.d. W. Stukeley

Stukeley delin.

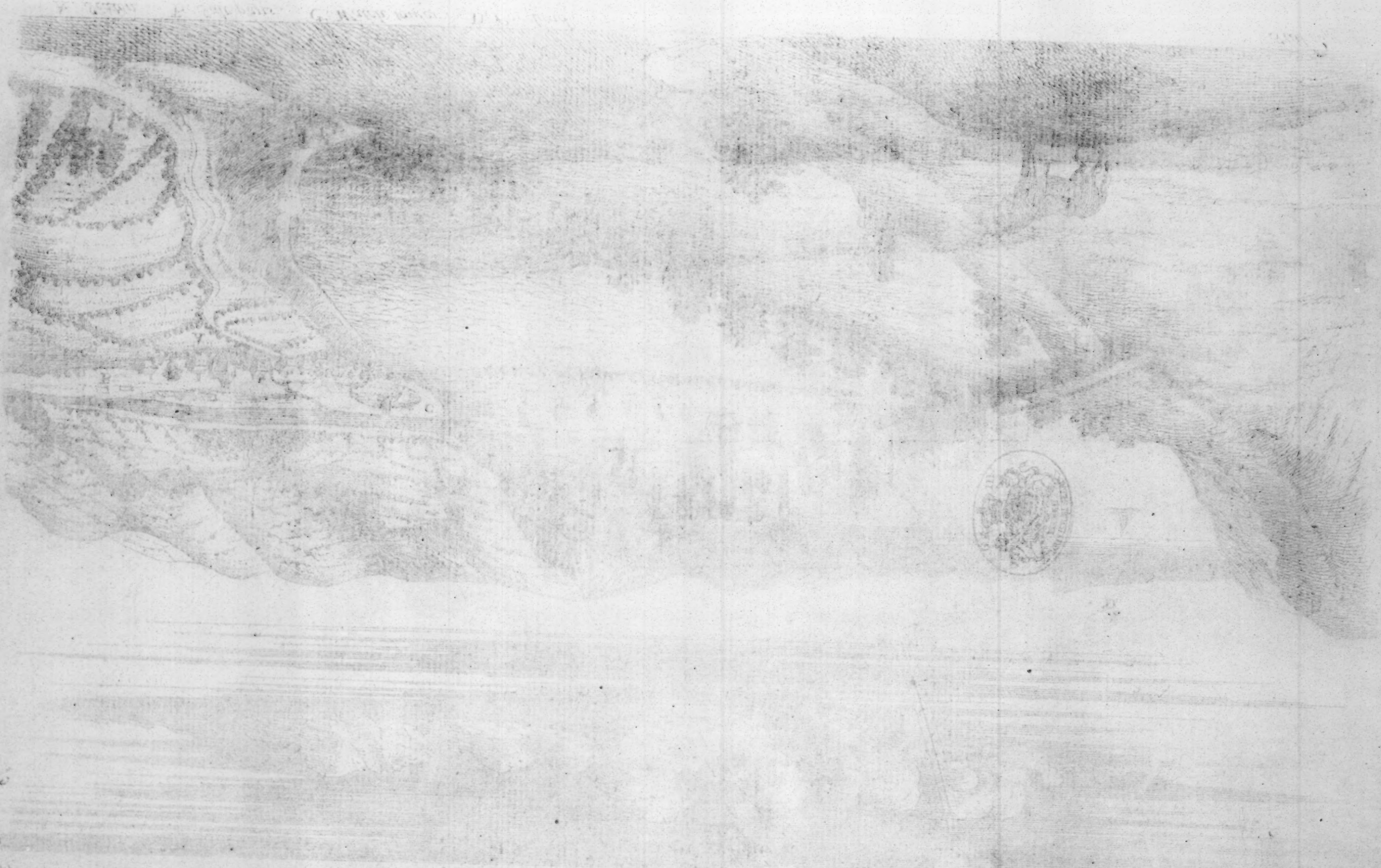
Parker Sculp.



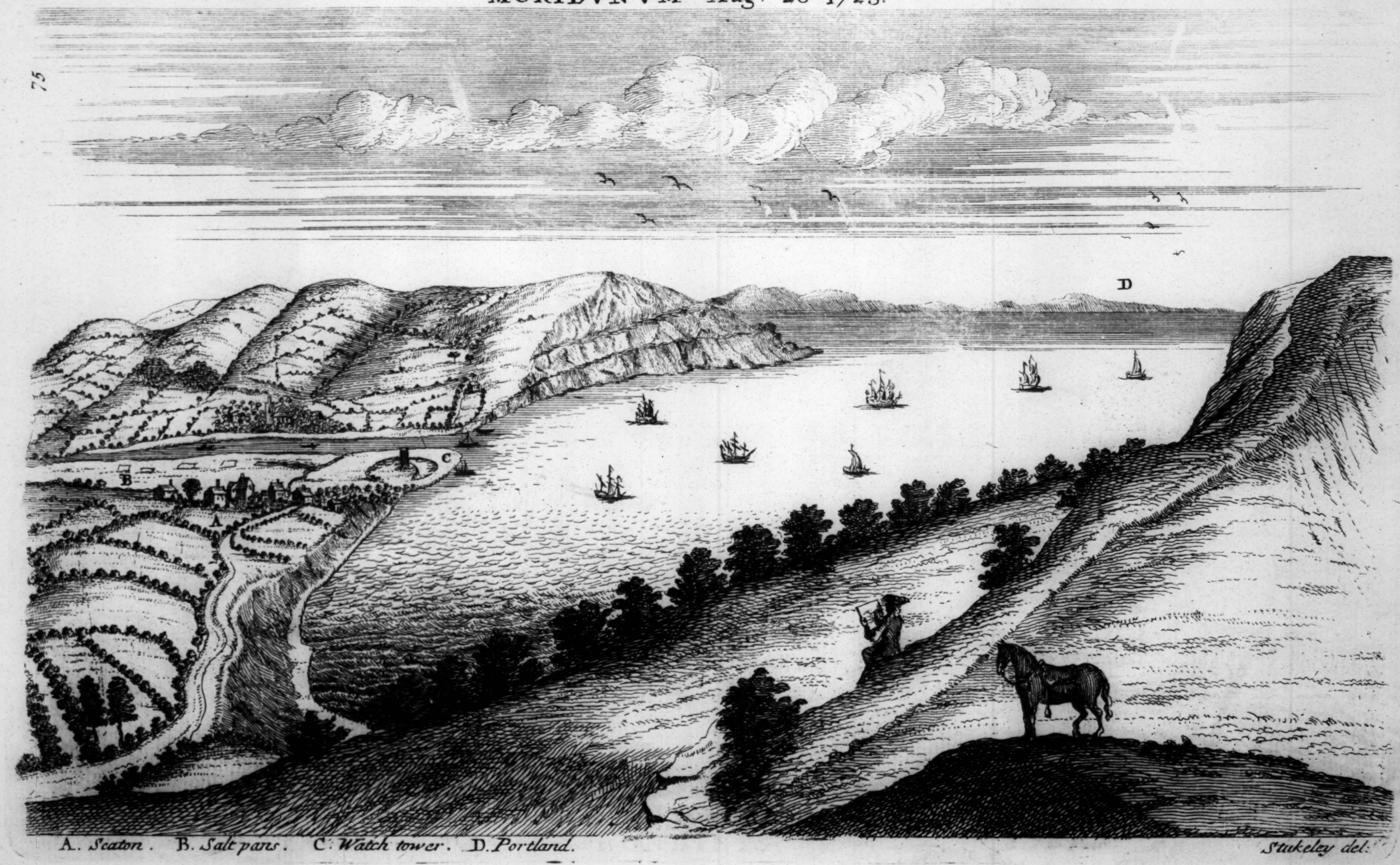
Prospect of Exeter 19 Aug. 1723.
ISCA Dumnoniorum.



Stukeley del.



MORIDVNVM Aug. 20 1723.



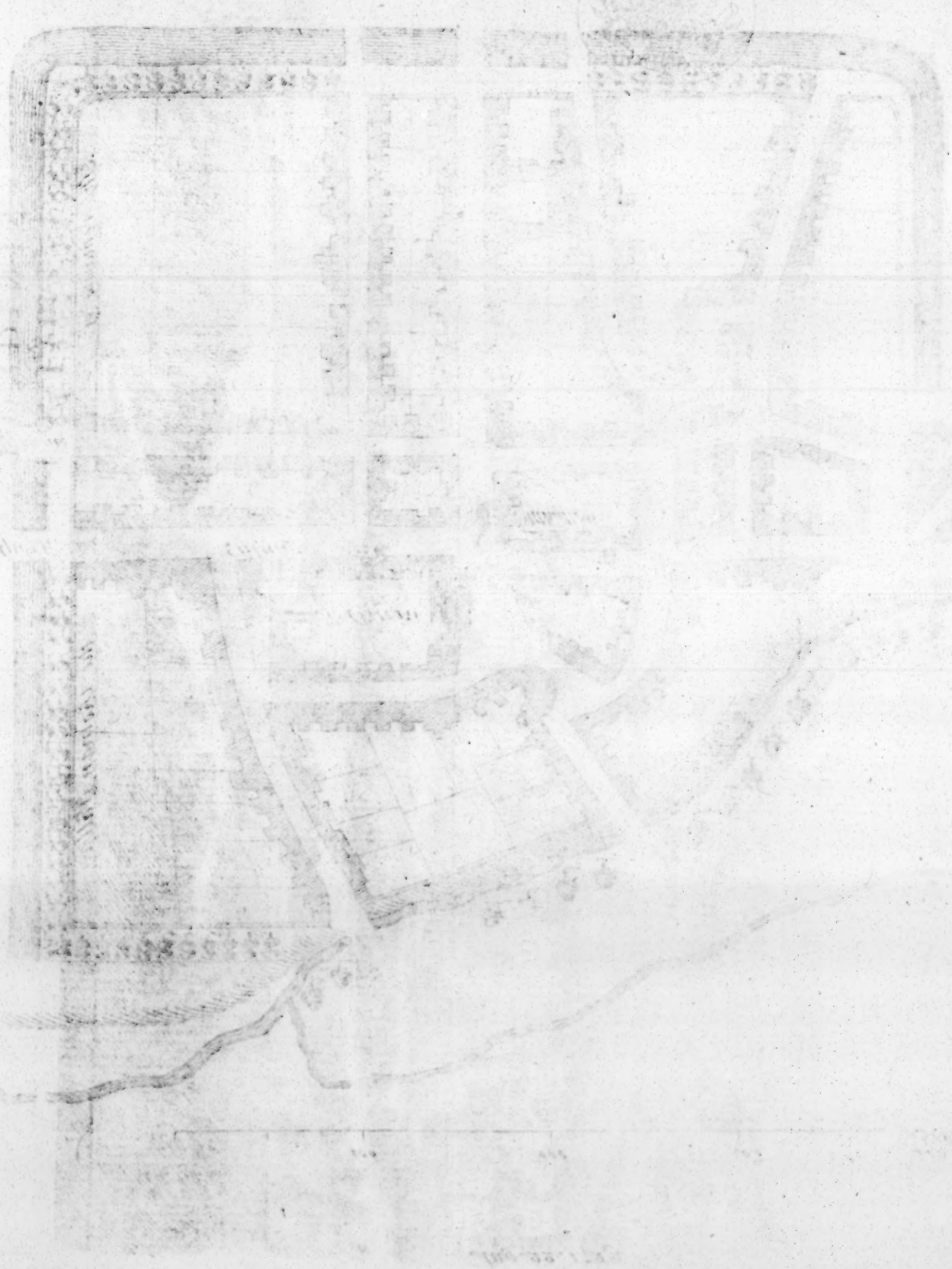
A. *Seaton*. B. *Salt pans*. C. *Watch tower*. D. *Portland*.

Stukeley del:

Prospect of Lyme 21 Aug. 1723.
LONDINIS.

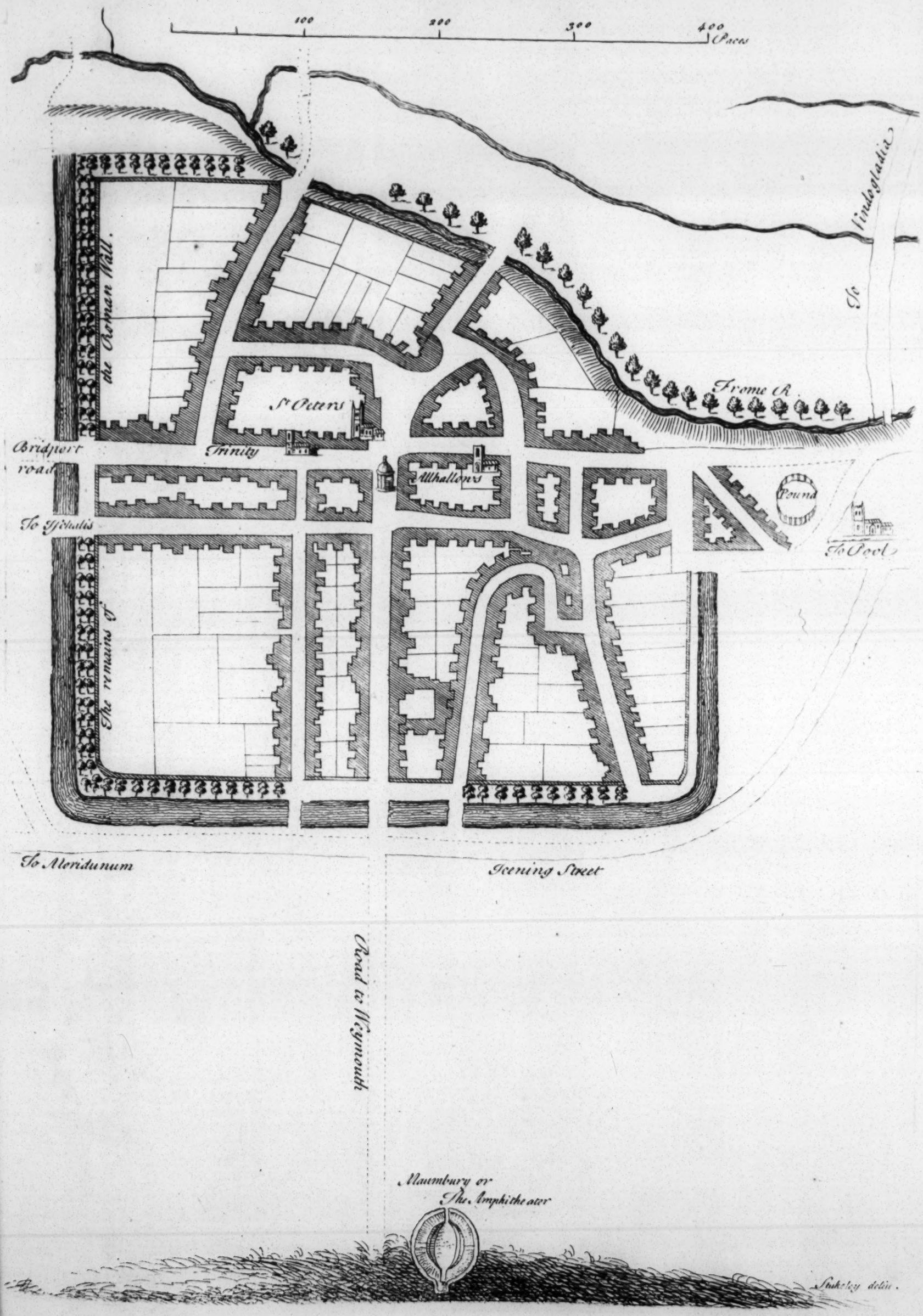
A. *Where the Duke of Monmouth Landed*
B. *Portland*
C. *The Peer*

Stukeley del:



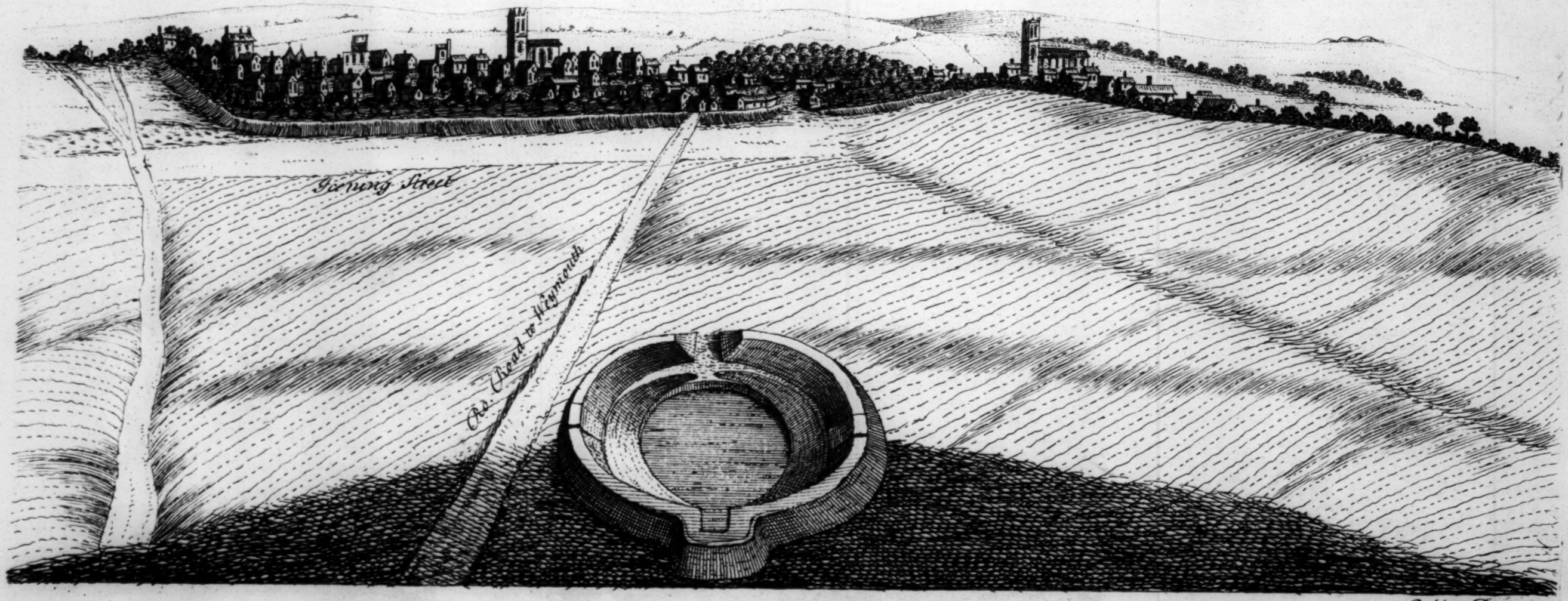
DVRNOVARIA

Aug. 22. 1723



Augst: 22. 1723

Prospect of Dorchester from the Amphitheater.



Stukley Del.

Prospect of Southampton *from the East Sep* 11. 1723.

TRAVSANTVM

79

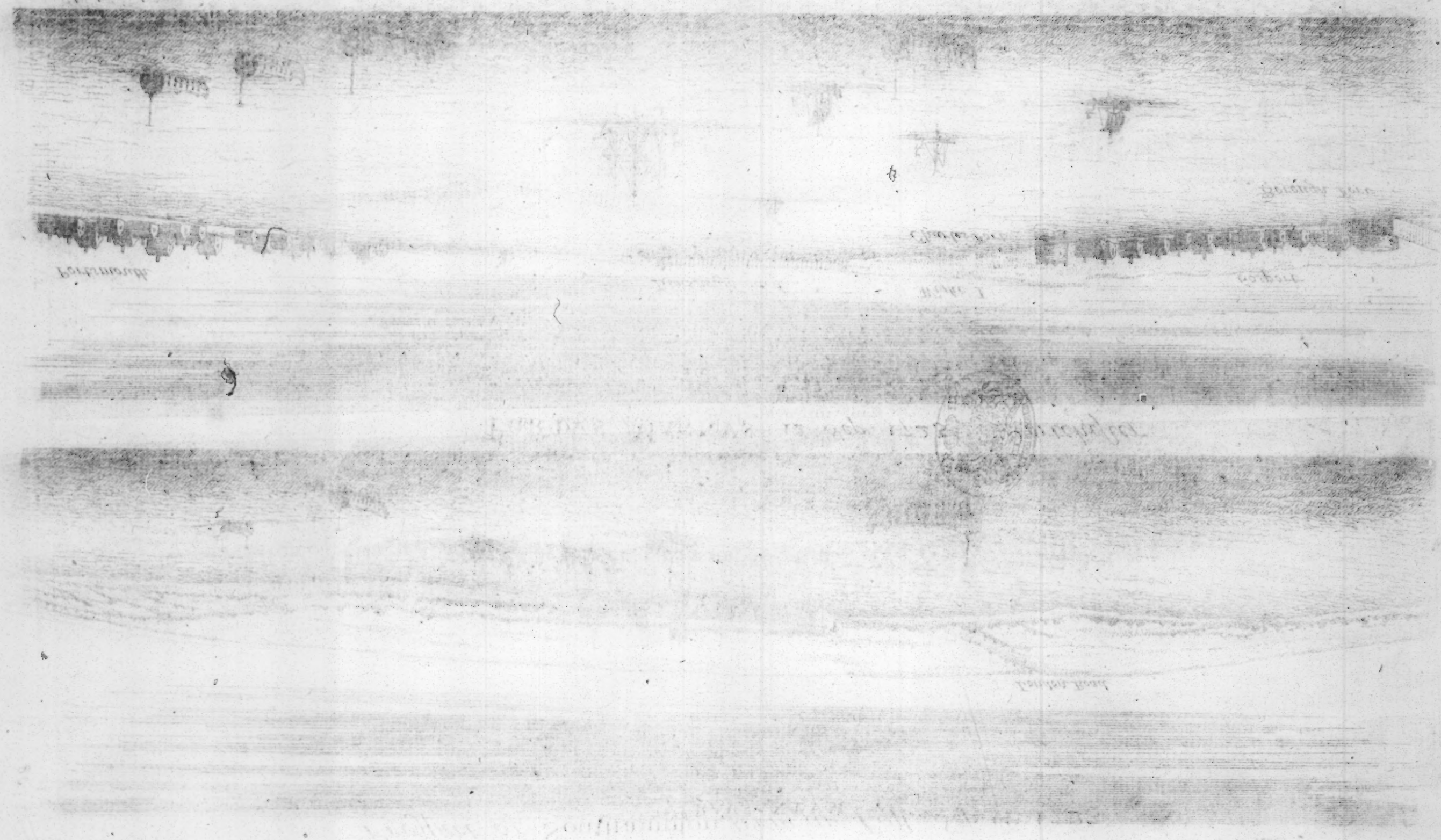
A *St^e Mary's where the old* Traulantum *stood*

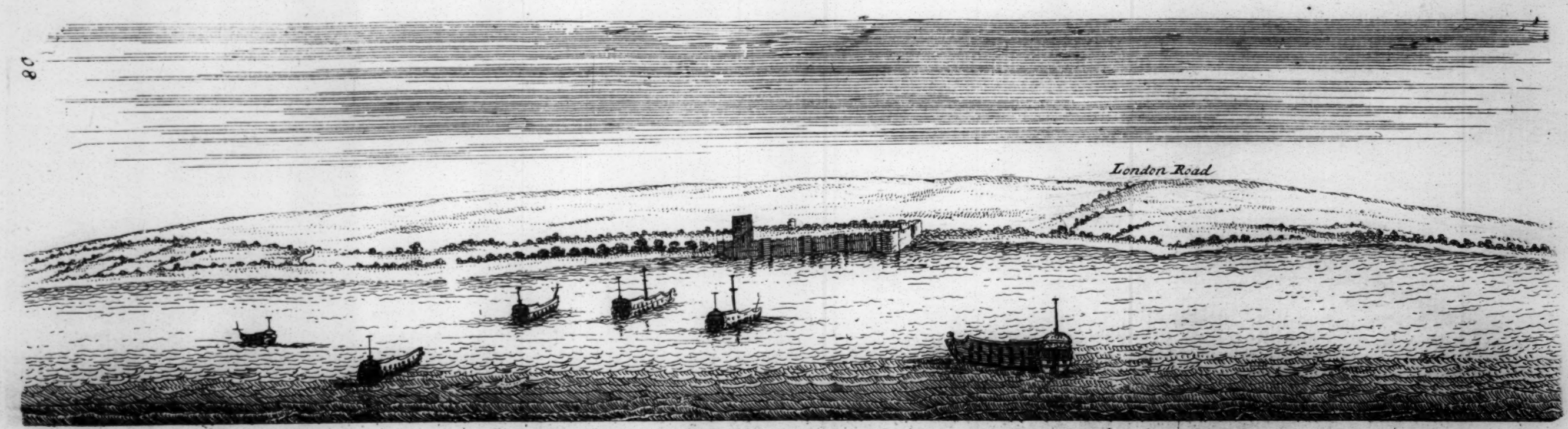
Isle of Wight

Blockhouse Castle

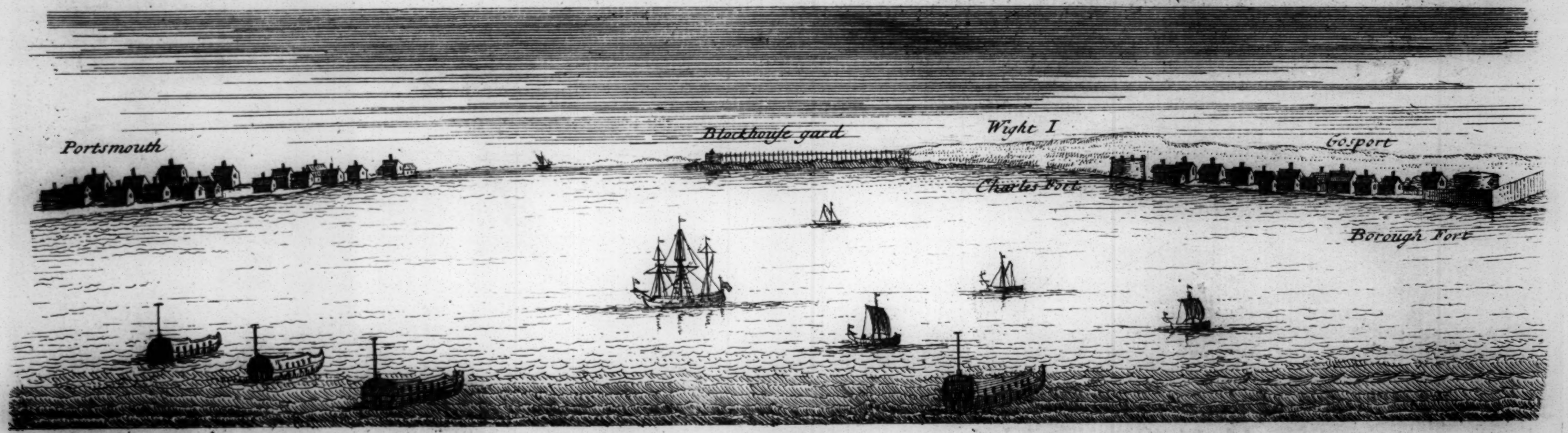
Stukeley d.

Prospect from Portsmouth





PORTVS MAGNVS 12 *Sep.* 1723. *Portchester*



Stukeley d.

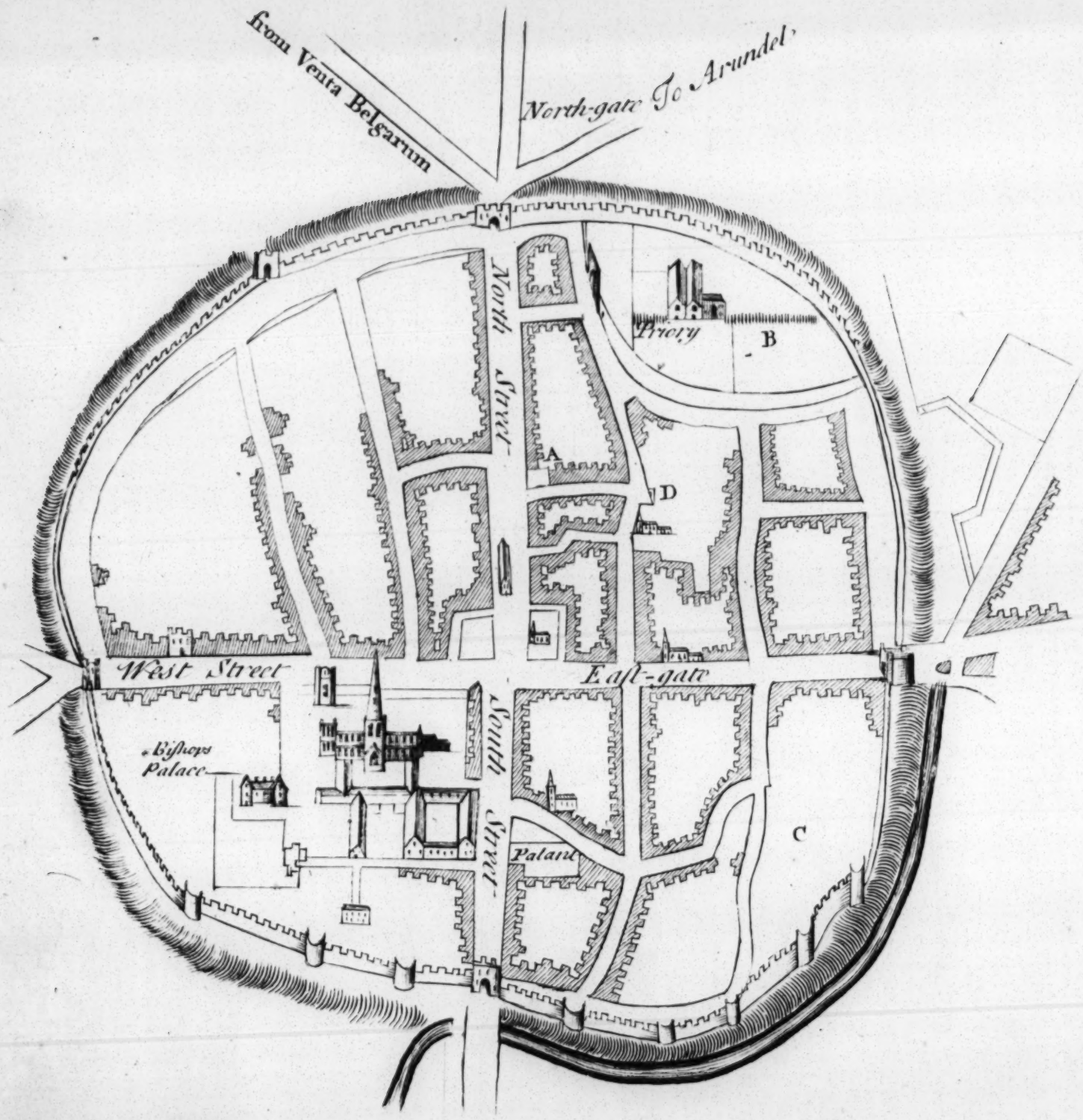
View in the Port.

MANTANTONIS

Sep. 14. 1723.

A Scale of 1000 feet

500 1000



A. *Where the Roman Temple stood*

B. *Grey-fryers*

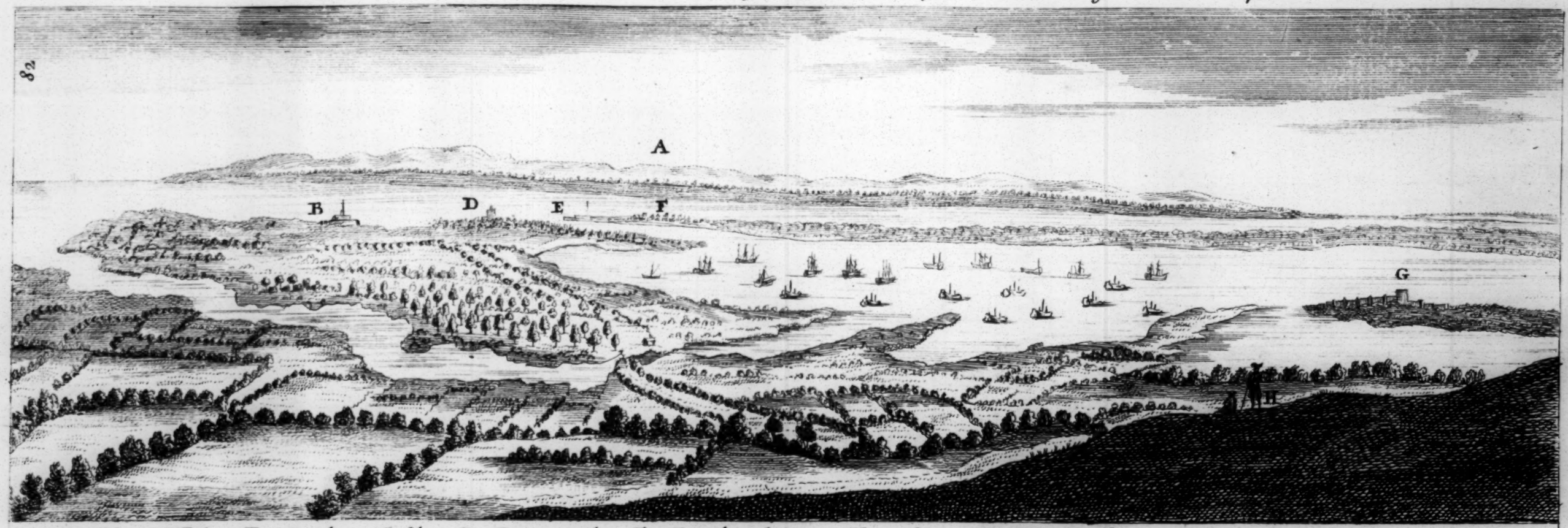
C. *Black fryers*

D. *St Marys Hospital*

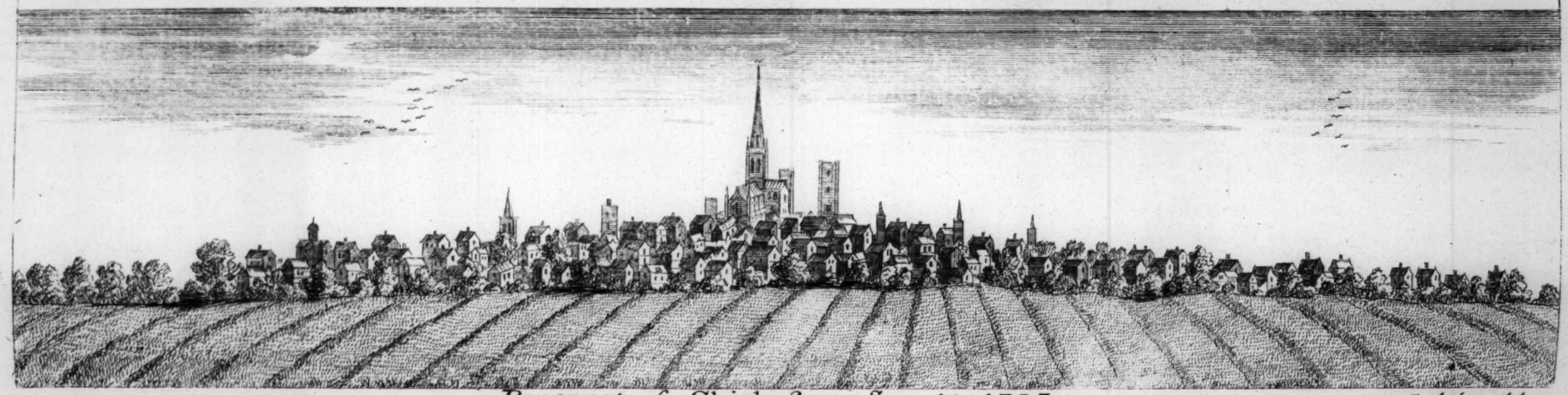
Stukeley Delin.

Parker Sculp.

Prospect of Portsmouth, *the Isle of Wight Gosport, Portcheſter &c Sep.* 13. 1723.

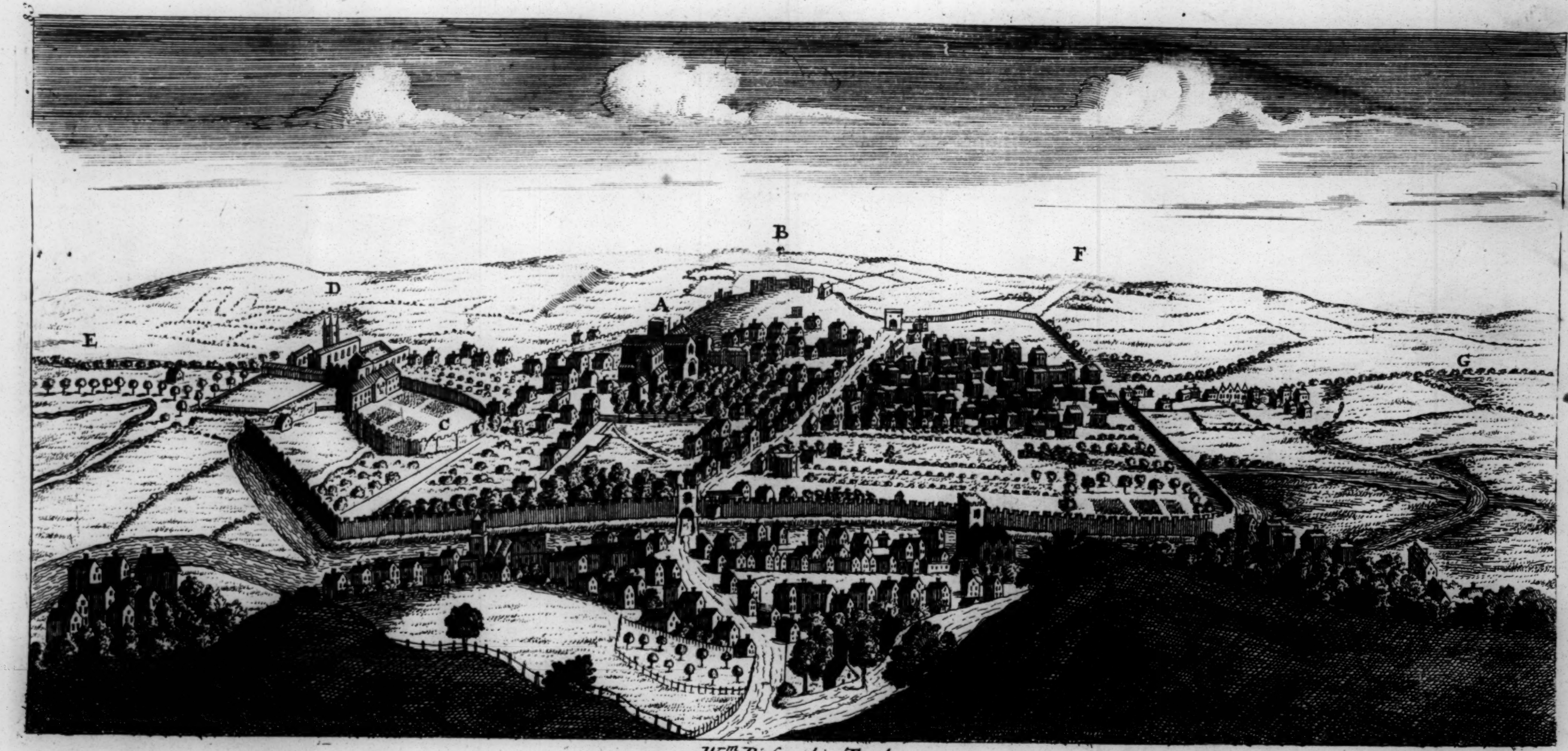


A. *The Iſle of Wight.* B. *Southsea Caſtle.* D. *Portsmouth.* E. *Landgard fort.* F. *Goſport.* G. *Portcheſter.* H. *Portsdown hill.*



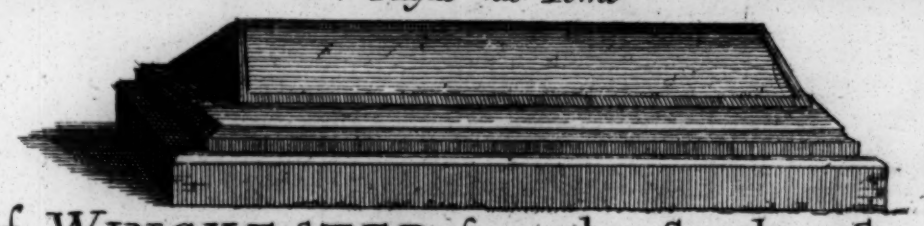
Prospect of Chicheſter *Sep.* 14. 1723.

Stukeley del:



A. *the Cathedral*. B. *the Kings house*
C. *the Bishops Palace*
D. *the College*
E. *the Ro: road to Southampton*

Wm. Rufus his Tomb



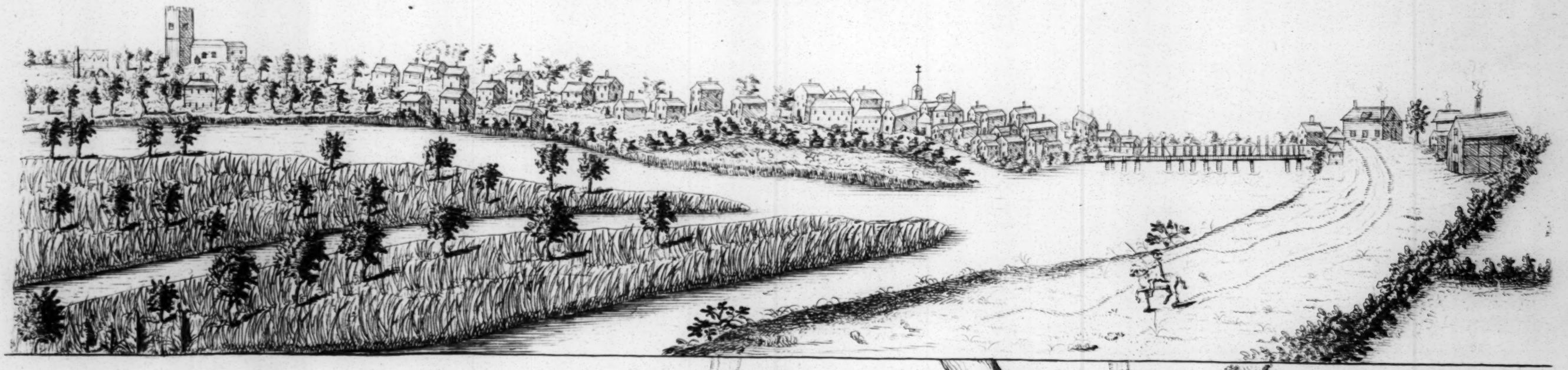
F. *the Ro: Road to old Sarum*
G. *Ro: road to Speen & Silchester*

Dno. Rogero Mostyn Barr.to
tab. d. d. Wm. Stukeley.

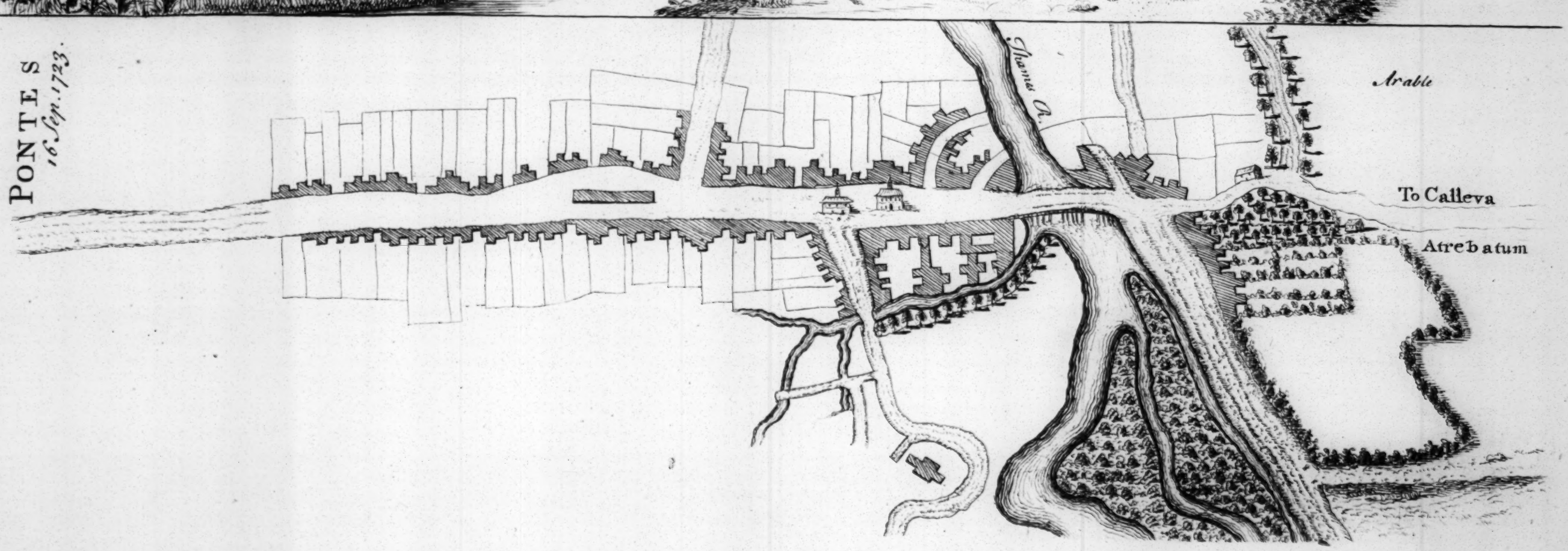
Prospect of WINCHESTER from the South 9 Sep. 1723.
VENTA Belgarum.

Stukeley del:

Prospect of Staines Sept. 16. 1723.



PONTES
16 Sept. 1723.



ARICONIVM

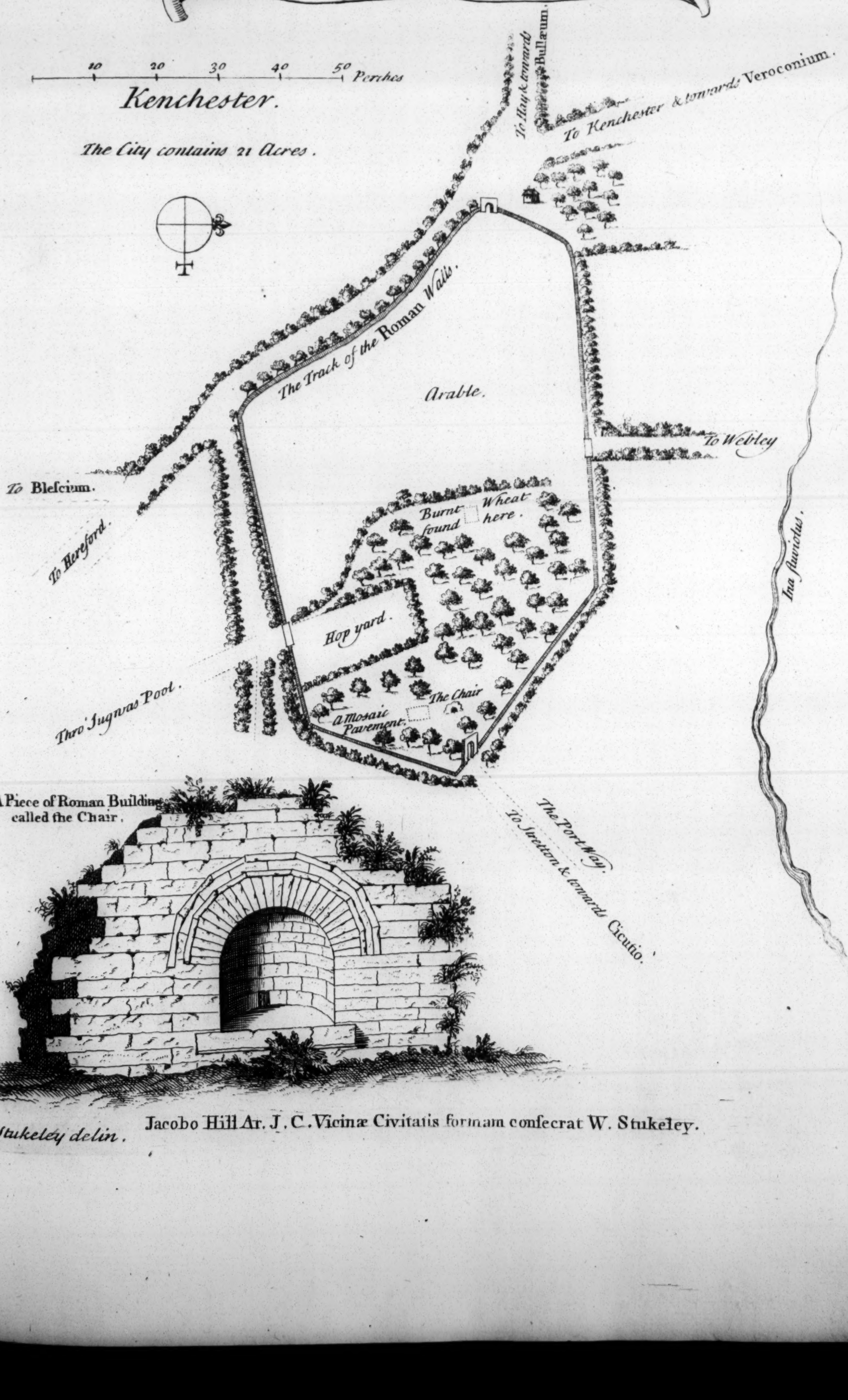
9.th Sept. 1721.

Tempus edax Rerum Tuq3 Invidiosa Vetustas
Omnia destruitis. Vitiatq3 dentibus Ævi
Paulatim lenta consumitis Omnia Morte.
Ov.

10 20 30 40 50 Perches

Kenchester.

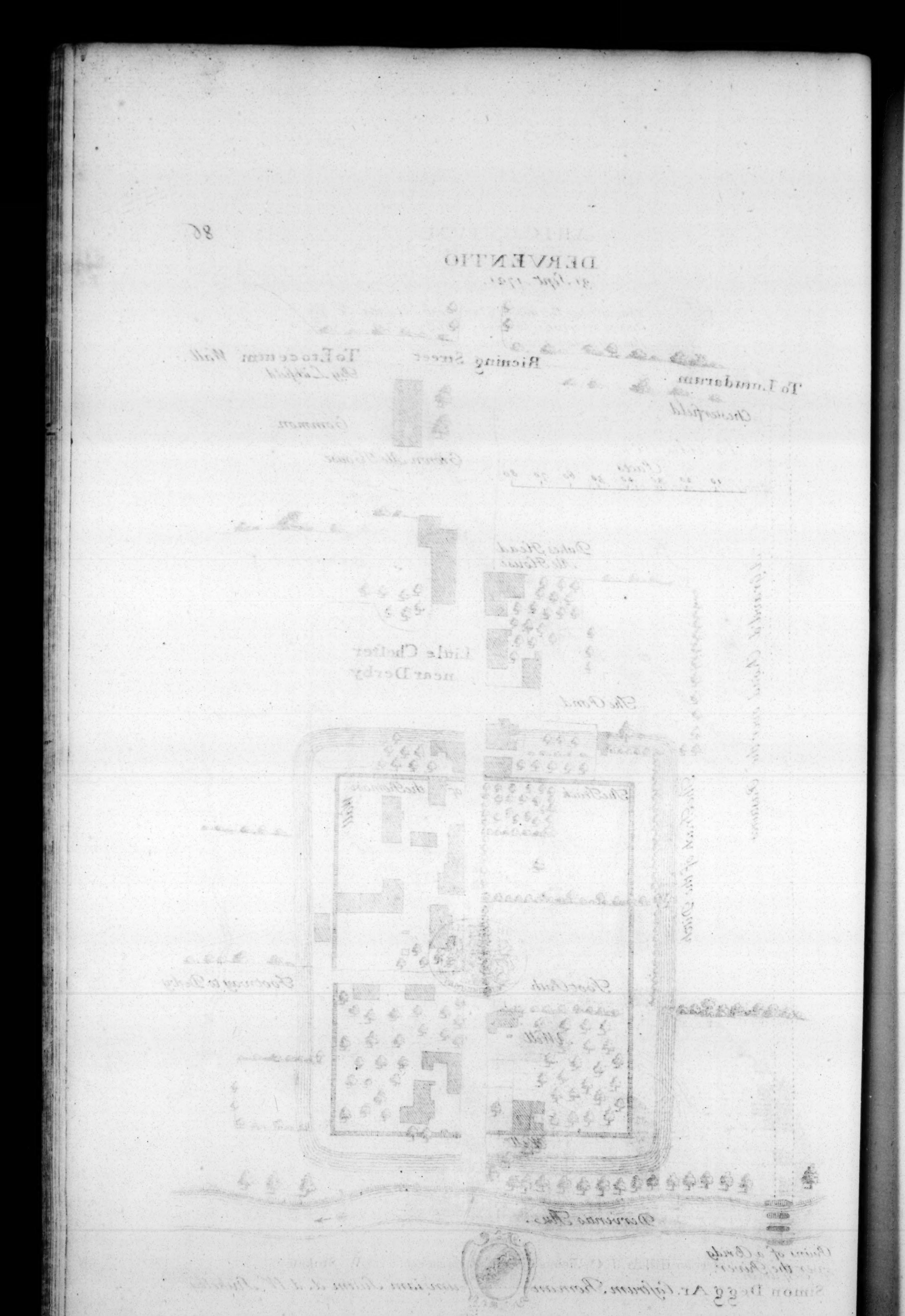
The City contains 21 Acres.



A Piece of Roman Building called the Chair.

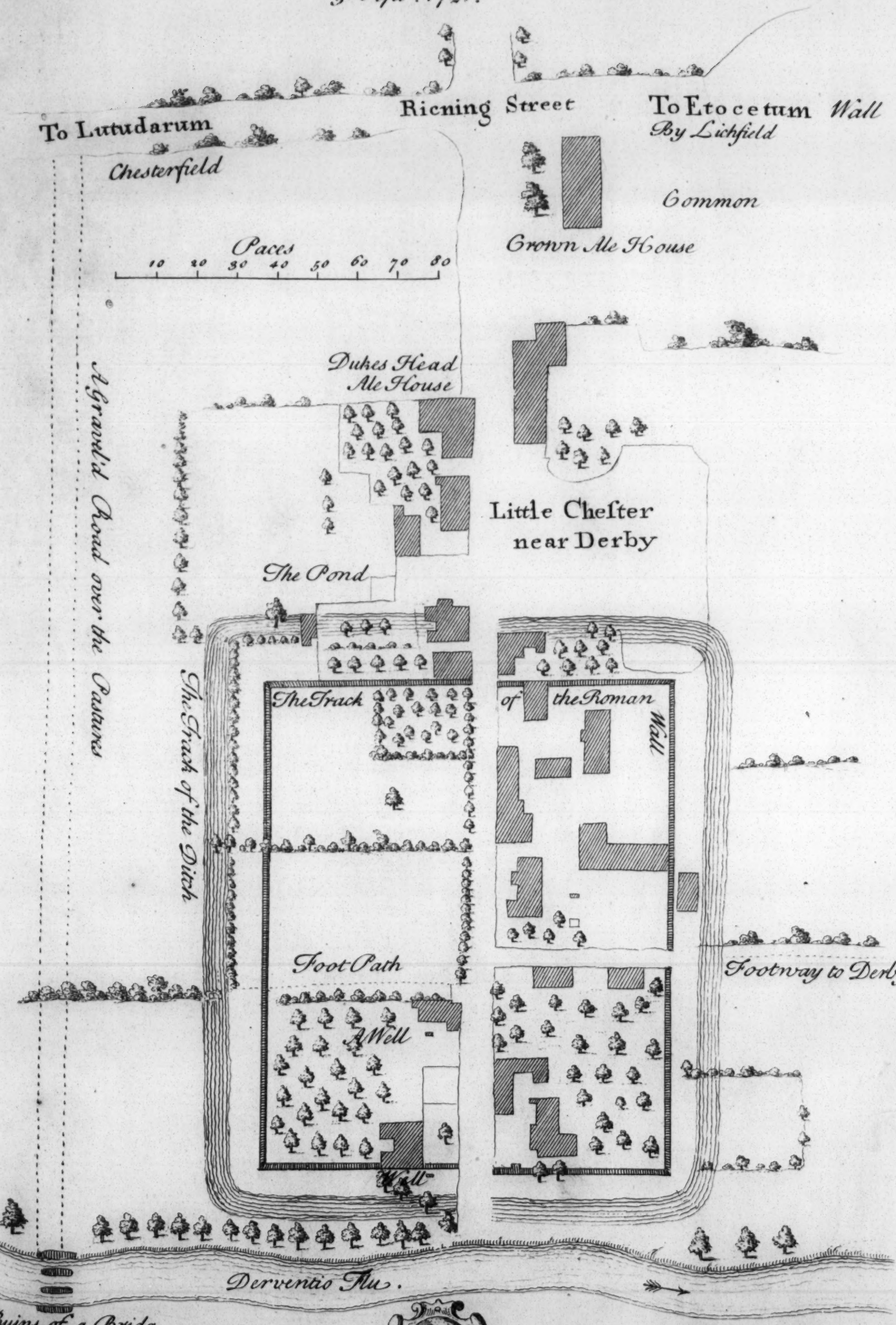
Stukeley delin. Jacobo Hill Ar. J. C. Vicinæ Civitatis formam confecrat W. Stukeley.

DERVENTIO

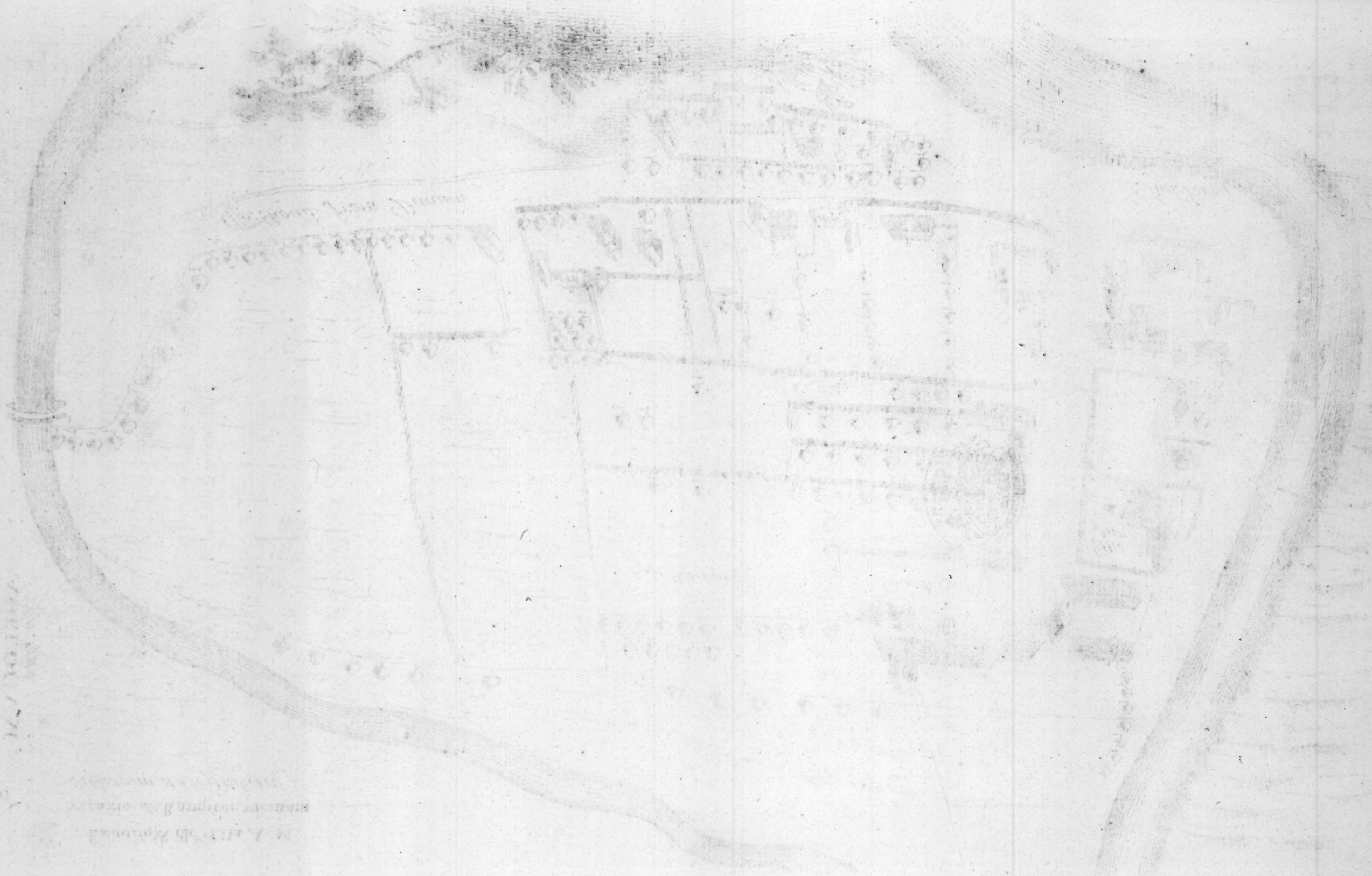


DERVENTIO

31 Sept. 1721.

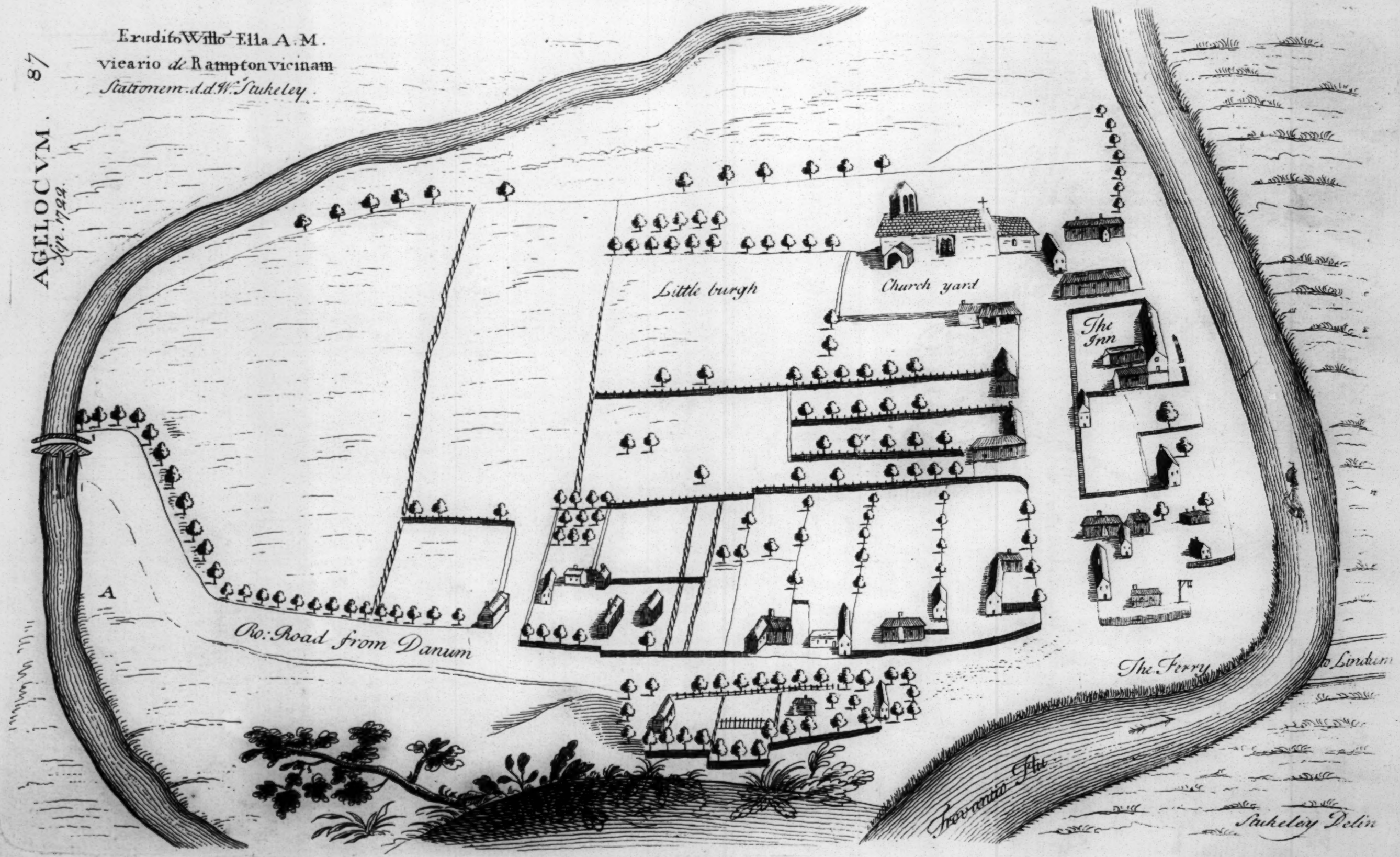


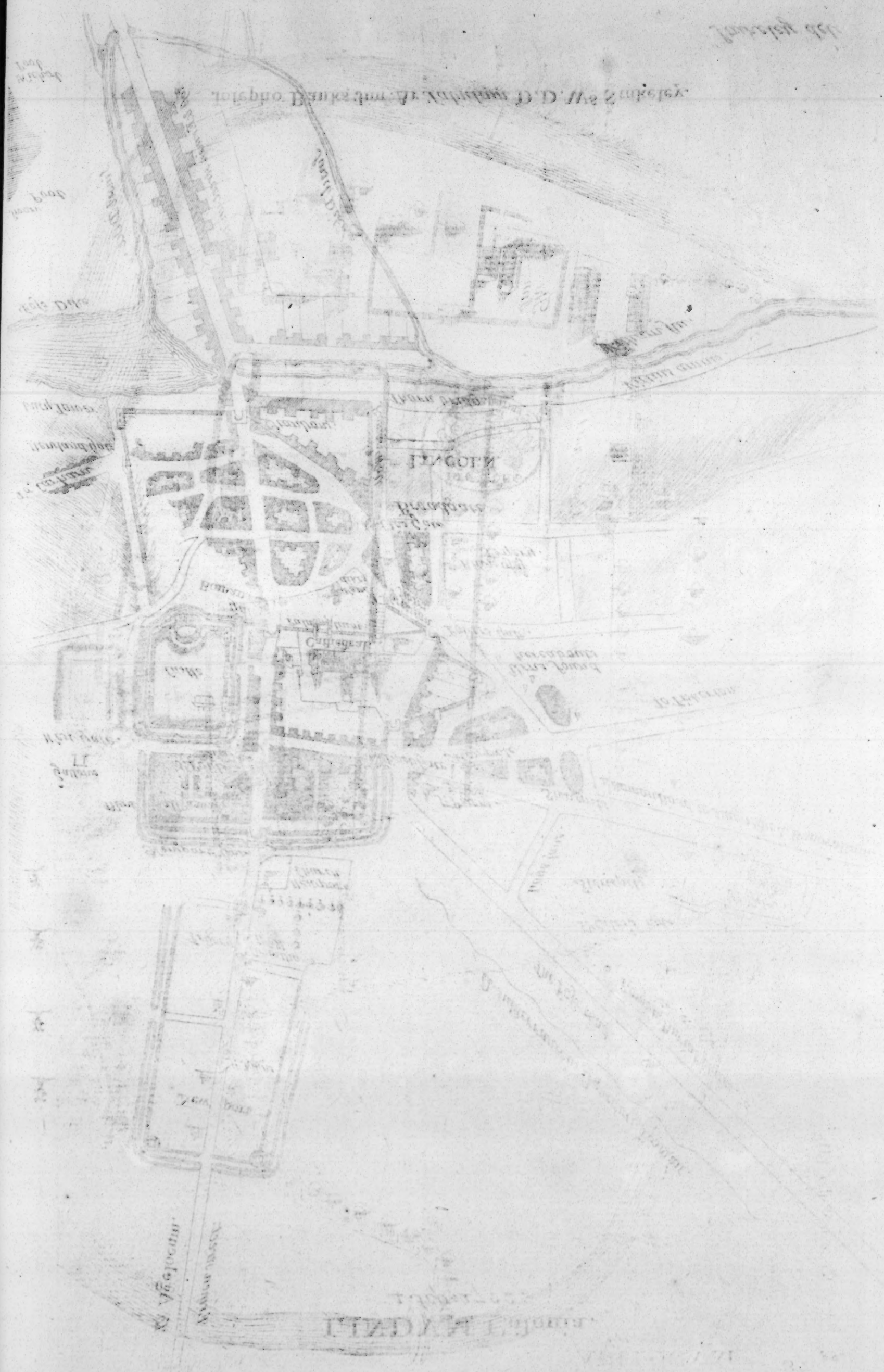
Simon Degg Ar. *Castrum Roman-* *-um jam Suum d. d W. Stukeley*



AGELOCVM.
Sep. 1724.

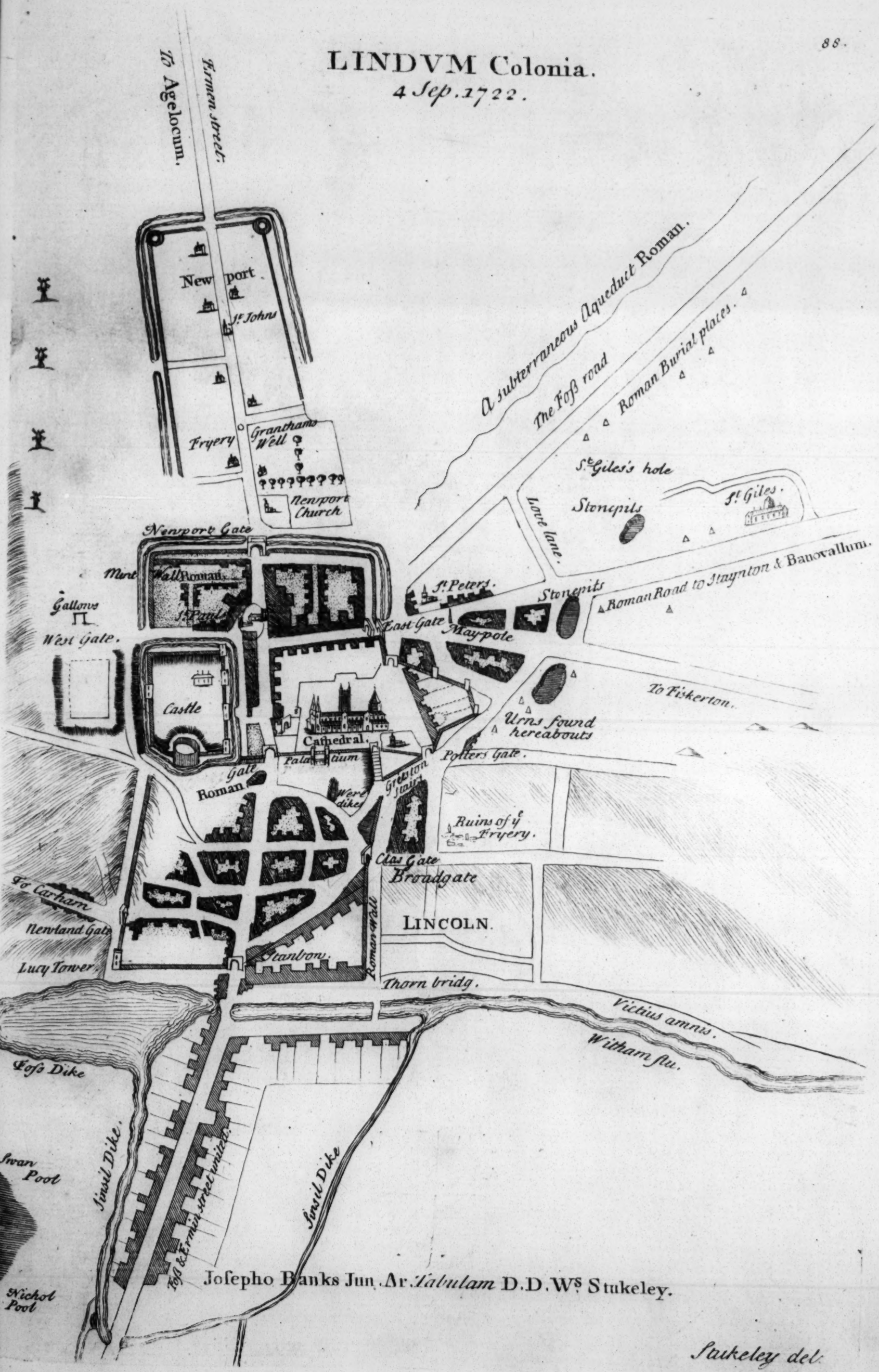
Erudito Willo Ella A.M.
vicario de Rampton vicinam
Stationem. d.d.W. Stukeley.





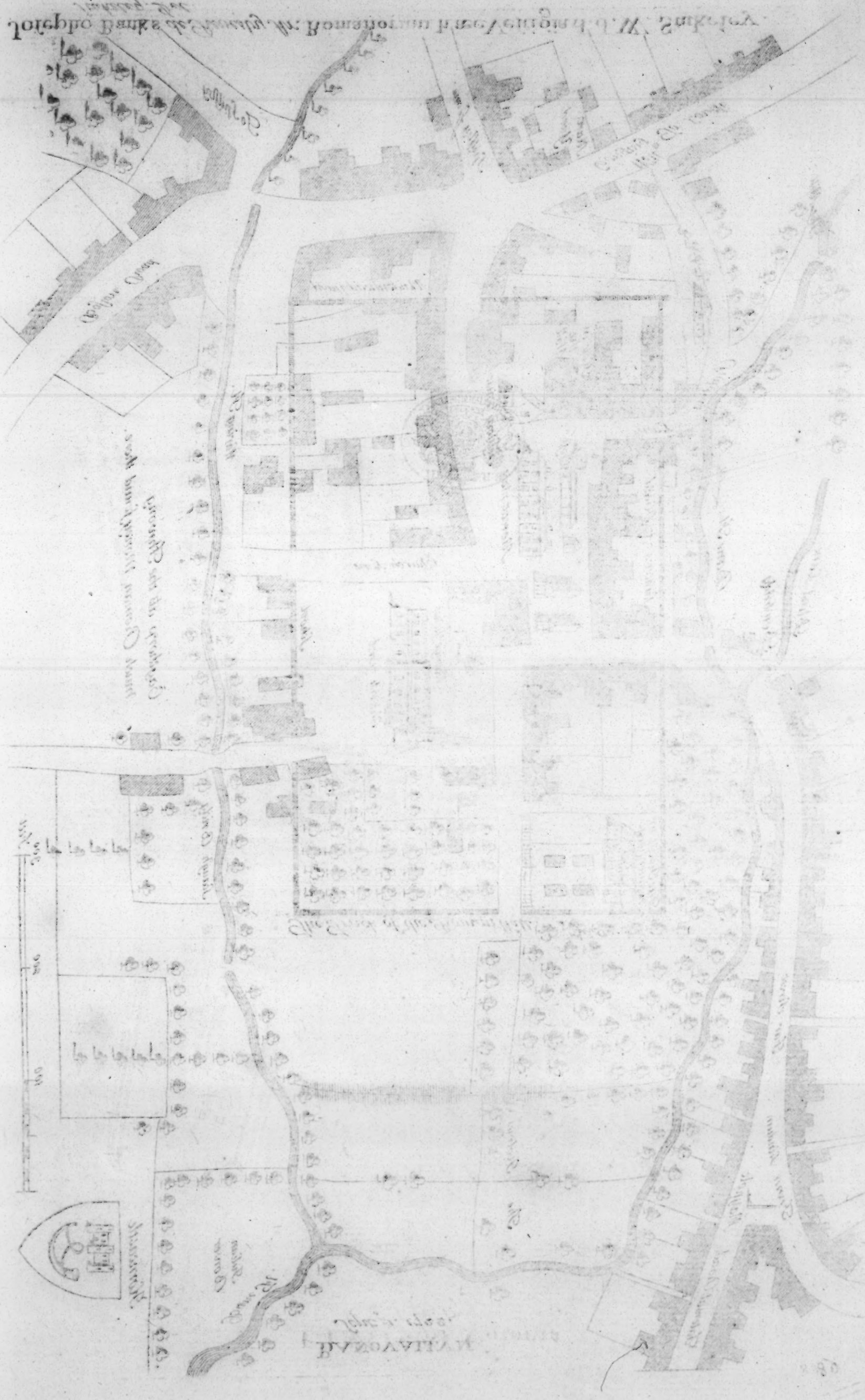
LINDVM Colonia.

4 Sep. 1722.



Josepho Banks Jun. Ar. *Tabulam* D.D. W^s Stukeley.

Stukeley del.



BANOVALIVM.

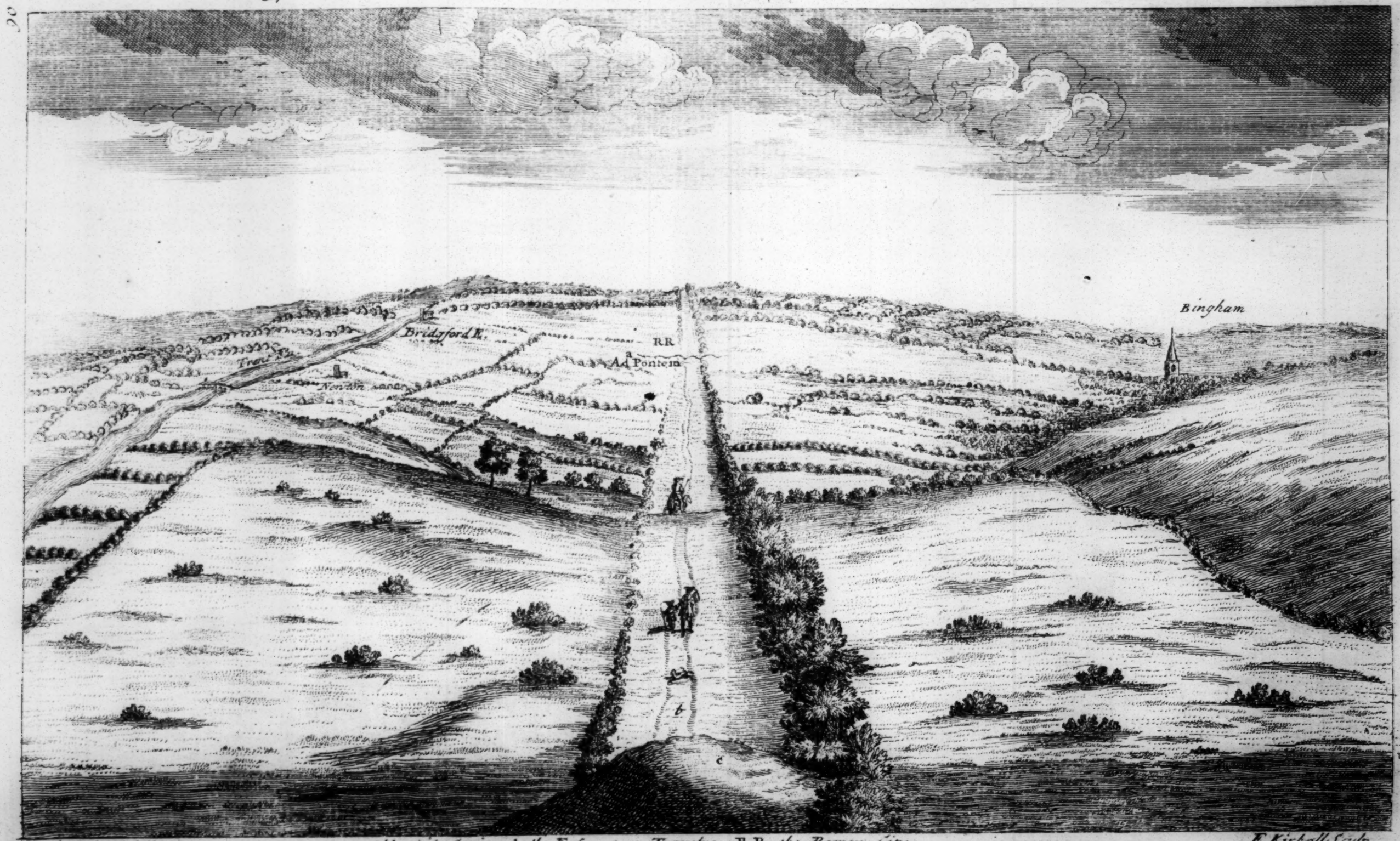
Sept. 1. 1722.

Hatteral Road
Mayfield
Seven Linden
Far Street
Blind Lane
Bentrig
Bank St.
Queens Head
Lane
Mercat place
Cross
Cudding
The Mill
Well
Conging To South
Mart Yard
Shilling Lane
Sessions house
Hole in the Wall
Market yard
Church yard
Vicarage house
School
Church Lane
The Track of the Roman Wall
The Hall or Manor House
Jough Brick
Boston Road
Gosplass
Waring St.
The Fields
Julian Bower
Prone Pl.
Roman Castle
100
200
300 Feet

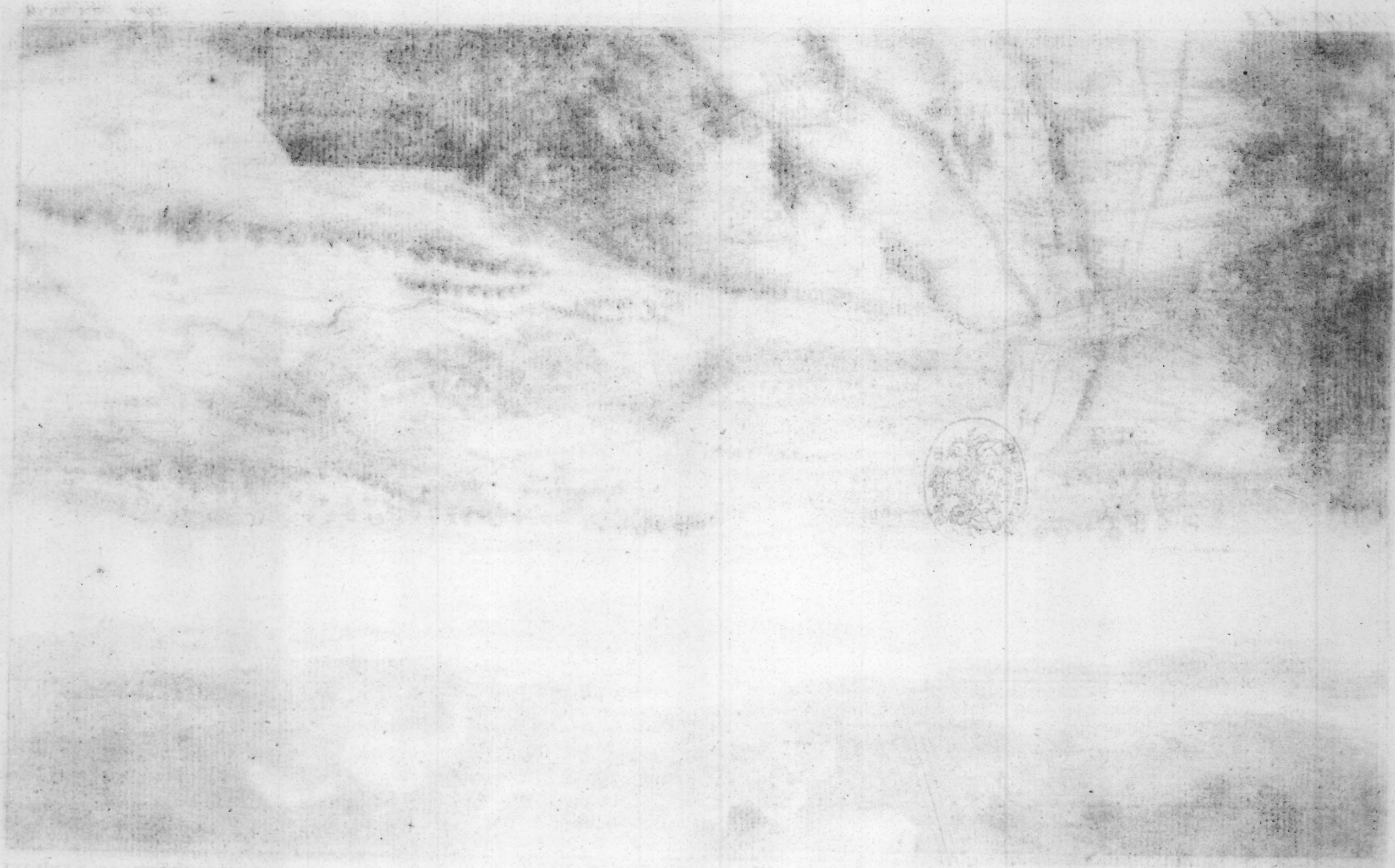
Caistorp at the Shaving
much Roman Money found there.

Josepho Banks de Revesby Ar. Romanorum hæc Vestigia d. d. W. Stukeley.
Stukeley. Del.

A Prospect of Ad Pontem *upon the Eminence A Mile South on the Foss. Sep. 7. 1722.*



W. Stukeley delin. a. *Old work Spring.* b. *the Foss* c. *a Tumulus* RR. *the Roman City.* *E. Kirkall Sculp.*



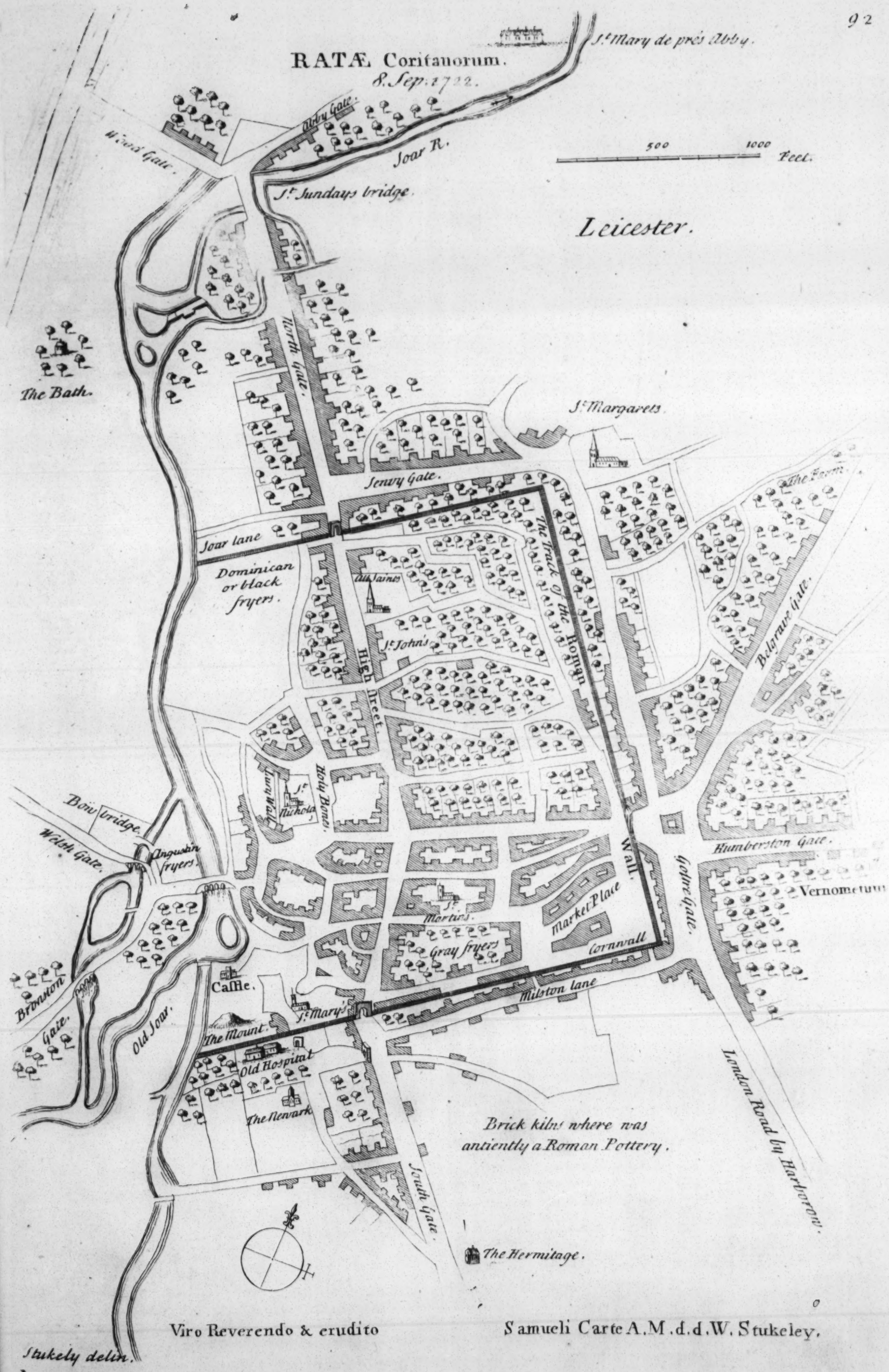
91.

Prospect of Margidunum from Wells hill *by y^e^ Barn upon* Foss *Sept: 8. 1722. Nobilissimo Principi Duci Kingstoniæ &c.*

W. Stukeley delin. *E. Kirkall Sculp.*

RATÆ Coritanorum.

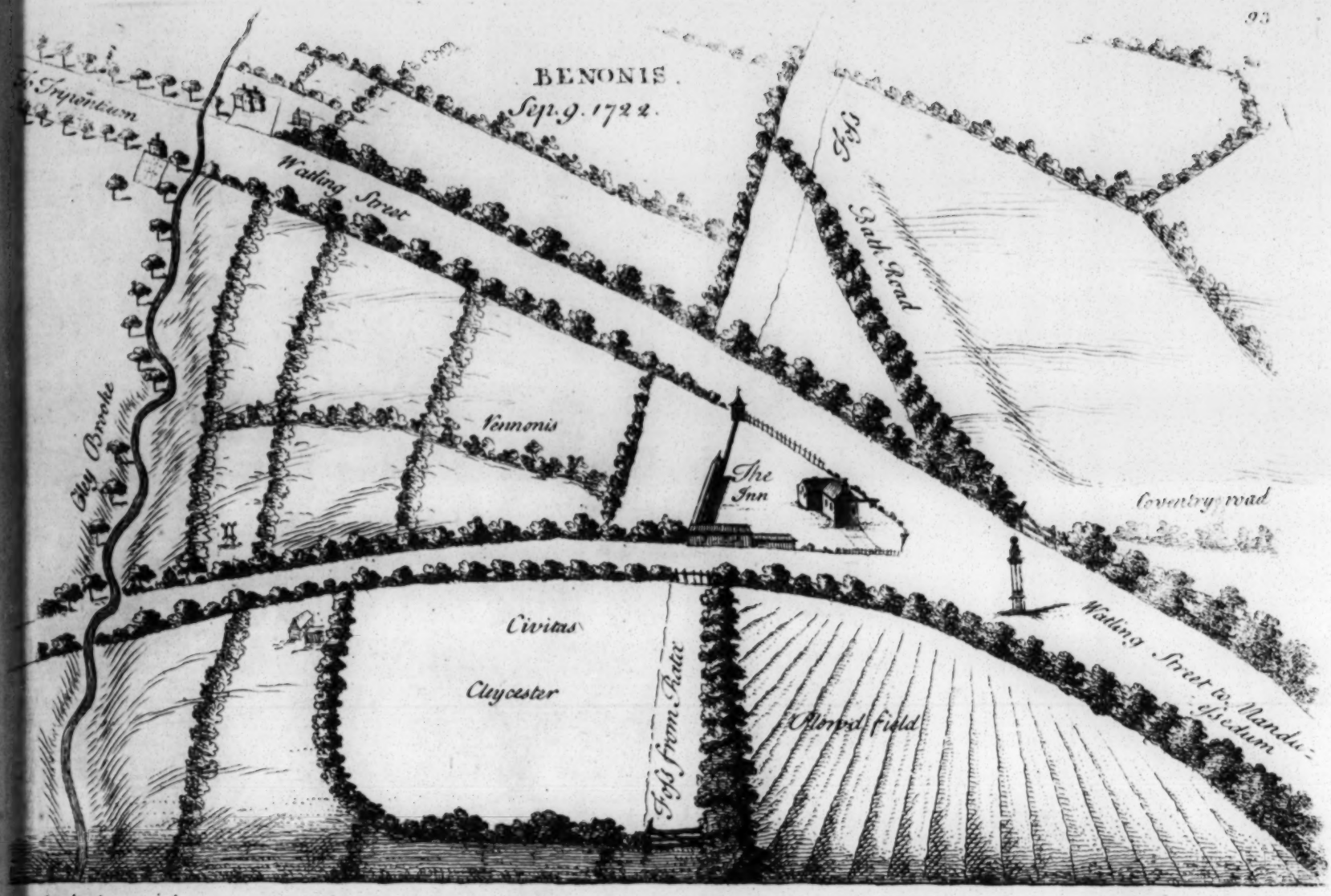
8. Sep. 1722.



Viro Reverendo & erudito Samueli Carte A.M. d.d. W. Stukeley.

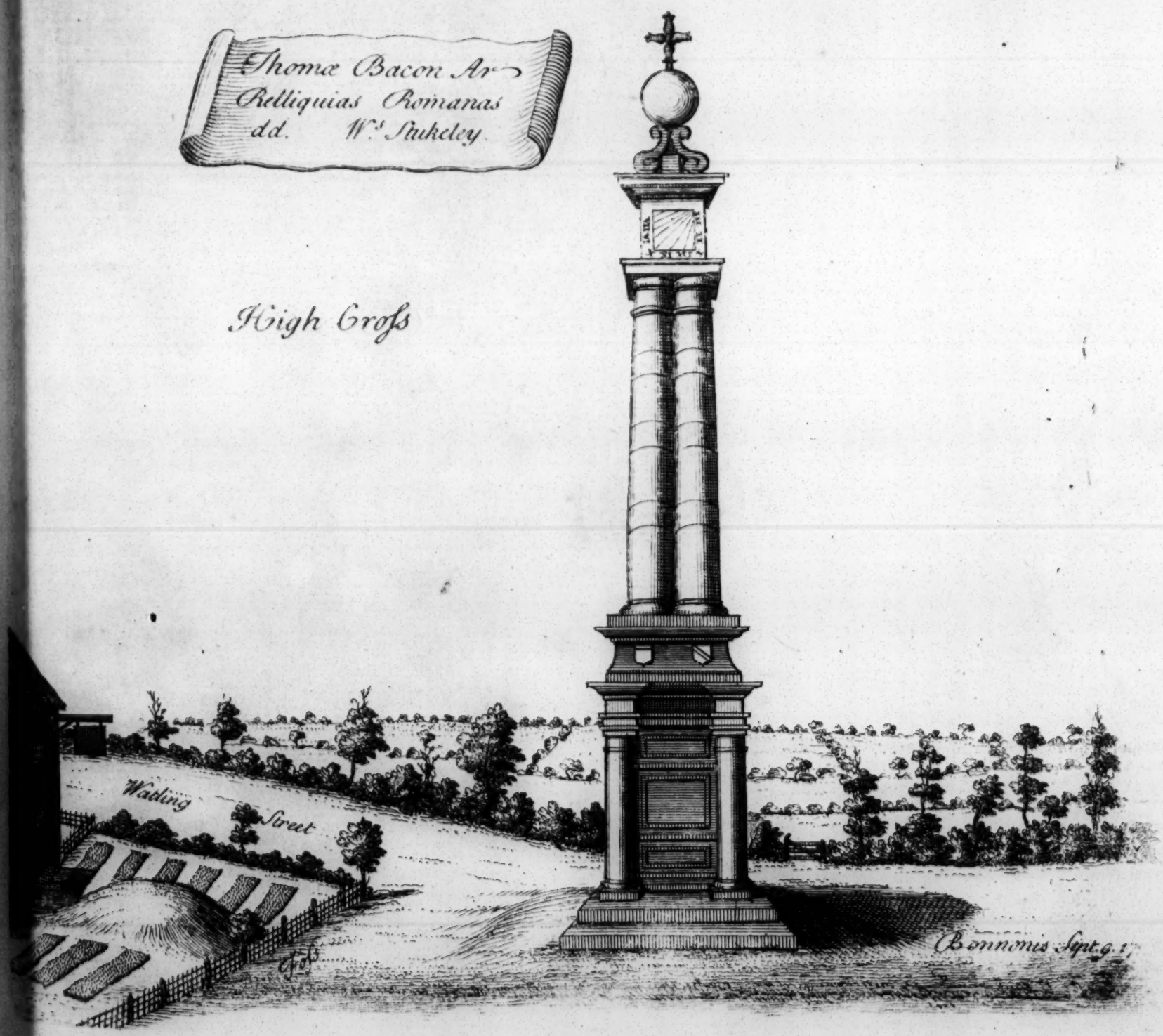
Stukely delin.

BENONIS.
Sept. 9. 1722.



Thomæ Bacon Ar
Relliquias Romanas
dd. Wm Stukeley

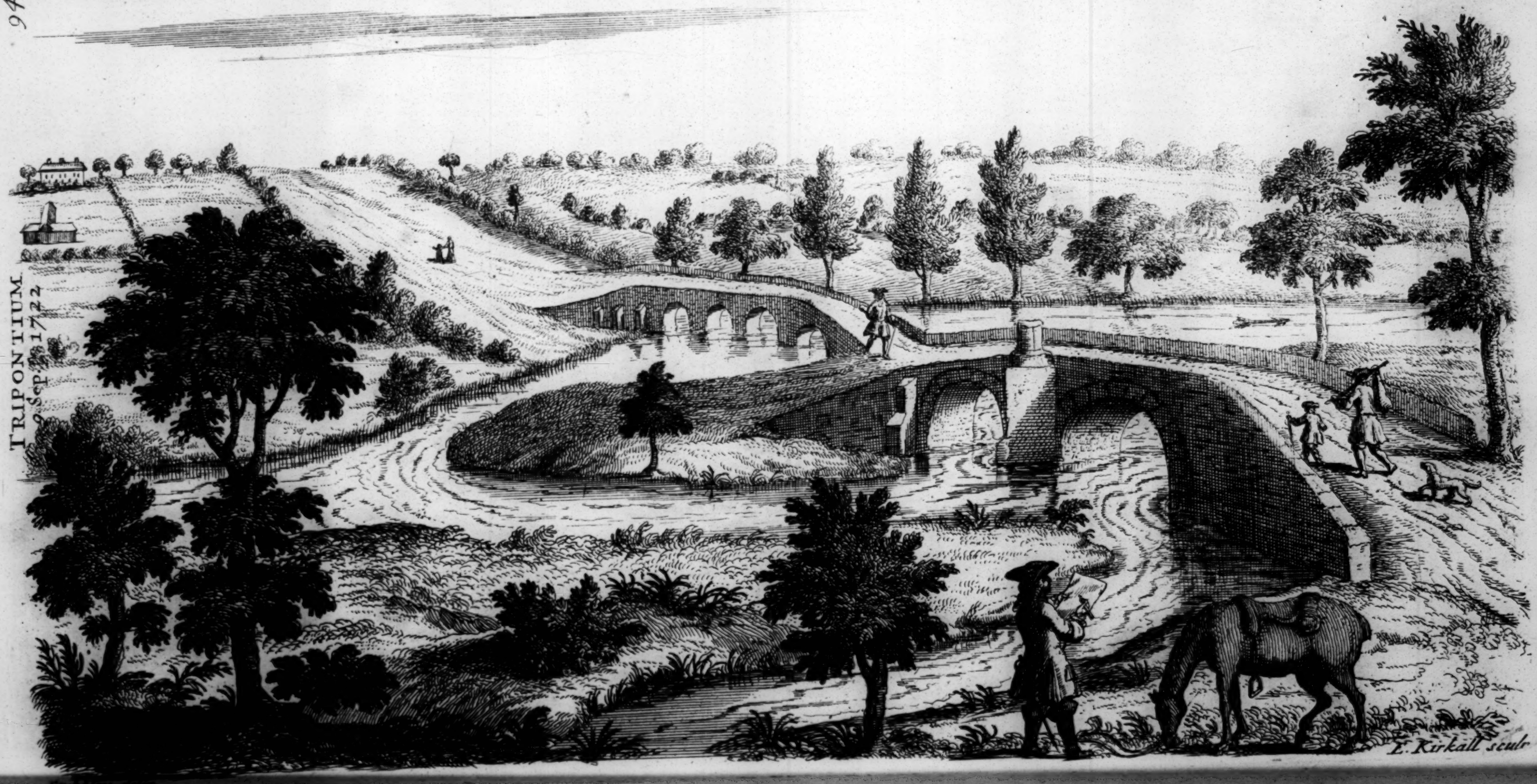
High Cross



Johi Bridges Ar. *Romanæ Stationis in Comitatu Suo delineationem d.d. W.ᵐ Stukeley ..*

Dowbridg

94



VEROLANIVM.

A. *Ic* Stellaniacis
B. *The Monastery*
C. *Sopwell a Nunnery*
D. *S^t Stephens*
E. *Q. Eleanors-cross*
F. *S^t Michaels*
G. *A Bell-tower*
H. *S^t Marys chap:*

Watling Street

S^t Albans

Park of the Mill

S^t Germans

Mill

Roman

Kingsbury

Wall

Umbra flumen

antiqui

Colne R.

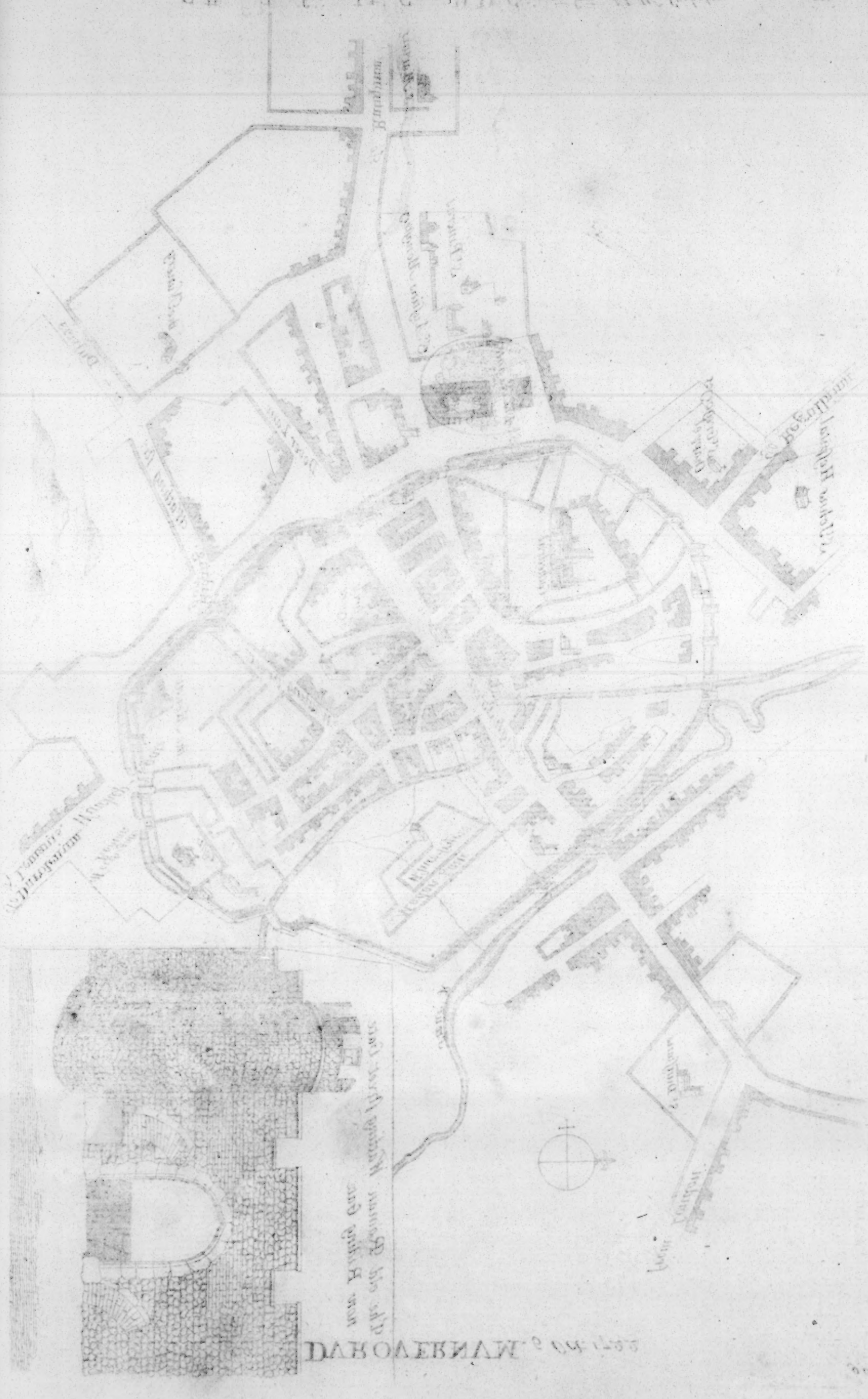
Gorham bleck

Agorinum

Stukeley delin.

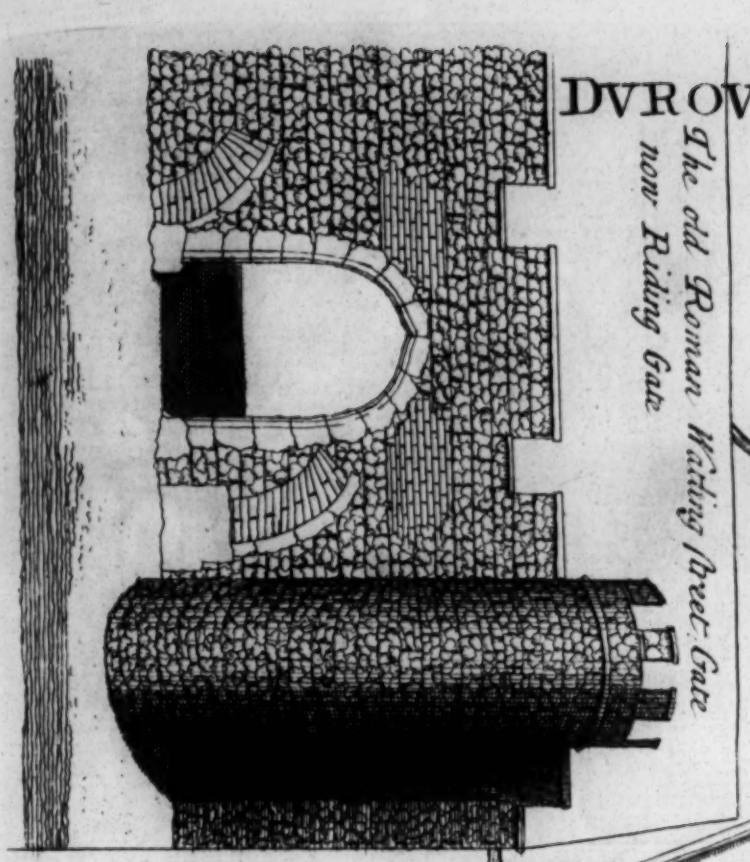
Basire Sculp.

Martino Folkes Ar. observantiæ ergo d. *W.^m Stukeley*



DVROVERNVM. 5 Oct: 1722

The old Roman Watling Street Gate now Riding Gate



Collegæ charissimo Johi. Gray M. D. Civitatē svā *dd. W.m Stukeley.*

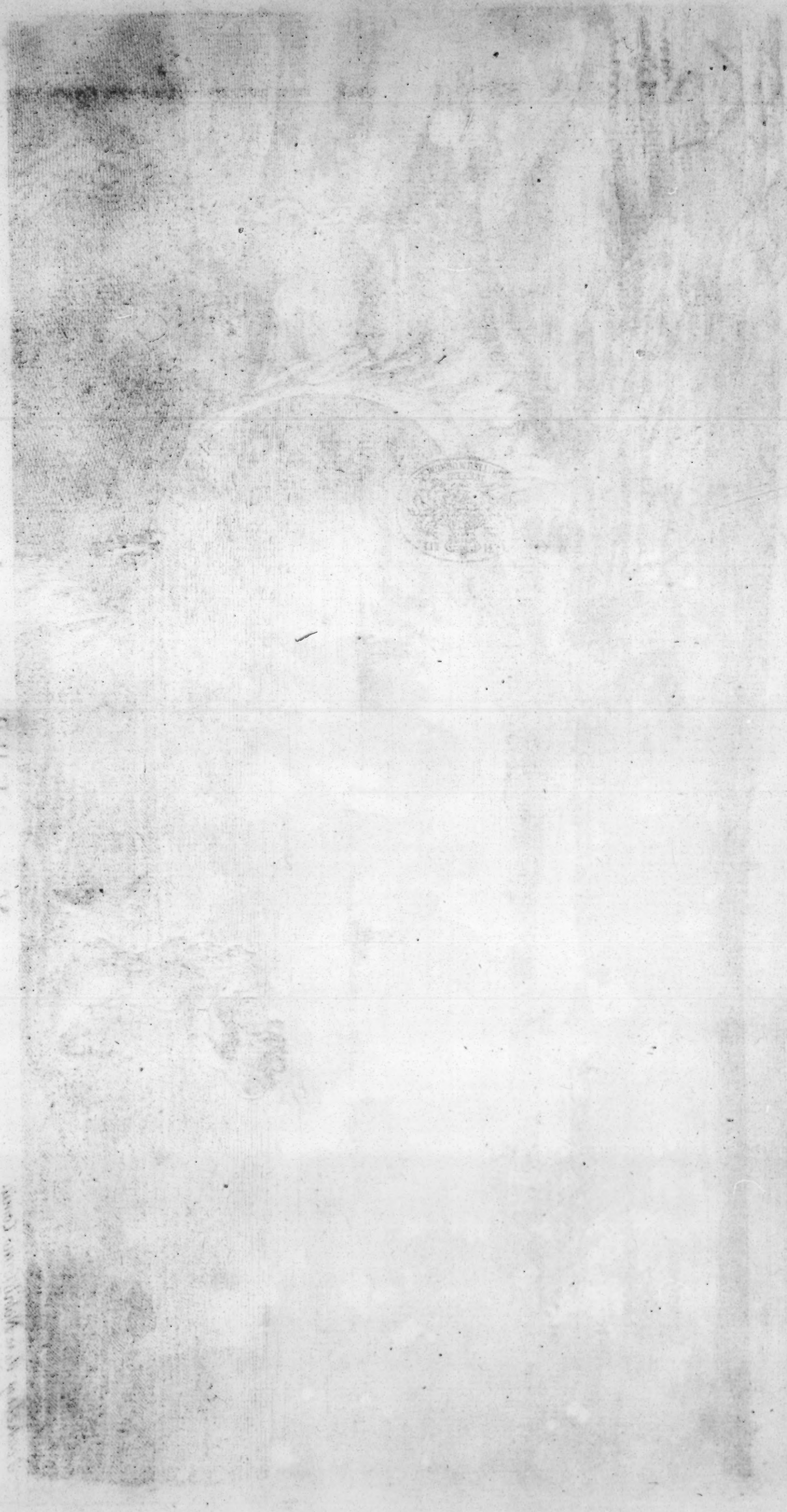
Stukeley delin. *I Harris*

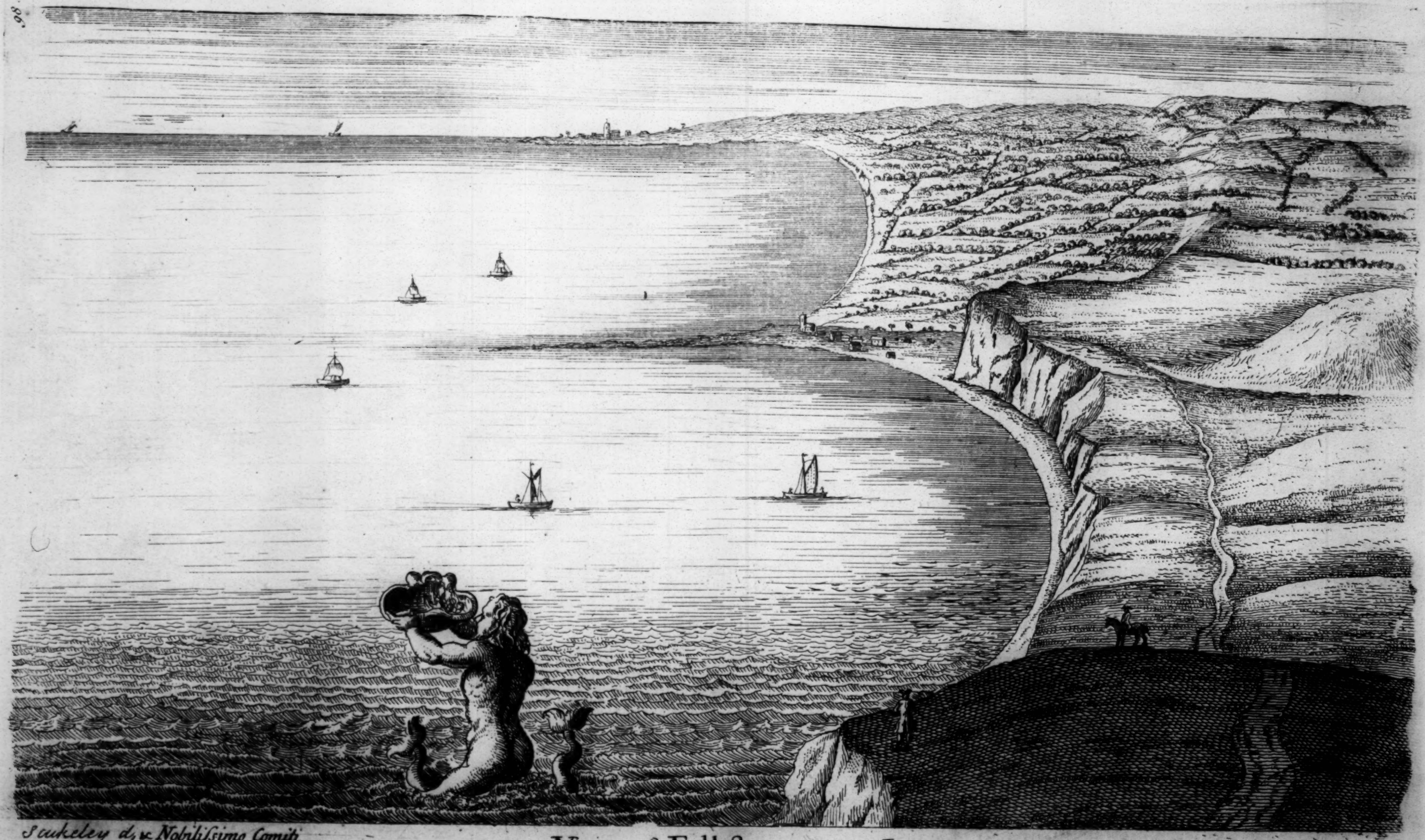
Sandwich

Amphitheatre

Stukeley delin:

Richborow Castle of the Romans 7. Oct. 1722. Auspiciis Doctiſsimi D. Tancredi Robinſon M.D. &c.



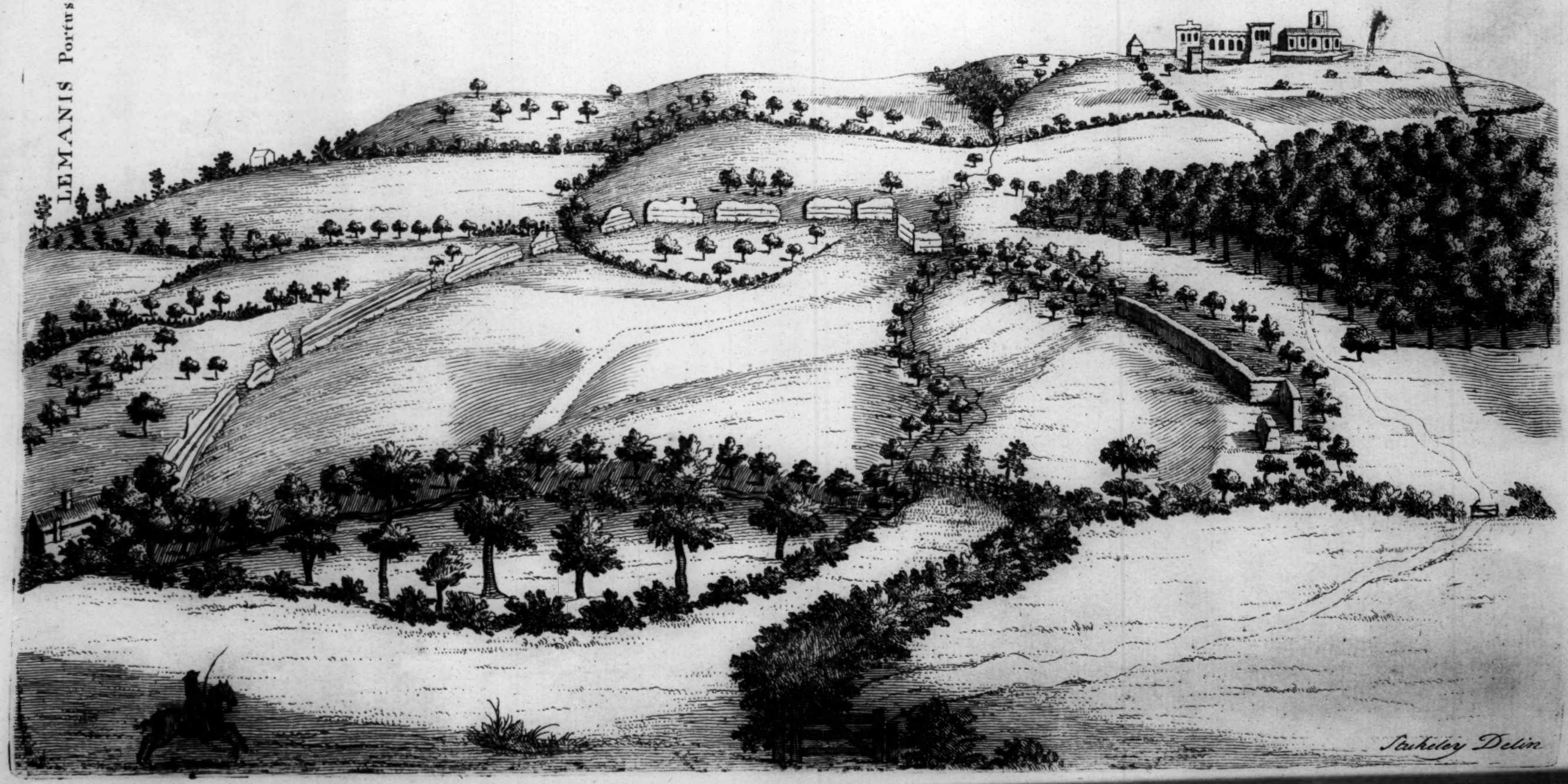


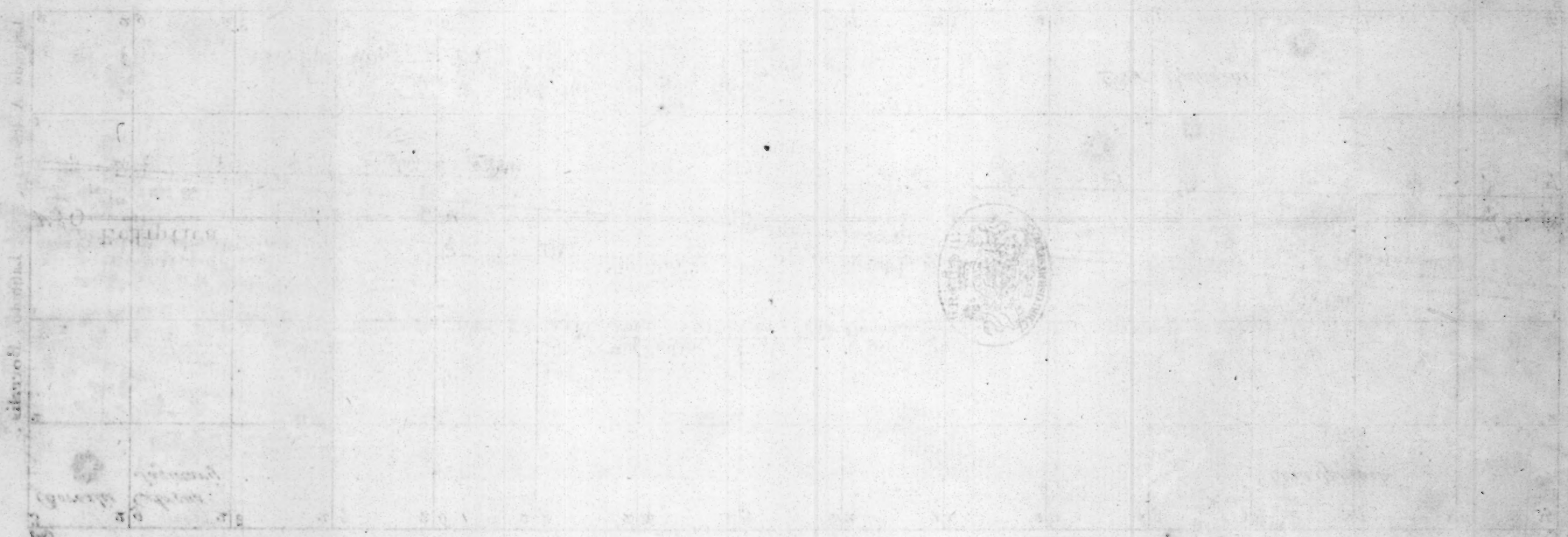
Scukeley d.s.v. Nobilissimo Comiti
Winchilsea d. d.

View of Folkston — LAPIS TITVLI

Dn.ᵒ Hans Sloan Barr.ᵗᵗ M.D. Tabulam d.d. W. Stukeley.

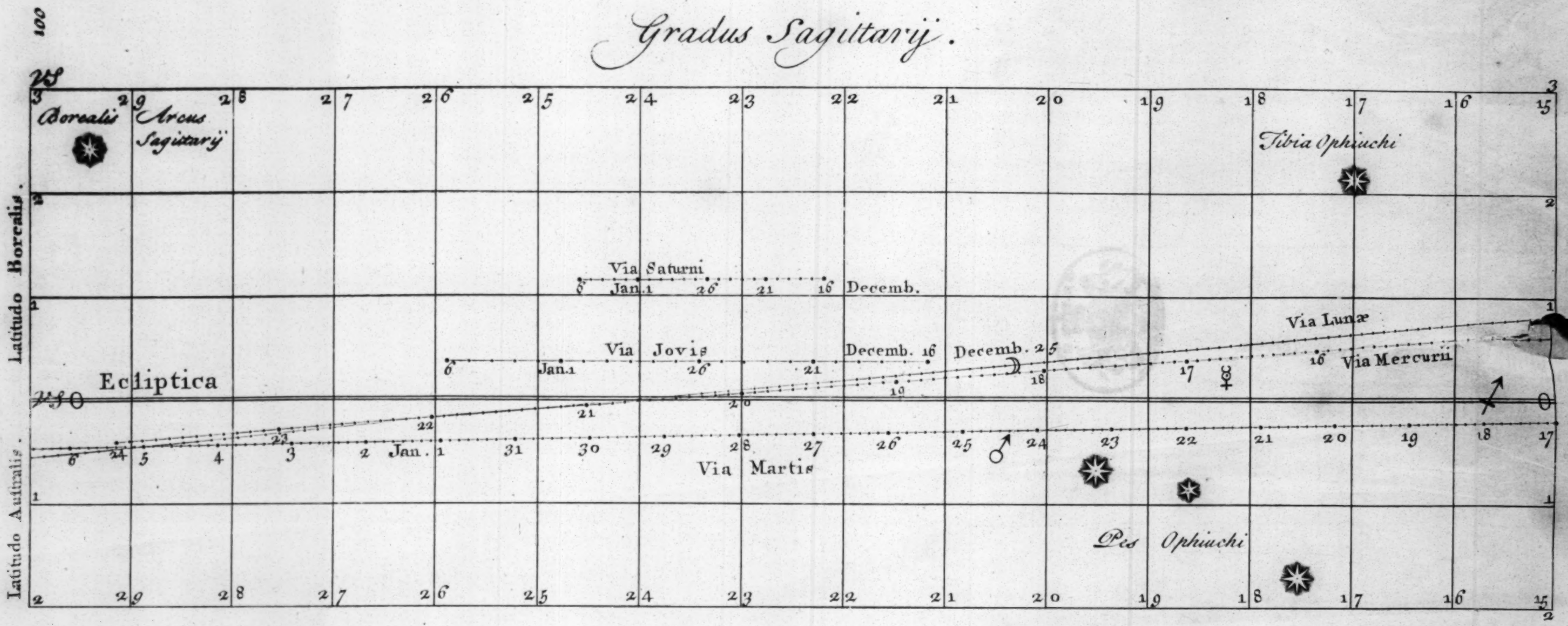
LEMANIS Portus 9 Oct. 1722.





Insignis Synodus quinq; Planetarum Anno 1722, Mense Decembri facta ad ho: 7. matutinas.

Gradus Sagittarij.



Celeberrimo Hallejo Astronomo Regio tabulam reddit L. M. W.ts Stukeley.

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